

NORWEGIAN

A. Education

1. Secular

**a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)**

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1920.

LUTHER COLLEGE CLUB

The Luther College Club held its annual get-together. This yearly festival is always of great interest. The ranks of the graduates of Luther that met annually are thinning out; one by one the old ones die. The school's graduates are now spread all over the nation, but each big city has its Luther College Club, where the old-timers meet to discuss the old college days.

The Chicago Luther College Club was organized in the 90's; it is now over twenty years old. It is said that the college yell and the college colors originated in the Chicago Club.

It was quite interesting to hear these middle-aged and old men give the Luther yell with a gusto that many of the younger students could not equal.

A war-song was written to a well-known Norwegian tune, and the song became very popular, but no one knew the author. Prof. J. C. M. Hansen, librarian

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at the University of Chicago, tried to find out who the author was. He succeeded but refused to divulge the name of the author, who is now a Chicago judge. Well, we can guess.

One of the pastimes of the members of the Club is to rib one another on the individual accent of each member. They carefully make notes of each error, such as ya for yes, yump for jump, etc.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 26, 1915.

A PACIFIST ALDERMAN

Alderman Utpatel is known in these parts to be quite a statesman, and his remark contributed to the discussion of military training in the schools is at least up to his high average. "We should educate our children", said Mr. Utpatel, "but we should not teach them to shoot their brothers". Mr. Utpatel would doubtless favor teaching them to be shot by "their brothers" without giving way to impatience or resentment. Belgian boys were not taught to shoot their brothers either, but they had no Alderman Utpatel to see that they were educated to be shot by their brothers without showing impatience or resentment. As a result, if Mr. Utpatel were to meet any of the survivors, he would find that they did not share his beautiful theory about being taught not to shoot their brothers in case their brothers took to shooting first.

We suggest to Alderman Utpatel and his like-minded colleagues that they abolish the city police force and let the law-abiding citizens rely upon their own pacific natures for their security.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 13, 1913.

NORWEGIAN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

We can report that the \$60,000 endowment fund for the Norwegian department at the University of Chicago will soon be complete. This new department should soon begin to function.

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Scandia Mar. 8, 1913.

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[CHICAGO STUDENT WINS MEDAL]

At the recent oratorical contest held at the Red Wing Seminary in Minneapolis, Mr. Elias Rasmussen, a theological student from Chicago, won the silver medal awarded by the Sigvold Quale Memorial. Mr. Rasmussen is a son of Captain Magnus Andersen, who sailed the "Viking Ship" from Norway to Chicago during the world's fair in 1893. Elias is also the editor of The Hemnica, the organ of the seminary. Scandia congratulates.

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Scandia, May 25, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THREE]

Three Norwegian students are to be given an opportunity for a free university education; Senator Waage of Chicago is to appoint the fortunate ones from the 25th district, which he represents. This opportunity is open to boys and girls of 16 and those who live in Senator Waage's district (25th) and competitive examinations will be held, to determine the lucky three, beginning June 6th.

The laws of the state permit the appointment of from one to three students from each district, by the senator of each, and it is Senator Waage's intention to see that these free scholarships go to talented youngsters of Norwegian descent whose parents are not financially able to give them the higher education they desire and deserve. We urge all boys and girls of 16 years and up to try for these scholarships by taking the forthcoming examinations. Send your name and address to Senator Johann Waage, 60 W. Washington St., Chicago.

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Scandia, Feb. 24, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[WINS GOLD MEDAL]

Miss Anita Ray, daughter of Olaf Ray, prominent Chicago attorney, on Feb. 21st, won the Remington Gold Medal in a competition at the Gregg School of Shorthand and Business, 32 S. Wabash Ave. The principal of the school awarded Miss Ray the medal and complimented her on her excellent work in finishing the regular nine months course in four months.

In 1910 Miss Ray won the gold medal at the American Conservatory of Music, and, aside from this, has been studying at the University of Chicago for a year.

Scandia congratulates Miss Ray on her achievements and wishes her every success.

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Scandia, June 17, 1911.[SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENTS]

p.8.....Much interest is being shown in all our Norwegian organizations, in the forthcoming appointments, by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of new members of the school board. The Dovre Club presents Chas. O. Sethness a former member of the board, the Humboldt Women's Club presents Mrs. Cecelie Gerner. Mrs. Lillian Bendixen is also a candidate, basing her qualifications on seven years of service to Chicago as a teacher. Her father, Ingvald Olsen was our first Norwegian member of the board, (1872).

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NORWEGIANScandia, June 10, 1911.[MRS. GERNER ENDORSED]

p.8.....Mrs. Cecilie Gerner is approved, by the Humboldt Women's Club, as a candiate for appointment to membership of the School Board of Chicago. Mrs. Inga K. Haarvig, secretary of the Women's Club has been instructed to present the name of Mrs. Gerner to Mayor Harrison and convey the wish of Chicago's Norsemen that she be given the appointment, thereby giving our people the representation to which we are entitled.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1910.

BETTER SCHOOLS

(Editorial in English)

The Republicans take advanced ground on the great question of popular education. Their platform of this year contains the following plank on education:

"We recommend to the next legislature the passage of such legislation as may be needed for the establishment of a system of rural and urban graded schools wherein as much instruction in the elements of agriculture, home economics, and manual training may be taught as it is possible to give, and the granting of liberal appropriations to encourage the development of such a system; and for the accomplishment of this work we recommend the creation of a rural state school board whose duties it shall be to foster and direct the establishment of such a system.

"We favor the extension of agricultural schools and the teaching of branches

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of scientific agriculture in the common schools throughout the state, to the end that we may conserve the great natural wealth of the soil, encourage agriculture and add to the wealth and prosperity of the people. We recommend that the system of secondary agricultural schools, consisting of the schools of agriculture, extended from time to time as conditions demand."

As will be seen, the aim here set forth is to provide a better and more useful schooling for the children on the farm. In the neighboring state of Wisconsin, Captain W. M. Lewis, one of the Republican candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, makes a similar demand on behalf of the children of the cities. At a meeting of the Racine-Milwaukee/Republican Club, he gave an outline of his views on the leading issues of the day, including the question of popular education. We are now, he said, awakening to a new sense of brotherhood and a broader understanding of the rights of people. We are beginning to realize the mistakes of the past, and we can now see that the common good demands that we repair much of the damage

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that was done in former years in the name of development. And he added: "To undo some of the things we have done, and to recast the public policy of a great state is a large task." Captain Lewis then proceeded to discuss the needs of industrial workers and their children, saying in part:

"The program of work to be done might properly begin with an effort to broaden the opportunity of those who work, both by providing proper training and by providing against disabilities arising from the accidents of industry.

"In our system of education we have provided for the training of young men and women who intend to enter learned professions. We have provided instruction for the budding lawyers, and courses in medicine for doctors in embryo. We have provided colleges of agriculture. We maintain at public expense schools of engineering. We even use public money to pay for the maintenance of schools of music. But these are for the few, and not for the many.

"Not every young man can enter the legal profession or become a doctor, or

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even an engineer. Some of them must work in the shops. Someone must do the world's work. Much of this work requires a high degree of skill and long years of apprenticeship. Surely our plan of education could be improved by making ample provision for the industrial education of those who must earn their living in the ranks of the skilled workers."

That our great political parties and leading public men realize the necessity of better schools for our children is a victory for common sense, and evidence of a broadening understanding of the new problems we have to meet. We have spent vast sums of money in building up our educational system, and have also accomplished some great things in this field. We have fine and costly school buildings, excellent laboratories, and some good teachers, though most of our teachers seem to have been built on the alarm clock principle; and our children and young people get some benefit from their schooling. Yet it must be plain to any careful and close observer that our schools do not meet the needs of the young generation of our day. Our public schools lag far behind those of the Scandinavian countries, Germany, and other progressive countries of Europe; they are less practical, less

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up-to-date, than corresponding schools abroad, and the teaching is not what it should or could be.

The great weakness of our schools is that the children and young people are taught useless things and false standards of life. The instruction is not built upon the life and experience of the child; it does not foster respect for the work of the child's parents if they happen to be plain people who live by the sweat of their brows. The young people are pulled up by the roots, and come gradually to look upon their surroundings and conditions as something not worth their while. Hence their aim is to get away from any and all work that might soil their hands. They are thus weaned from work that is waiting for them with fair reward for honest efforts, instead of being fitted for pursuits that promise certain success. And what is the result? A host of more or less "well-educated" young people who think they are too good to work, but not always too proud to beg, and who are dissatisfied with themselves and everything else and no use to anybody.

A more hard-headed, practical education is the most important of all necessary

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reforms. The Republicans have blazed a path for such a reform, and Captain Lewis has shown that city children have equally strong claims upon practical training for what is likely to be their life work. Together, these utterances form a complete program for a reform of our system of popular education, than which none is more necessary or more far-reaching in its effects upon the welfare of our country and the happiness of our people.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1909.

A WOMAN AT THE HELM

(Editorial)

The Chicago Board of Education has elected a woman, Ella Young, as superintendent of the public schools in Chicago. Long has the Board been searching for the right man for the job. Many prominent educators in other cities as well as in Chicago were considered.

The Board first came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to take an out-of-town man for the job. Chicago has tried men from other cities before, and the results have not been so very good. When this had been decided, it did not take long to come to an agreement. It was soon evident that among the Chicago candidates, Mrs. Ella Young was the strongest; therefore she was unanimously chosen.

The general opinion in Chicago seems to be that the Board has made a good selection. Ella Young has had long experience in the service of the schools,

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and is known in wide circles for her broad knowledge and her ability. The children and youth in the Chicago schools, together with their teachers, constitute a sort of an empire all by itself. To be the leader of this broad realm, with thousands of teachers and hundreds of thousands of children, demands great qualities of leadership. As the principal of the Normal School, Ella Young has shown that she possesses the capacity for leadership to an unusual degree. This woman has quite as much, or more, grit in her make-up as any of the men who were considered for the position.

The great majority of teachers in our city are, as we know, women. The female teachers have of late created considerable trouble. They have formed a union where radical and immature opinions have only too often held sway. Now and then, one would get the impression that complete anarchy has been ruling among the teachers of our schools. Former superintendents have had their hands full with the task of keeping order among the talkative and aggressive teachers. There is reason to believe that a vigorous woman such as Ella Young will be able to govern them better than any man, for she knows them better.

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In addition, at a time when there is need of constant vigilance against the school-book trust, one may have full confidence in Mrs. Ella Young. She knows that in her appointment the ability of women as administrators is under scrutiny, and one may feel reasonably confident that she will do her best to show that a woman is able to take care of such duties as well as a man.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 13, 1909.

SOME COMMON SENSE

(Editorial)

The convention of the American Association of Teachers was recently held in Denver, Colorado. A number of speeches were delivered on a variety of questions relative to the schools, and the speeches caused considerable discussion.

As far as one is able to gather from the present rather meager reports, our leading educators are beginning to realize that the educational system of our country is not at all what it should be. Sharp criticism was leveled against the present system of college education, or, rather, against the spirit prevailing among the youth seeking a college education.

A prominent professor of the University of Chicago stated that a thorough education is no longer the chief aim of this type of youth. The idea seems to be to cheat one's way through college, to get a diploma to flaunt in people's faces;

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the attainment of knowledge is a minor matter. His statement was challenged, but, on the other hand, he was not at all alone in his attitude.

The most important branch of the educational system, however, is not the schools of higher learning, but the public schools. Of these, Mr. Edwin Cooley, former superintendent of schools in Chicago, says that they completely fail of their purpose. "We are educating," he said, "two million children to fill the job now held by President Taft, and thirty million children are being educated for no purpose."

In this he was completely right; he might have used still stronger words without being guilty of exaggeration. Most of the two millions are incapable of any good work at all, until they get rid of much of the nonsense they learned in the high schools. A large number of the thirty millions are trained for less than nothing at all, because they are being educated away from honest work instead of for honest work; yet honest work must ever be the main job for most of us.

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The American system of education, with its wealth of impractical fads in keeping with the prevailing spirit of gambling and commercialism, would have spoiled the country if we had not had the immigrants. They have done the greater part of the very necessary labor in America during the past fifty years.

Signs of the dawn of a new era are at hand, however. Our country has every requisite needed to develop the best and most practical school system in the world, and if only our eyes are kept open for the shortcomings prevailing, we may have reasonable hope that the mistakes will be corrected.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1909.

IN DEFENSE OF J. J. SCHULBY

by

Birger Osland

The editorial in Skandinaven last Sunday smells of both powder and bullets. Now, we are willing to admit that when the editor of Skandinaven goes on the warpath he is usually right, and up there in the peaceful editorial office one may detect more than one scalp. Once in a while, however, even the best may make a mistake, including the editor of Skandinaven.

Like all citizens whose children attend the public schools, I am interested in reports of the acts of the Board of Education; I am also interested in criticisms of the acts of the Board.

As we know, the Board of Education consists of twenty-one members, of which the belligerent group, the so-called Bunne members, constitutes a minority of

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five. In a body like the Chicago Board of Education, whose members are not elected by the people, but are appointed by the Mayor, it is certainly well to have an active minority ready to scrutinize the undertakings of the Board. And when such a minority consists of only five members, as against a majority of sixteen, it would seem impossible for this minority "to prevent the Board from executing necessary business" if the majority members are reasonably aware of their duty and are present at the meetings.

It was the present minority on the Board that started the attack on the Board of Education book trust. This trust compelled the parents of Chicago school children to pay high prices for the same books which, in the neighboring state of Indiana, were sold at considerably lower prices. The committee set up by the Board of Education to take care of this matter consists, as is known, of Mr. John J. Sonsteby, chairman, and Messrs. Schneider, Dawes, Kohn, and Urion.

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Further, it was the protests of the same minority against a five-year contract with the Commonwealth Edison Company for electric light and power which led the Board to study the contract more closely. The drainage canal board awakened the hope that in the near future it could supply all the schools with electricity at a rate of two cents per kilowatt-hour, while the contract with the Commonwealth Edison Company stipulated a price of three cents per kilowatt-hour. The final result was that the new contract with the Commonwealth Edison Company, effective after the expiration of the old contract, may be terminated at any time on sixty days' notice; the Board is no longer compelled to bind itself for a period of five years to a contract stipulating a high price [for electricity]. Thus, the Board of Education will be able in the future to buy electric light and power from the drainage canal board whenever this should prove advantageous.

This, then is part of what the "bickering" minority has accomplished. When Skandinaven complains that the leader of the minority in the Board of Education

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is a Norwegian-American, and especially when the paper refers to the last [Board] meeting, which only nine of the sixteen majority members found it convenient to attend, so that the meeting lacked a quorum when four of the five minority members left the hall, I believe Skandinaven has pronounced a judgment which it is unable to defend.

As appears from the statements in the Skandinaven, the minority insisted that the report from the previous meeting was incomplete, since the original committee report on the Commonwealth Edison contract was not included in the report of said meeting. When the majority refused to accede to the minority's request for the inclusion of the contract, four of the minority members left the meeting. Mr. Sonstebj did not leave, however, and, as appears from the reports in the various papers, he even tried on request to persuade the other members to remain and take part in the business of the Board.

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Mr. Sonsteby was appointed a member of the Board of education as a representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He was not appointed because of any support on the part of his countrymen. But his appointment certainly does not hurt the Norwegians....

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JOHN J. SONSTEBY AND HIS CO-CONSPIRATORS LEAVE
MEETING OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

The action taken by the Dunne men at the last meeting of the Board of Education was so scandalous that nobody had expected it, even of them. Led by Mr. John J. Sonstebby, they placed all possible obstacles, parliamentary and non-parliamentary, in the way of the majority, and in that manner they succeeded in preventing action by the Board. With their usual nonchalance the radical gentlemen made one accusation after the other against the majority of the Board.

These Dunne men are proud fellows who do not consider their neighbors except when they are rattling off their usual socialistic phrases in the Chicago Federation of Labor. And thus, when they could not have their way, they left the meeting. In this manner they prevented the Board of Education from taking any action, since there was no quorum left.

The riot started during the reading of the report of the previous meeting. The

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Dunne men called for that part of the report in which the contract with the Commonwealth Edison Company was considered in all its details. The first contract had been sent from the committee on buildings and grounds to the meeting of the Board of Education, where it was discussed by the Board as a committee of the whole. Some changes were made, and the contract was then adopted. It was at this point that Mr. Sonsteby interrupted. He entered a strong protest against the omission of the original contract from the report and demanded that the contract be inserted.

"Every document used in the report of the committee of the whole has been inserted in the report as it now stands," said Trustee Spiegel. "The report is absolutely correct with respect to what was done at the last meeting."

"It is evident that an attempt is being made to falsify the report of the Board of Education," said Mr. Sonsteby. "The report is not a correct account of what took place at the meeting, and this is at variance with the statutes of the Board."

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And now the riot was at its height. Every Dunne man followed the example set by Mr. Sonstebj, each seeking to outdo the other in displaying his impudence and lack of a sense of responsibility. As mentioned before, the upshot was that the Dunne men left, stating that they did not intend to return until the majority acceded to Mr. Sonstebj's demand to have the contract in its original form inserted in the report.

The majority, however, found it beneath their dignity to defer to these men whose sole purpose as members of the Board seems to be to create anarchy in the teaching force of Chicago. The meeting was then adjourned.

President Schneider and the other members of the Board were, as might be expected, very angry at this arbitrariness on the part of the Dunne men, and they did not keep silent about their feelings. Mr. Schneider had this to say: "We are compelled to adjourn the meeting because there is no quorum present. But this is a sheer injustice to many people to contractors and to workers who desire and need the money which is due them, and which under the circumstances, cannot be paid now. A month has elapsed since our previous meeting, and this /forced

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adjournment/ nullifies the business of the Board for a whole month."

"It seems to me that this Board has been weighted down with incriminations," said Mr. Dawes. "As for me, I am quickly fed up with a board of education where such occurrences can take place. I strongly protest against the kind of behavior witnessed at our last meeting. It militates against all accepted rules of propriety and parliamentary procedure."

Other members spoke in the same vein, using even stronger language. Since Mr. Sonsteby and his co-conspirators were reinstated in the Board of Education by the decision of the court, after having been ousted by Major Busse, who found them unworthy of office, they have become more impudent then ever. In some cases, the majority of the people may have agreed with them, but their constant obstructionist tactics are getting tiresome.

Since the death of Mr. S. T. Gunderson, and especially since he became the president of the Norwegian National Association, Mr. Sonsteby has maintained that

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he represents the Norwegians in the city, particularly in his capacity as member of the Board of Education. Even if Mr. Sonsteby did know something about the Norwegians here and at home--and he does not--the Norwegian-Americans would still prefer not to have him considered their representative.

Mr. Sonsteby represents a radical element in the Chicago Federation of Labor, and nothing else. Several Norwegians have expressed this opinion to reporters for the Skandinaven. "It is bad enough to have him in the Norwegian National Association, without his creating a scandal in the Board of Education," said one well-known Norwegian.

MPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Oct. 20, 1907

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EVENING SCHOOLS OPEN

The free public evening schools are opening tomorrow. They give immigrants a good opportunity for winning a future. The activity of the evening schools fall along three main lines as follows:

1. Instruction in the language of our country for immigrants who have not mastered this language. These courses are of course chiefly for adults.
2. A continuation school for boys and girls who for one reason or other had to leave the regular public schools before having completed their courses.
3. Vocational training in various trades.

The value of the evening schools is admitted by all. Investigation of the results attained so far show that for society as a whole, the evening schools have been of great importance, but especially so for immigrants.

An immigrant may have had good training in his homeland, but unless he learns the American language, he cannot make use of his training here.

Skandinaven, Aug. 4, 1907.

Vol. 1, No. 400

THE VACATION SCHOOLS.

Those of our people who are not living too far away from the vacation school in the Washington School building ought to send their children to the school. It is true that one-half of the term is already over, but new pupils will be admitted at any time.

No books are used in the vacation schools; all the instruction is practical. Many useful things are being taught the children there; the girls learn to cook, to sew, and to repair clothes. The boys learn cabinet and carpentry work, modelling, etc.

The principal informed us that children from Scandinavian homes are the best pupils. They try to learn while some others, such as the Italians, prefer to play.

Send your children to the vacation schools. They will find it interesting and at the same time learn things which will be helpful to them as long as they live.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 12, 1902.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CRISIS

(Editorial in English)



The crisis that threatens to cripple the public school system of Chicago is a present-day illustration of the saying of the Good Book that the sins of the parents are visited upon their children. The children of Chicago must now suffer because their parents, the voters of Chicago, have permitted themselves to be hoodwinked in the discharge of their duties as citizens. During the last years the efficiency of the schools has been seriously impaired by doubtful experiments and extravagance. The limit of profligacy has been reached at last, and we are face to face with the necessity of closing some of the schools or paying the teachers starvation wages as the only alternatives of a condition of hopeless bankruptcy.

As usual, when he is confronted with the inevitable consequences of his misrule, Mayor Harrison shrugs his shoulders and complains of lack of funds. According to the Mayor and his school board the present crisis is due to insufficient revenues. It is only too true that the revenues have been inadequate in the

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hands of the Mayor's school board; but it is not true that they would have been inadequate under a careful and capable financial management of the schools. The expenditures have increased nearly seventy per cent since Carter H. Harrison took the reins of the government, and the school board is now facing the largest deficit in the history of the city.

The annual appropriations for school purposes for the last six years figure as follows:

1896	\$5,879,300.
1897	6,530,600.
1898	6,118,413.
1899	6,898,661.
1900	10,206,668.
1901	9,886,000.

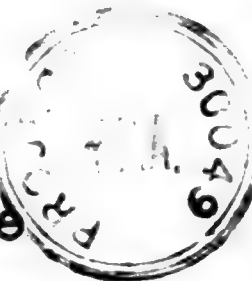


Here is an increase of some seventy per cent. The increase in the number of pupils from 1896 to 1901 was only twelve per cent, while the number of teachers

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increased eighteen per cent. The cost of instruction per capita was \$26.45 in the school year of 1896-97, but \$31.41 in the school year of 1900-01. Mr. Harrison's school board has added \$4,007,300 to the annual expenditures that were sufficient during Swift's administration. The instruction of a child has cost \$4.96 per annum more under Harrison than under Swift. If the instructions were so much better than before there would be some compensating advantages; but the general impression is that it is poorer.

Mayor Harrison was scarcely seated in the saddle before he and his henchmen reached out for the possession of the schools. The old members of the board were gradually replaced by trusty Harrison followers; A. G. Lane, under whose able, non-partisan administration the schools had attained a standing that was the pride of the city, was given his walking papers, and the era of spoliation was inaugurated. In the language of a member of the school committee of the City Council: "The members of the school board have filled up the teachers' pay rolls until they threaten to force the closing of the schools. Members have been getting places for their friends and relatives. Now the pay rolls are



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swamping them. They are willing to have the whole force suffer rather than have their friends taken off the pay rolls."

There is no mystery whatever about it: the school fund has been looted in common with every other fund within the reach of the Burke-Harrison machine. The result is only what we predicted by a minority of the voters and ought to have been foreseen by all. The people are now reaping the legitimate reward of their short-sightedness, prejudices, and folly. But the pity of it all is that the innocent children must needs be the chief sufferers.



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Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Dec. 15, 1901.

LABOR UNIONS AND THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

Some of the labor unions in Chicago consider it wrong for the public schools to give boys an opportunity to learn a trade, and in this connection the unions have directed vigorous attacks against the board of education for initiating vocational courses in the schools in Chicago. Manual training is being branded as a whim of fashion, a "fad" which ought to be banned from the schools.

The unions will not gain the support of the public in this attitude. The complaint has been quite generally made that our schools are not practical; that they pull our youths away from work instead of training them to work. The consequence is that a large number of young men and women hold themselves too good for ordinary labor when they finish their courses at school. So



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 15, 1901.

they try to get positions as clerks in offices or stores, preferring this sort of work, even at starvation wages, to work that pays better but is considered "plain" and "rough". Such an attitude reacts as a drawback both for themselves and for society as a whole.

Attempts have been made of late in most American cities, including Chicago, to transform the schools into real training institutions, preparing students for life. The goal is yet distant, but a good start has been made. In some schools, girls may now learn cooking, sewing, and many other of the household arts; boys may learn to use a knife, a saw, a plane, and other tools. This develops their abilities and gives them a healthier view of life. It teaches them respect for labor; it gives them facility in using their hands. Such knowledge is useful in any occupation and under any conditions, and it opens the door to a number of positions.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 15, 1901.

But now there are certain representatives of practical work who protest against this development in the schools. The reason they present is that because of vocational training in the schools, organized labor is endangered. Anybody will realize that such an attitude is narrow and misleading. The labor unions will not promote the cause of labor by trying to prevent a reform in the educational system which is needed for the welfare of society as a whole, as well as for the individual boys and girls. The attitude of these labor unions is even less justified in their attempt to restrict unreasonably the chances for the young to learn a trade.

Under present business conditions labor unions are necessary. They have accomplished much good and in a large measure they have popular support. But when they oppose the schools for trying to develop the young people into capable, practical men and women, able to take care of themselves, then these unions are going too far. The people will not stand for such attempts at monopoly whether they make their appearance with labor leaders or with trust kings.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 6, 1901.

MAIMONIZING EDUCATION

(Editorial in English)

The University of Chicago begins the new year with a substantial addition to its holdings of securities. For some time it has been the happy owner of a goodly slice of Standard Oil stock, and now large blocks of railway stock have been added to the pile. John D. Rockefeller tendered the university a Christmas gift of \$1,500,000 to be paid in cash or securities at the option of the board of trustees. After considering the matter the board elected to take \$500,000 in cash, \$500,000 in stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and \$500,000 in stock of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway. A million dollars worth of gilt-edge securities is no mean addition to the fat funds of this school.

Dr. Harper has established a unique record as a money beggar. Whenever he thinks he needs a few million dollars he beams upon a select circle of million-



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 6, 1901.

aires and multimillionaires and generally gets what he wants. His reputation as a wise and prudent financial manager is likewise well established. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railways have no cause to regret that their securities pass into the control of gentlemen like Dr. Harper. His voice and vote will not be used to the prejudice of the properties. A gentleman who has pocketed, without public protest, dividends of eighty per cent on the Standard Oil stock owned by his university, will have no fault to find with stiff railroad tariffs, no matter what common folks may think or say.

That giant trusts and large railway corporations are benefited when such institutions of learning as the University of Chicago become interested in their welfare admits of no doubt. It is no less plain that our youth and society at large are not benefited by such a close alliance between higher education and corporate wealth. All honor to him who helps to build schools, colleges, and universities, whether he be rich or poor, and whether his offering be large or small. No one will deny that the magnificent gifts for educational purposes of



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such men as Rockefeller, Carnegie, and many others, are prompted by a fine public spirit and a most generous liberality. We may even admit that the contributions are made without any desire to influence the teachings of the schools whose coffers they fill, and yet it cannot be denied that they restrict that perfect freedom of thought and teaching which is the very soul of learning and investigation along scientific lines. The subtle influence of wealth will make itself felt in the choice of the presidents and teachers of the millionaire-made universities as well as in arbitrary limitations upon their liberty of economic thought. That this is no idle theorizing, but cold fact, is attested by the dismissal during the latter years of several professors for the alleged socialistic tendencies of their views in economics and social science.

Nor is this surprising. A trust-made school like the University of Chicago will give a trust flavor to its teaching of every subject bearing upon relations between the people and corporate wealth. But such schools are a doubtful blessing to society. Their tendency is to enlist our brightest young men



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and women in the ranks of wealth and equip them for service in the war between wealth and the people.

In our rejoicings over the rapid growth of our higher institutions of learning we should not forget that liberty is the foundation of all true and wholesome education, nor should we permit corporate wealth to mammonize the higher education of the country. Opinions differ as to the effects of the trusts, but we may all agree that an educational trust would be a curse to the people and a still greater curse to their children.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 18, 1900.

GO TO SCHOOL

(Editorial)

Go to school! That is the best thing that Norwegian and Danish youths can do during the winter evenings.

The evening schools are open to all, young and old. At these schools there is a good chance to learn to read, to speak, and to write the English language. A knowledge of English is a necessity in this country; nobody can advance far or find a chance for the full development of his abilities unless he knows the language of our country. This is true not only in regard to people seeking business positions, but in regard to ordinary workers and servant maids as well.

At the Northwestern High School interested youths may get instruction in any course taught in our high schools. Here is an excellent chance for young men and women to acquire useful and necessary knowledge.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 18, 1900.

As is generally known, the evening schools are free. They are open to all; there is no fee charged for the instruction. Their main objective is to serve the immigrants who wish to take advantage of the opportunities offered. Many seize these opportunities; unfortunately, however, many more continually neglect this chance of securing an education.

The ignorance prevalent among a large number of our people, whether immigrants or those born in Chicago, is most regrettable. Many young men and women do not realize that it is not of much help to them here that they came from a country where the educational standard is high. They forget the necessity of getting acquainted with conditions in America. Both men and women among the Norwegians are backward in regard to this matter. There are rich opportunities to learn for those who will use their brains; but these opportunities are left unused, and the result is that many of our young people live in a state of ignorance which is astonishing. Such ignorant people can never rise above



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the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water for others.

Go to school! For it is better to pass the evening at the evening schools than to lounge at the bar in the saloons. Buy books instead of cards! Read instead of drinking beer and brandy! Learn English and other useful subjects!

Anybody can advance in this country if he wants to. But the ignorant people will get nowhere. If you want to get somewhere, go to school, and start now!



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NORWEGIAN


Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1899.

HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial in English)

Mr. Keating's criticism of Dr. Andrew's list of books for supplemental reading was timely and in the main well founded. The difficulty with Dr. Andrews is that he does not follow his own precepts. He has truly said: "The pages of history must be opened to the maturing pupil, and he must be taught to draw therefrom the lessons that are to serve as his guide in full manhood." But his list does not appear to be made up in accordance with this principle; it does not "open the pages of history," but only part of them. It is, as Mr. Keating said, deficient and partisan from a broad historical view.

Nothing could be more self-evident than that the histories of all nations ought to be accessible to American children, especially those of a cosmopolitan and many-tongued city like Chicago. The time is past when the intellectual American horizon of the modern world disclosed nothing but America and England.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1899.

Our country has at last taken its place as a world power and nothing pertaining to the world at large is foreign to our people.

We have come to touch elbows with the Orient and must do our share in solving its problems and developing its resources. This great task will tax the wisdom and energies not only of the American of today, but also, and to a large extent, of the American of tomorrow. Our schools should teach the lessons "that are to serve as his guide in full manhood." Books on the resources and peoples of the Orient, and the possibilities of development in the great world looking out upon the Pacific Ocean, should be placed within easy reach of our bright boys.

Then there is the great expanding empire, Russia, with its mission. Our relations with Russia will become more and more extensive as the years roll by. She offers a constantly widening field for American enterprise and an increasing competition in the great marts of the world. The rising generation should be prepared to deal intelligently with many problems Russia will present for its solution.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1899.

In the list of histories of nations suggested by Mr. Keating he omitted not only Russia and the Orient but also the Scandinavian countries. This was probably due to an oversight. Scandinavia is the cradle of what is known as Anglo-Saxon liberty and institutions. The folk moot, certain essential features of the jury system, and other root principles of the common law had their origin among the hardy Norsemen. Norse expansion and enterprise during the Viking Age exerted a decisive influence upon the history of Europe. Everywhere in the British Isles the Norsemen founded settlements, some of which developed into powerful communities. Part of eastern England was for a time under Danish sway, and Dublin was for three centuries the capital of a Norwegian kingdom in Ireland. The Normans who conquered England were Norsemen in the fourth generation. In short, the Norsemen have left their impression upon every page of British history and indirectly upon the history of America. The Scandinavian countries of to-day rank with the most enlightened and progressive nations of the world. A study of their institutions, art, literatures, and development is instructive in many ways. If the list of books for supplemental reading in our schools is to include histories of all nations, as it should do, it would be "deficient

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1899.

and partisan" were fairly complete histories of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden to be omitted. For the histories of these three nations of the North are, in fact, initial and supplementary chapters of British and American history.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 17, 1899.

IS EDUCATION EVERYTHING?

Education has done much to elevate mankind, but in its present advanced stage it does not improve man's morals, as the innumerable heinous crimes perpetrated nowadays more than prove. Take for instance murders and suicides that are increasing so rapidly. Look at our corrupt and vicious city administration, run and controlled by boodlers and bribers. Ignorance is not to blame for these maladministrations. Immorality and every conceivable vice are rampant. And all these evils are thriving under the very walls of the highest educational institutions of the land.

In the homes of science and learning you will see the modern nabob's palatial residences on the one hand, and on the other the slum district where humanity has sunk so deep in vice and iniquity that they are below the most abject savage. We might go on in this way, but the above illustrations will do.



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In the face of such glaring facts, what are you going to say for your higher education? No, I maintain that the higher education does not qualify a person for all the practical sides of life. On the contrary, as experience has shown, it disqualifies him or her. Take the man with only the common rudiments of learning and brains, whether he be a private businessman or a public officer, and you will find that he is the man that is most successful, whether in a city office or the office of President of the United States. We have had men holding the last-named office that had no schooling at all, comparatively speaking, and yet managed the affairs of the office very well.

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We all admit that knowledge is power--that without education and the means of acquiring it, the world could not progress as it does. But those who have not had the chance to become highly educated must not be thrust aside. The idea some seem to have, that no woman has a right to marry unless she has been a teacher, is preposterous. If that were true I would say, "God pity the men."



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I A 1 a (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 16, 1899.

II A 1 (Swedish)

I A 1 a (Danish)

II A 1 (Danish)

SCANDINAVIAN TEACHERS

We have a large number of Scandinavian teachers in the Chicago public schools. [A long list of names of Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian teachers is given.]

Altogether there are fifty-one Danes, thirty Swedes, and **nineteen** Norwegians teaching in the Chicago public schools; a total of one hundred Scandinavians. Quite a showing.

NORWEGIAN



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1898.

EDUCATION

"Practical education molds the character and gives power and influence essential to usefulness and success in life". (Extracts from an address in Danish, by Niels A. Jensen, [Dane])

All schools that have been pushed by their progressive friends and supporters to a point above the common level, like the State Teachers' Training School, will have a potent influence upon its students and the people around. Everywhere summer schools are largely attended. In our own state in 1895 and 1896 there were fifty summer schools in session and enrolling nearly six thousand students, which is the entire teaching force of the state. These schools have done and are doing a vast amount of good. This has been the general verdict of the superintendents and the students who have been attending.

The influence of the instruction given at the State Training Schools is felt

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1898.

by all and is wonderfully inspiring to the teachers. A thirst for knowledge is created and the refreshing fountain is opened by the able instructors who--as the Hon. W. N. Prendergast states it--like Moses, smite the rock and lead the followers through the wilderness. The teachers are getting broader views, clearer ideals which should lead them to work for a cause honestly, unselfishly, and diligently, to teach the children that they live in a country made free and upon soil consecrated by the blood of patriots, and that their duty is to preserve these blood-bought privileges by brave and unselfish living. In short, we should teach ideals as high as possible; but let us also teach that as our fathers directed the army on the battlefield for the liberty of our Republic and the unlimited suffrage of the millions, so it is heroic for the present generation to lead a campaign against filth, corruption, and vice, which are destructive to our well-being physically, intellectually, and morally, and in disharmony with the laws of education.

The point is to give the boys and girls such training as will enable them to

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1898.

earn a living. In other words, they must be equipped with a knowledge of matter and force, and with a command of their own minds and muscles, that they may become respectable citizens and helpful to the nation.

As Wendell Phillips well said: "The influence which we may have in a community springs from a thorough training of the faculties." The question is: How can a teacher be of most help in mental and manual training? This and similar questions arise in the mind of an honest teacher. An entirely different list might suggest itself to an experienced instructor, and still another to an indifferent teacher in the country. I think it is for the discussion of all such questions that the Teachers Training School is intended.

I venture to present a few of the ideas which in my opinion, will characterize the educational work of the future, whether we are to have in mind the needs of a single school or those of a country. First of all, if I mistake not, the

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formation of habits is one of the great aims in education. As Todd says, "Men's character may be said to be a bundle of habits," and character makes the man. It is the formation of habits more than anything else that lifts the infant from the state of subjection. The facility of controlling the movements of the body helps the child to master his impulses instead of being mastered by them. A habit, in other words, is a mode of self-control in some definite direction. Hence the great point to be arrived at, says Smiles, "is to get the working quality well trained." It was mental cultivation, practice, and discipline by which the late Robert Peel got his powers that rendered him so illustrious an ornament of the British Parliament. It is not the tools that make the workman, but the trained skill of the man himself. Again to quote from Todd: "The object of education is to discipline the mind in all its parts, to show when to find tools, and how to use them." This was the glory of the mind of Watt, Isaac Newton, and the late venerated Porter.

The next thing to remember is sympathy and personality, which result in interest

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and attention. Attention leads to discrimination and association which are essential to intellectual development. If the teacher succeeds in arousing the interest of the child she may assist him to form such habits as those of Jeremiah Evarts, who by his regularity and thorough methods always accomplished more than he expected during the day. Then, and then only, is a man truly a man; when he reaches this point he reaches his humanitas, or as the Roman puts it, the fullest and most harmonious culture of all the human faculties and powers. He will see his ideal, that which he was created to be, and can be trusted to serve our time.

We all agree in the duty of the people to labor and help those less favored in life. But the duty of scholars to educate the masses is still more imperative in a republic, since a republic entrusts the state wholly to the intelligence and moral sense of the people. Conduct and not culture is the basis of character and the source of strength. Let us follow the example of London, the landscape gardener, and let each one of us ask himself or herself: What

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can I do to benefit my fellow men? What may we do to warn our people of the wrong road which ends in disgrace, imprisonment, and moral collapse? I emphatically answer, with the Commissioner of Education, "by educating the children".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 17, 1898.

A RINGING PROTEST

(Editorial in English)

The National Educational Association fittingly closed its thirty-seventh annual convention with a timely and ringing protest against political meddling with our public schools. A declaration adopted by fifteen thousand teachers attending the convention says in part:

"The integrity of our educational system can only be threatened by ignorance and by political corruption. A sound and intelligent public opinion must be, in the future, as it has been in the past, the support of every movement to elevate the ideals and to strengthen the efficiency of our schools, public and private, higher and elementary, general and special. To labor unceasingly to produce such a public opinion is a main duty of the teaching profession, and to stimulate and instruct it, a leading purpose of our



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 17, 1898.

professional gathering.

"We ask our fellow citizens to give heed to the needs of our educational system, to protect and develop it, and particularly to guard it from damage through parsimony and political chicanery. The suffering and loss so inflicted fall not chiefly upon the teachers or upon the citizens themselves, but upon the nation's children, who are in due time to assume the responsibility for the preservation of our institutions. To limit their opportunities for a sound education is to strike a deadly blow at the republic itself.

"We deplore and resent the tendency manifest alike in cities and in rural districts to treat the public school service as political spoils, and to attack the reputation and professional standing of teachers and superintendents for political reasons alone. Political preference and religious faith have no place in estimating professional efficiency, and we demand that the selection, promotion, and displacement of school officers and teachers be made on pro-



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 17, 1898.

fessional grounds alone."

This emphatic enunciation embodying the correct and sound principles of school management appeals with special force to the people of Chicago at the present juncture. Our schools are threatened by a corrupt political combine: our public school service is treated as political spoils; the superintendent of our schools has been made a victim of political chicanery and has been removed for political reasons alone.

The Harrison-Thornton campaign against our public schools was known in all its despicable details to the teachers of the convention and justly aroused their indignation. A ranker treatment of the school service as political spoils probably never came to the notice of the educational association, and the assembled teachers' spontaneous resentment of this outrage found a fitting expression in their timely declaration.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1897.

OUR COUNTRY

(Letter)

Editor, Skandinaven

Dear Sir:

It has afforded me both pleasure and interest to peruse the columns set apart "For Ungpommen" (The Youth) in your paper. On the whole, they have been witty, pointed, and good. But to be candid, I wish to say that I took special notice of a suggestion made by Mr. J. M. Mason, who concluded his article thusly: "Now let us have something about history, political economy, books, people, countries, etc." A better suggestion could not be made. Baldwin says that "our history, our plan of government, and our political economy ought to be made as familiar as the multiplication table." Hence, I take it that the young citizens of Free America, who are mounting the stage



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1897.

of action, and ourselves, the legal inheritors of civic and religious liberty, can use our spare moments for no better purpose than to study and discuss ways and means by which we can best preserve and promote these blessings. It will be our duty in the near future, if not directly then indirectly to be the guardians of that political edifice of liberty and **equal** rights--the acquisition of our hardy, brave, and patriotic ancestors, which respect to our fathers and justice to ourselves require us faithfully to perform.

How, then, can we best prepare ourselves for the duty which will be ours? Will it be by shunning history and political subjects in preference to petty social discussions, insisting that anti-dance, game-playing, cold water society members are intellectually superior to those who sometimes amuse themselves by a little headshaking, and occasionally refresh themselves with a little of the Kentucky or Milwaukee brands? For my part, I believe that a



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1897.

person can be a broadminded, intelligent citizen while being socially either of the above-mentioned. But he or she can certainly not be such without some knowledge of the principles which underlie our institutions. The whole trend of civilization today is in the direction where studies of this kind will be more and more useful, and in a land of popular government it is of importance that the people be more or less conversant with all its branches.





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Skandinaven, Mar. 16, 1894.

[TO CLOSE SCHOOLS ON GOOD FRIDAY]

The Board of Education on the advice of our countryman,
Mr. Thornton, will close all public schools on Good Friday.
Only Mr. Rosenthal was against it, but he was overruled.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Apr. 22, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

COMPULSORY SCHOOLING IN ILLINOIS

In the face of certain ignorant howlers who assert that compulsory schooling is tyranny and a violation of personal liberty, the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature has, with 87 to 48 votes, adopted the resolution proposed by Representative Moses Wentworth, making school attendance compulsory in Illinois.

According to this bill, parents and guardians of a child between 8 and 14 years of age, are compelled to send it to a public or private school for at least twelve weeks a year. An exception is made if the distance from the child's home to the nearest school is more than 1 1/2 miles.

No person or business firm is permitted to keep a child under 14 years of age working during the school term, and furthermore, it is unlawful to employ such a child for more than fourteen weeks a year. The fine for violation of this latter regulation is from \$20 to \$50, which is to be collected

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Skandinaven, Apr. 22, 1879.

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by the president or some other member of the school commission, and the fine goes to the treasury of the district schools. If the school commission is notified that a child is unable to procure the necessary text books, it can requisition such books and charge them to the treasury.

Parents and guardians who fail to send children to school are fined from \$5 to \$10, which fine also goes to the treasury of the school district.

These are the chief provisions of the bill. The proposed term, twelve weeks a year for six years, seventy-two weeks in all, is of course much too short, but in a case of this kind it must certainly be said that something is better than nothing, and we sincerely hope that the Senate will also have the courage to vote for this bill.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, April 1, 1879.

BENNET MEDICAL COLLEGE

A large audience gathered last Thursday in Hershey Hall to observe the schools's yearly convocation.

Among those who received the medical diploma was our countryman Mr. N. H. Paaren, who has distinguished himself by extraordinary ability.

Mr. Paaren has made his home in America for a number of years, and won the highest regard of his fellow citizens.

Skandinavien, Jan. 26, 1876.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Dr. Clarke, an Englishman and imminent scientist who last year became professor of geology put up a reward of 200 specimens brought from London, to the student who gave the best and most complete report of his lectures, and also made the highest grade at the examination given at the end of the semester.

It pleases us to learn that our young countryman James Langeland won this award. This promising young man has on several occasions received honorary mention at the University (English Literature and Mathematics). When we stop to realize that he has to spend his evenings from 6 to 10 P.M. working at the Chicago Public Library to pay his way through the University. We have in this young man an example of what hard work can accomplish.

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Skandinaven, Jan. 26, 1876.

There are too few of our countrymen attending the university, therefore we are writing the above to encourage others. There are few who under similar circumstances retain their native language, religion and attitudes. Although one's immediate associates may not be one's own countrymen it should not be difficult to retain sufficient connections as not to forget our ancestry and traditions.

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WPA (ILL / PRO) 302/5

Skandinaven, No. 23, 7-y, Oct. 23, 1872.

DEMAND FELT FOR NORWEGIAN GIRLS SCHOOL

Let us all get together and get the thing started. It can be done and we are certain that many parents will endorse it.

1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

b. Foreign Languages

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II B 2 g
IV
III D

Skandinaven, Nov. 26, 1917.

THE INSTRUCTION IN NORWEGIAN.

C. Martin Alsager, the instructor in Norwegian at Carl Schurz high school gave a lecture on Sunday afternoon at the Norwegian Club on the topic, "Instruction in the Norwegian language in our high schools."

A large audience consisting of members of the club and their friends were present, and they applauded the speaker vigorously for the logical and interesting manner in which he clarified this rather difficult and much debated topic.

The lecture was held in the auditorium of the club, decorated for the occasion with Norwegian and American flags, and from a pole extending from the front of the club house, a military service flag was waving proudly carrying nine stars, indicating the number of club members

Skandinaven, Nov. 26, 1917.

who have joined the army. Present at the meeting were the superintendent of schools, Mr. Shoop, members of the board of education, H. Hansen and Mrs. Thornton, also former members of the board, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Sethness, and John J. Sonsteby. Some teachers from various schools also were present. Birger Osland, president of the club, introduced Mr. Shoop before Mr. Alsager's lecture. Mr. Shoop spoke in support of instruction in Norwegian and in turn introduced the lecturer of the day, Mr. Alsager, and after the latter's speech, Mr. Sonsteby discussed briefly the promotion of Norwegian instruction in Chicago high schools.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 9, 1917.

GREAT INTEREST IN NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE

At the Carl Schurz High School one hundred and thirty-five pupils have already registered for the classes in Norwegian language.

Skandinaven, March 2, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

(Editorial)

p.4.....Even before the present tense international situation developed, there were those who took a somewhat hostile or skeptical view of the possible patriotic functions of the foreign-languages press in the matter of Americanization. Without getting at the facts it was assured offhand that any continued use of a foreign language was in itself a check to inculcating American ideals, the critics forgetting that for the adult immigrants the language of their birthplace is the only medium by which an idea relating to America can be communicated. It is surprising, therefore, that Max Henrici, in a recent number of The American Ledger, makes out a strong case for the use of the foreign-language newspaper as factors in that social amalgamation, for which all true Americans are striving, and he calls attention to the fact that it was the apostle of common sense, as well as uncommon science, Benjamin Franklin who was the first to recognize the value of using a foreign tongue for the purpose of Americanizing the newcomers. Franklin's Philadelphia Zeitung, which came out in 1732, being the first foreign-language newspaper published in America. Today more than 750 foreign language newspapers are

Skandinaven, March 2, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

printed in the United States and Canada in thirty different languages, reaching eight million people and having a combined capital of \$27,000,000. Those who would ignore the influence of these papers over their constituents, especially in preaching a simplified Americanism, are blind to the facts of the situation, since for the most part every one of the foreign periodicals printed in the United States sets out its object in a sort of compassion of American faith as follows: "To help preserve the ideals and sacred traditions of this our adopted country; the "United States of America," to revere its laws and inspire others to respect and obey them, to strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of "civic duty," in all ways to aid in making this country greater and better than we found it.

From,

(PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.)

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III A

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 2, 1916.

THE LANGUAGE- QUESTION AMONG THE NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA
WHAT SHALL OUR POSITION BE WITH RESPECT TO THE LANGUAGE OF OUR FATHERS?
(For Skandinaven by L. O. Lundeberg)

p.30.....Every age has its burning question to be solved. So it was a half century ago with the "Slavery-question." Our time has several questions awaiting solution, for example; the Prohibition question, Woman's Suffrage, etc.

To our countrymen in America a question of more importance than any other, has come up: "The Language question." What shall our position be with respect to the language of our fathers? Shall we endeavor to retain it, or shall we put it aside?

This is a question which concerns the whole emigrant population. Germans, Italians, French and all the other 101 nationalities living here. All these people have, to a large or smaller degree retained the language of their fathers. Bohemian, Polish, Russian, Finnish, French, Spanish, Dutch, etc., is both spoken and written by these people today. And some of these people, for example; the Germans and the French would never think of giving up the language of their fathers.

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Among us Norwegians it has always been taken as a matter of course, that we should retain our mother-tongue; it has been the common language in the church as well as in the many business enterprises, when we come in contact with one another. Now, however, it seems as if we have reached a transition period linguistically speaking. The first generation, the old emigrants, is dying out, the second generation is far advanced, and the third is just appearing on the scene. The question Norwegian English has become a burning one to every congregation, city or country. Consider the meaning of the strong demand for English-speaking ministers. It has been said, there was no use for the Norwegian language; many are clamoring for a change - better have the boat ready - the old ship is sinking. Others are striving hard to keep the old ship afloat a while longer; they teach their children Norwegian catechism, maintain Sunday-Schools and Norwegian sermons.

But this question steadily booms up before us and has reached a stage, where we must take a stand, and then only after a very thorough, deliberate and careful study in order to determine the right course to pursue.

APR 11 1916 PROJ. 30775

Skandinaven, May 2, 1916.

As in all other **questions** the word of God should also here be the governing one, wherefore I have chosen one of the most important as well as best known of God's words:

The Fourth Commandment.

In this connection there are three questions I shall try to answer: "What has the Fourth Commandment to teach us with reference to the language question?"

"What effect on our peoples' future will our stand on our mother-tongue have?" "And, is it possible for us to preserve our language in this country?"

Our position to the English language does not enter here, that question is settled once and for all, and we have no choice. The laws of the land demand that we all learn English which is disseminated through our public schools. The question that confronts us is: Shall we, besides the English language, also retain our mother-tongue?

That is what we are going to look into now.

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Skandinaven, May 2, 1916.

The Fourth Commandment.

What has the Fourth Commandment to teach us with reference to the preservation of our mother-tongue?

"Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth."

It was as children we struggled with the Fourth Commandment, and we will continue to struggle with this as well as the other Commandments all through our lives. The Fourth Commandment touches our life more deeply than any other. It is the first Commandment with a prediction, it appears first and the second Table, and has a decided meaning for our earthly life's wellbeing. To elucidate upon this would require too much space, suffice it to say, that upon this Commandment lies the whole foundation of a civilized State, Church and Home.

The first question is: Who is my father and mother? Is **it** only my natural parents,

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who **gave** me birth and raised me? Am I not also a child of my grand-parents? Can we stop here? Do not the roots of my family-tree extend still farther back in time? I know a girl, who is the very image of her great-great-grandmother. My father and mother are certainly also my forefathers as far back as we can trace our history; to those who were the first father and mother in our land. I belong to a family of people older than history, who has lived and built among Norway's mountains. I am a product of the Norwegian people. Our natural surroundings and life have through "eons" stamped us as being different from other people.

It is said, and truthfully, that a person who commands several languages, has several souls; he is broadminded, able to see and **understands** things from many angles, or in other words, he is better informed in the topics of the day than the average person. We may use several languages to the extent of our ability, but our mother-tongue remains the language of our hearts.

The Mother-tongue stayed.

In a letter from Mayville, N.D. to "Minneapolis Journal" dated April 30, we read the

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following: Paralysis has deprived State Senator Elken of his ability to speak English. While he before spoke English and his mother-tongue Norwegian with equal facility; he is now able only to utter a few English words; his ability to speak Norwegian has not been impaired in the least.

We have a right to, and should, be proud of our forefathers in this land. The Scandinavian people together with the Germans are builders; wherever they go, one will find orderly communities, with churches and schools of the first order; and look at their farms, more well tilled and better maintained farms cannot be found anywhere in the great North West.

An awakening seems to have come over our people during the last few years. The Norwegian language has been **introduced** into many high schools and grade schools, and it is also being studied in our colleges and universities. In the high schools in Minneapolis, Germans, Jews and even Irish are studying our language, and many of these people send their children to our Sunday schools to learn Norwegian.

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The Centennial Celebration (in Norway) with its thousands of American visitors, as well as the Parish Organization (Bygdelags Bevegelsen) together with the stronger and easier means of Communications, have also helped to foster interest in the Norwegian language.

Skandinaven, Jan. 25, 1916.

A FEW WORDS TO NORWEGIAN PARENTS IN CHICAGO

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Much has been written regarding the teaching of the Norwegian language to our children; it has even been suggested we organize our own school for this purpose.

As a rule, when a student enters high school he usually chooses some foreign language in addition to the rest of his curriculum. In many cases Latin is chosen - a "dead language" - from which he or she later on in life will derive very little benefit. Other languages chosen are German and French. Unless the student comes from a German or French home, where he has been able to acquire some proficiency in either of these languages, the few years in high school will not give him any kind of command over these languages, unless such student should continue his language studies in college.

Children of Norwegian parentage have as a rule quite some knowledge of Norwegian when they enter high school. Many are able to both read and write it; with such knowledge as a foundation, a student should acquire in comparatively short time, a good command of the Norwegian language, than a student who

Skandinaven, Jan. 25, 1916.

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tackles an entirely foreign tongue. This knowledge and ability to handle a foreign tongue will be of great practible help, regardless what field of endeavor he chooses, therefore, Norwegian parents should urge their children to choose Norwegian as a study in the high school.

If the Norwegians of Chicago wish to have their language included as a study in the local high schools, they must themselves support this cause. One cannot expect American teachers to boost it; usually such people have no idea of the practical or cultural value of the Norwegian language.

I A 1 bNORWEGIANSkandinaven, March 17, 1915.

FROM UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The press quite frequently reports of progress made in the study of Scandinavian languages and literature in the public schools. The number of high schools where one or more of the Scandinavian languages are included in the school's curriculum, this also included several of our largest universities.

At the University of Illinois Dr. George T. Flom is in charge of this work, where several classes are in progress graded according to the students' abilities. These studies cover Norwegian, Swedish and Danish languages; modern, medieval and ancient as well as the polygraphy of these languages. All Scandinavian writers and poets works are studied and to prove the progress made by these students. The school's two most popular societies, The Adelphic and the Illiola, have produced several Norwegian plays and with great success.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, March 17, 1915.

The university's Scandinavian department is in possession of a large library and is from time to time receipient of valuable additions to its collection of Scandinavian literature, poesy and prose.

Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

REASONS WHY CHILDREN SHOULD STUDY NORWEGIAN

(Editorial)

It is said that at the present time more children in high school study Latin than any other subject except algebra. The Latin course is a study of the structure of a language, a branch of philology, instead of a study content. The child has no lively interest in the life of the people whose language he studies. The translation method interferes with the growth of the vernacular. Instead of broadening the pupil by the possession of two languages, the effect upon him is that his English becomes a mixture of Latin and modern forms. To satisfy a normal desire for self-expression, the pupil has a tendency to break away from this hybrid into slang or bombast. The high-school student can never think in Latin, and therefore his translation work is usually very poor.

A language is something in which one feels and thinks about living, present-day questions. Latin is antiquated in content and can therefore never perform such

Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

a function. It is and always must be a dead language, a shadow, instead of a reality. The study of Latin introduces the youth to a heathen spiritual life, which may have a demoralizing influence on him.

It puts dry, formal, empty study into that period of a youth's life when he most strongly needs intellectual and emotional food.

In high schools modern languages ought to be studied instead of dead languages. A modern language expresses a living reality and is acquired beyond the translation stage; and thus the child may actually have two languages in which he can think and express himself freely.

In linguistic study the best results are obtained only when the pupil can think in the language and speak it fluently. Such command of a language is a straight road to many intellectual fields not open to those who speak only one language.

Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

Most pupils who study Norwegian in our high schools are children of Norwegian parentage, who in their households acquire a little knowledge of this language before they enter school. With some knowledge of the language before taking it up as a study in school they can, other things being equal, accomplish two or three times as much as they would be able to accomplish if studying a language entirely strange to them. With such basic knowledge they ought after a few years' study in high school to be able to read and write and speak the language quite fluently. If the same pupils study German or French or any other language that is entirely strange to them, they will never be able, in the same length of time, to learn more than the mere rudiments of it; they will get only a smattering which they will entirely forget within a short time after leaving school.

Reasons Why Children Should Study Norwegian

If pupils of Norwegian parentage study Norwegian in high school, they add to the store of knowledge which they already have and leave school enriched by

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Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

the possession of a language which they have mastered, and which they would entirely forget if they had not taken it up as a course in high school. This will be of great practical value to them subsequently, whether they enter business or learn a profession. They who can speak to a man in his own language are more likely to get an audience than they who cannot do so.

One who really knows the Norwegian language may read the vigorous Norse literature in the original, and enjoy it in a way that he never could if reading a translation.

The first generation of Norwegian-Americans ought not to grow up unacquainted with the rich literature, folklore, and national music of their parents. This great heritage should not be surrendered as soon as the emigrant is transplanted to American soil. Let him keep what is good. It will be a valuable asset when the melting pot begins to perform its work, the formation of a new race in America. There is nothing un-American or unpatriotic in holding this view.

Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

Making Norwegian an elective study in the high school on a par with German and French will create a new relationship between parent and child in Norwegian households. The children will have greater regard for their ancestors, and therefore they will have more respect for the opinion of their parents and obey them more willingly than before. They will no longer feel that their parental language is inferior to the other, cultural languages. They will not, as is frequently the case now, be ashamed to admit that they are of Norse parentage. They will be as proud of their ancestors and their language as German children are of theirs.

The study of Norwegian will build a new bridge between Norse households and the school. The parents will have a new interest in higher education. Gudrun and Ole will be permitted to remain in high school until they complete the full course of study. After all, the sacrifice necessary to keep them there is not now so great as it seemed before.

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Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

It is said that colleges and universities will not accept Norwegian for credit in admitting students. This is not altogether true. Many of our best colleges and universities teach Norwegian and accept it as a credit for admission.

But the primary function of the high school is not to prepare for college. Only a very few high school graduates are fortunate enough to attend college. Most of them, after being graduated from high school, have to earn their own living; and the high school should prepare them for this as well as is possible.

One of the functions of the high school is to satisfy local wants. A rural high school should not attempt to do the same work that a city high school does; and not all city high schools should try to do precisely the same kind of work. Local demands ought to be considered.

If a particular community has a large Norwegian population, there is no good reason why instruction in that language should not be given if the

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 29, 1914.

Norwegians of that community desire it. But if the Norwegian people want Norwegian in the high schools, they must encourage their children to study the language. They must not expect that others will encourage them to do so.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Dec. 28, 1913.

[NORWEGIAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS]

As regards the question of whether we will get Norwegian teachers for our high schools, the prospects are bright and we may see classes in Norwegian at our high schools as soon as they reconvene after the Christmas holidays. Last fall there were no applicants for the position of teacher of our mother tongue, but now we have the application of Absalour Erdahl, a graduate of St. Olaf College, at Red Wing, Minn., and a student at the Illinois University, where he has been preparing himself for the coming examinations of the Board of Education. Professor Flour, with whom Mr. Erdahl has been studying, speaks very highly of this young man's ability, and we sincerely hope that no new obstacles will be put on the way of those wishing to learn Norwegian. All that is needed now is for parents and students to show their interest by enrolling in the classes.



Scandia, Feb. 8, 1913.

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[NORWEGIAN CLASS FORMED]

NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

The "almost unbelievable" has happened. After a lot of trials and tribulations and a seemingly thankless and useless task, our work has been crowned with success. Two classes comprising over fifty students, have been formed to study Norwegian at the Carl Schurz High School. Indications are that the number of students will be substantially increased, now that a real start has been made.

The classes will be conducted by Mr. Alsager, a very capable young man who is taking a great interest in the new undertaking. No class has as yet been started at Tuley High School, though it is expected that this will be accomplished by the time schools re-open next fall, after the summer holidays.

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IV

Scandia, Jan. 25, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[NORWEGIAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS]

(Editorial)

At last! We are pleased to be able to announce that two teachers have been secured for prospective classes in the instruction of the Norwegian language in our high schools.

Mr. Alsager, who passed the examination brilliantly, has been assigned to the Tuley High school; and a young lady, whose name we were unable to learn, is to be assigned to the Carl Schurz school.

It is now entirely a question of parental interest. We of the Norwegian colony have been the object of quite a bit of sarcasm from other national groups since our failure to obtain teachers in time for classes that opened in September. Now that we have the teachers, failure to supply an adequate number of students would be a real disgrace; a disgrace which, we trust, parents will not bring upon us. A knowledge of Norwegian will prove to be a receiving channel for real Norwegian culture.



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NORWEGIAN

WPA (LL) PROJ. 302/5

Scandia, Aug. 31, 1912.

(Editorial)

There is a blemish on the escutcheon of Chicago's Norwegian colony. After years of endeavor we finally succeeded in having the Norwegian language admitted as an optional study in our high schools, but when examinations for the position as Norwegian instructor were announced, not one candidate volunteered. Can it be that none are competent, or is it simply a lack of proper interest in the cause?

Examinations were held and appointments were made of Swedish, Bohemian, Spanish, and Polish instructors, while Norwegian, Italian, and Hebrew, will not be available at the opening of this school year. Another examination will be announced before Christmas, and it is sincerely hoped that at that time enough interest will be shown so that we may offer the Norwegian instruction for which we fought so hard to obtain.

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Scandia, May 25, 1912.NORWEGIAN[NORWEGIAN WILL BE TAUGHT]

At last! The School Board of the city of Chicago has decided to add Norwegian to the languages taught at both Carl Schurz and Tuley High Schools.

Much careful work has been done to bring about this concession by the board. To Charles O. Sethness, Norwegian member of the board, go most of the honor and the heartfelt gratitude of our Norwegian colony for making possible the study of Norwegian to our children.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, president of the board, was strongly opposed to the movement from the beginning. The Daily News and Record Herald thundered away at it in their editorials, to the extent that our leaders had to work with care and thoroughness. Mr. Sethness managed to keep the question open until he had assured himself that a majority of the board would vote favorably. When the time came the proposal was approved by a vote of 12 to 4.

Mr. Sethness was ably aided in his campaign by Consul Haugan, Pastor Gullixon,

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NORWEGIANScandia, May 25, 1912.

Judge Torrison, Justice Sonsteby, Swedish Consul Henschen, Berger Osland, Thor Benson, and others who, as a committee, repeatedly spoke for the cause at meetings of the board. The Dovre Republican Club supported the movement and L. B. Bergersen, president of the Club, was a member of the committee. It is now up to parents to see that their children sign up for classes.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 3, 1912.

NORWEGIAN IN THE SCHOOLS

At the meeting of the School Board last Wednesday, it was decided to teach Norwegian and Swedish in the public high schools. Classes will be opened this fall. The Norwegian member of the board, Charles O. Sethness, has worked hard to get the Board to approve this action, and it is through his efforts that Norwegian and Swedish children will learn to read and write the language of their fathers.....

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NORWEGIAN

IV

IV (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition, Jan. 8, 1912.

NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH IN THE SCHOOLS

A delegation of representative Norsemen and Swedes had a conference with members of the Chicago School Board. The issue discussed was the teaching of both Swedish and Norwegian in the grammar schools and in the high schools.

The delegation was introduced by E. D. Sethness, a member of the Board, to the Board's president, Dr. J. B. McFatrigh.

Chief Justice Harry Olson [Swede] was the spokesman for the delegation, which was concerned with the introduction of Swedish at the Lake View and Englewood high schools, and Norwegian at Tulley's and Carl Schurz's.

.....

The members of the delegation were: Reverend [George Albert] Gullixon, attorney [Lucius J. M.] Ma min and Sonsteby, Judge [Oscar M.] Torrison, Thor J. Benson, Oscar H. Haugan and Mr. Louis Anderson (president of the John Anderson Publishing Company).

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Scandia, Jan. 6. 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE IN OUR HIGH SCHOOLS]

The school board of Chicago is considering the possibility and advisability of providing facilities for the study of the Norwegian language in our high schools. There has been quite a bit of publicity and effort to bring about the establishment of classes in Norwegian, and a special meeting has been called for next Friday, at the offices of the school board, to discuss the question fully. Mrs. Young and Mr. Sethness will be the main figures in the discussion.

Mr. Sethness represents the Norwegian colony of Chicago, having recently been appointed to membership on the school board by Mayor Harrison. He is very interested in seeing that our Norwegian language is placed on a par with German, French, Spanish and Polish, all of which are being taught in certain high schools.

The beauty and value of Norwegian literature and art cannot be properly appreciated without a knowledge of the language, and translations are otherwise extremely weak.



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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, July 22, 1911.

(Editorial)

Peer O. Stromme, Norwegian-American editor of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in a lecture, delivered at a meeting of the Norsemen's League in Christiania, made a statement to which Scandia takes exception, most decidedly.

Mr. Stromme states, "American born Norwegian youth stands on shifting sand and without root and must of necessity look to Norway for its aesthetic nourishment."

This may possibly be the case in isolated communities in rural districts where there are only Norwegian churches and schools and such places are very few. The statement in general is, to say the least, absolutely misleading and unjust. Take Chicago, as an example, where not one child in a hundred reads Norwegian or cares anything about it. Everything it sees and hears is in the English language - business, schools, church, music, play.

Scandia, July 22, 1911.

Scandia is naturally in favor of having the Norwegian language made accessible to our youth in those of our high schools where our people are gathered in sufficient numbers to justify it. We are intensely interested in everything Norwegian, and we advocate the use of Norwegian at all Norwegian functions as far as is possible and practical, even though we have serious doubts as to the interest that would be shown in Norwegian classes by our boys and girls.

It would be far more practical, in our opinion, to provide a course in Norwegian in our universities and other higher educational institutions. Youth of university age are more able to comprehend the advantage of being able to study the masterpieces of Norwegian music and literature in the original language rather than in a garbed, poorly-worded translation to English. The works of Ibsen, Bjornson and other Norwegian authors can not be truly and satisfactorily translated into English, the beauty of these works is entirely lost during the transition.

To the Poles, Italians and Germans, the teaching of their languages means much in

Scandia, June 22, 1911.

assisting them to become ever more and more clannish. Our Scandinavian people are more adaptable to Americanism and absorb the principles and standards of our adopted country more readily than any other foreign group and we feel that this fully explains what appears to be antipathy toward Norwegianism.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 6, 1911.

SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDY

At a meeting held in Chicago, a few days ago, a committee of six men was formed for the purpose of organizing "The Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study". The purpose of the Society is explained by its name. Forty delegates, representing colleges from Harvard to Kansas, including several Scandinavian colleges, were present.

The following officers were elected: Professor Julius C. Olsen, president; Professor Jules Mauritzen, vice-president; Professor George T. Flom, secretary-treasurer; Dr. A. Louis Elmquist, Mr. Ernst Olsen, executive committee.

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Scandia, May 27, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[LET'S TEACH NORWEGIAN!]

p.4.....The question of having the Scandinavian languages placed in the curriculum of Chicago's High Schools as optional courses seems to have floated into a back water for the present. In compliance with a petition by business and professional men the Polish language is to be tried out as advised by Ella Flagg Young, superintendent. Instruction in the Polish language will be offered during the first half of the 1911-1912 year and the resulting enrollment will, in a large measure, determine whether courses in Scandinavian languages will be established in one or more of our high schools.

This is a challenge to our Nordic people and should be taken up energetically in all parts of the city where our people live in considerable numbers. The Polish people are outstanding in the pride shown by their young people over their ability to speak their mother tongue and their knowledge of the history and traditions of their ancestral country. Here we challenge the pride of our Nordic Chicagoans. Have the French, Poles and Germans, in any way, a better reason to take pride in over the history and accomplishment of their respective

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Scandia, May 27, 1911.

parent countries than we Nordics? The emphatic and unvariable answer is "No".

Story City, and Decorah, Ia., Eau Claire, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn. have succeeded in having Norwegian and Swedish courses established in their high schools with constantly increasing enrollment, and we in Chicago can bring about the same situation if we all put our shoulders to the wheel and push. With the number of our own people we have in Chicago we can, by mustering our pride and co-operation sense, give our children as good, if not a better opportunity to master a language that will make available to them the beauties of Nordic art, music and literature that are now, to them, a closed book. Translations of Scandinavian masterpieces in literature, Bjornson, Ibsen, Aasen, Grieg, etc., are miserable failures, laughable, and at the same time heartbreaking. Incidentally, and in connection with the foregoing, in a few weeks, the newly elected mayor, Carter H. Harrison, will appoint several new members to the school board and a Norwegian member could help the cause to some extent.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1911.

DOVRE CLUB

The Dovre Club passed the following resolution at its last meeting:

"To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Chicago: The Dovre Club of the Twenty-seventh Ward of this City, in special meeting assembled on Monday, have unanimously adopted the following resolution and appointed the undersigned as a committee of five to present the same to your honorable Board:

"Resolution.

"Whereas, There has been presented to your honorable Board a petition, signed by a number of representative Norwegian-American citizens of this city, requesting that the Norwegian language be adopted as an elective study in high schools where a sufficient number of pupils may signify their desire to take this study; and

"Whereas, We believe that the recognized high standard of character and education

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1911.

of the Norwegian immigrants to the United States, the splendid history of the Norwegian race, including the first discovery of America, and the rich Norwegian literature in ancient and modern times, amply justify the desire of the Norwegian-Americans of this city to have their children learn Norwegian in our public schools; and

"Whereas, The study of the Scandinavian languages has been lately taken up more and more at our universities and in the schools of various important cities of the Northwest, and

"Whereas, We believe it to be of the greatest practical utility for our young men to know another language besides English, to perfect and not to forget what they have learned at home of such other language, and

"Whereas, We believe that favorable action by your honorable Board upon the said petition would serve immediately to strengthen and popularize our public school system of which the Norwegian-Americans have been the staunchest supporters; be it therefore

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1911.

"Resolved, That the Dovre Club of the Twenty-seventh Ward, with an active membership list of more than five hundred citizens, respectfully urge upon your honorable Board to take favorable action upon the petition presented as aforesaid.

"Louis B. Bergersen, president

"Chris J. Runden, secretary

"Committee: Henry Stibolt,
Victor F. Bendixen,
A. A. Haarstad,
Ole Andersen,
Birger Osland."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

I A 1 bSkandinaven, Aug. 25, 1907.

SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES AND BOOK PRODUCTION IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

George T. Flom, professor in Scandinavian languages and Scandinavian literature at Iowa State University, has published a booklet in the form of a University Bulletin under the title "A History of Scandinavian Studies in American Universities." In this interesting booklet one finds, among others, the following information:

The first American college giving instruction in Scandinavian languages was New York University. The bulletin of this university for 1858 names Paul G. Sinding as professor of Scandinavian languages and literature.

The department for Scandinavian languages and literature at Wisconsin University was opened in 1869 with Professor Rasmus B. Anderson as instructor. After him came in 1884 Professor Julius E. Olson who still is in charge.

Skandinaven, Aug. 25, 1907.

That same year (1869) a professor in Scandinavian languages was appointed at Cornell University, Ithaca. His name was David Willard Fiske, and his title, Professor of North-European languages, teaching the Scandinavian languages and German. In 1877 Hjalmar Hjort Boyesen became assistant professor at Columbia College, New York.

At Columbia, Professor Boyesen gave instruction in Norwegian and Swedish and also lectured Norwegian-Danish literature. Since 1897 Professor Calvin Thomas has been teaching the Scandinavian languages.

At Minnesota University a department of Scandinavian languages and literature was opened in 1883. Professor Olaus J. Breda was the instructor. Since 1899 Dr. John S. Carlson has been in charge. This year (1907), Professor Gisle Bathne has been appointed teacher of Norwegian and Danish languages and literature and also of old Norse.

Skandinaven, Aug. 25, 1907.

Northwestern University has given instruction in Scandinavian languages since 1892. Professor Albert Ericson and Dr. N. Simonsen have been in charge of the instruction.

Other universities which have given courses in the Scandinavian language are as follows: John Hopkins, 1882; Indiana University, 1885; Harvard, 1888; Nebraska, 1886; Michigan, 1888; Yale, 1889; North Dakota, 1891; Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, 1891; Chicago, 1903; Leland Stanford, 1894-95; Pennsylvania, 1895; Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn., 1897; Iowa, 1900; South Dakota, 1901-02; Illinois, 1892; Ohio, 1905.

Scandia, July 5, 1902.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

According to Superintendent Cooley, it costs \$190,000 a year to pay supervisors and teachers of the Norwegian and German languages, besides the cost of about two hundred classrooms; and as for the results obtained from the expenditure of this money, we imagine that \$190,000 might as well be thrown to the wind. At the same time, kindergartens are threatened with being closed for lack of funds. With the limited instruction in German and Norwegian in the public schools, one would imagine that the pupils would be taught the rudiments of grammar and as much as possible of a vocabulary adapted for practical everyday use. This would bring some returns for the cost of Norwegian and German instruction and for the time that the pupils are devoting to their studies.

But instead of this, all that the pupils learn of these languages is to smear

Scandia, July 5, 1902.

page after page full of Gothic letters; they learn to write the script which is somewhat different from the Latin script. To readers who know how instruction in foreign languages is carried on in other countries this must sound incredible and ridiculous, but it is true. The main part of the alleged instruction in the common school is to write Gothic script. In other countries nearly everyone speaks (good) German.

We have had letters from Amsterdam reading as follows: "Will you be kind enough to write your letters in Latin script; while everyone here in Amsterdam speaks and writes German, no one here can read the Gothic script very well." In other parts of Europe this is also the case; in Scandinavia the courses in German are thorough, as are courses in Norwegian in other countries. A youngster who has attended German and Norwegian classes in Chicago cannot do his work right if he does get a job with some export house. He has wasted all his school hours in learning to write Gothic script which is not used today in either Norway or Germany. And for this good-for-nothing instruction in Chicago

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we spend \$190,000 per year in salaries.

If the writer had children who wanted to learn Norwegian or German, he would begin by not letting them take lessons in our public schools; that would at least prevent them from wasting a lot of time. The School Board does not care how much money it wastes; all they worry about is getting the Norwegian and German vote. We think Norwegian and German should be abolished in the public schools to save the kindergarten.

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III A

Skandinaven (Daily Edition,, June 17, 1900.

I A 1 b (Bohemian)

I A 1 b (Danish)

THE POLYGLOT POLICY

I A 1 b (Swedish)

III A (Danish)

(Editorial in English)

III A Swedish)

IV (Bohemian) At a recent meeting of the board of officers of the Norwegian National League of Chicago, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The elementary public schools are the greatest unifying factors of our cosmopolitan population and a thorough knowledge of the English language is most conducive to such results; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we do not desire any portion of our school funds devoted to the teaching of foreign languages in our grammar schools."

It is understood that the meeting was called at the instance of School Trustee C. R. Walleck, who desires to ascertain the sentiment of the respective

NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 17, 1900.

nationalities in Chicago concerning his resolution providing for the teaching of any foreign language in any of our public schools under certain conditions.

The Walleck resolution provides that if at least fifty per cent of the children in any school belong to any one nationality, they are to be instructed in the mother tongue of their parents during school hours and at public expense. If this policy were to be adopted, German would be taught in several schools, Danish and Norwegian in two, Swedish in two or three, Bohemian in two, Polish in two, and the Old Irish tongue in two or more schools.

The idea looks like a huge joke, but Mr. Waldeck (sic) is apparently in dead earnest. He is backed by his own nationality [Bohemian], and his line of investigations would seem to indicate that he really believes in the polyglot policy.

The emphatic protest registered by the Norwegian National League voices the all but unanimous sentiment of the Norwegians in Chicago and undoubtedly also



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 17, 1900.

of the other two branches of the Scandinavian family, the Danes and the Swedes. Not that the Scandinavians have no pride in their mother tongues. In general education, literature, and art the Scandinavian countries take rank among the very foremost. Danes are not apt to forget the language of H. C. Andersen, nor Norwegians the tongue of Henrik Ibsen, nor Swedes the vernacular of Tegner and Fredrikka Bremer. They glory in the intellectual achievements and triumphs of their mother countries; they endeavor to keep in touch with their kinsmen across the sea and to profit by their development; and though they Americanize more quickly and thoroughly than any other people seeking new homes in this land, they cherish the speech of their fathers.

But they do not want any of the Scandinavian tongues taught in the public schools. They believe that the speech of the land, and no other, should be the speech of our elementary schools. They also believe that no part of the public school funds should be used for purposes of sectarian instruction of any kind or in any form. Any hostile move against the little red school house, whether cloaked in language resolutions or other disguises, will encounter their unyielding opposition.

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P.A.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

WALLECK'S REFORM

(Editorial in English)

School Trustee Walleck's resolution concerning instruction in foreign languages in the public grammar schools is all right as far as it goes, but it is a halting, halfway measure. Under this resolution, instruction in foreign tongues would be limited to German, Bohemian, Irish, Hebrew, Italian, Swedish, and "Scandinavian". As there is no "Scandinavian" language, the latter may be dropped from the list, and Norwegian and Danish substituted in its place.

Dr. Walleck's plan thus amended represents, of course, a vast improvement upon present conditions. But it is just as open as the system now in vogue to the charge of unfair discrimination. Why are we to leave out French, Polish, Finnish, Icelandic, Welsh, Russian, Spanish, Syriac, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, and last, but not least, the various Indian dialects represented in this many-



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

tongued city of Chicago?

Mr. Walleck says that he wants a foreign language taught only when fifty per cent or more of the total attendance in any grammar school is represented by pupils of one nationality. Why draw the line here? If, as Mr. Walleck says, "citizens of foreign birth who pay their taxes have the right to have their native language taught in the schools," it is illogical, unreasonable, and unjust to abridge this right as proposed in the Walleck resolution.

Whether the attendance in any school of pupils of any particular nationality is large or small, the foreign-born parents of such pupils as do attend pay their taxes, and, according to the premises laid down, certainly have the right to have their native language taught in the school where their children are educated.

No, we ought not to reform in that way. The question of foreign-language teaching in our grammar schools is an important question which must be settled



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

right if it is to be tackled at all. It is evident that Mr. Walleck lacks the courage of a truly great reformer. He thought that he must draw the line somewhere; there is where he is mistaken. If we want to be true to the great principle of language-instruction reform, we can draw no line at all in this matter. No halfway measure will do. It is true that half a loaf is better than no bread; but it is equally true that half a reform is worse than no reform whatever.

Let Mr. Walleck frame his language-instruction reform upon sufficiently broad and sweeping lines, and the people will be with him. If such a broad policy be regarded as impracticable at present, it may be permitted to rest for a while, perhaps until our children are ready to take it up. Meanwhile we might properly do away with existing discriminations by limiting, for the time being, the language course in our grammar schools to Uncle Sam's tongue.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1897.

LEARN ENGLISH

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Knowledge of the English language, it seems to me, is a prerequisite for true loyalty and patriotism. A person cannot rightly be expected to take an interest in the affairs of a country whose language he does not master. Some may say: Cannot a person imbibe that spirit through any other language just as well? To some extent, but not so well. Where in any language will you find examples of Webster, Adams, Clay, Everett, Henry, and many others? You may take their speeches and translate them, but in that act their true mission has lost its power, strength, and beauty. What other language abounds as plentifully in gems of thought as that of the English. Take the words of Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, Longfellow, Bryant,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1897.

and Whittier, and compare them with others in their respective fields of labor.

Many young men have I seen who are unable to read the English language intelligently and fluently, and these have been born and reared amidst the free institutions of our land. Now, these will become leaders some years hence. They will be the principal actors in life's drama in years to come. They will be the heads of the families of our land. The offices of the township, county, and state must be filled by some of them. The laws, forms of government, and social questions will be presented to them. Will these men fill their places of trust and honor and distinction without knowing English?

Some maintain that we should not neglect our mother tongue, but use it as much as we can. To do that we must educate the children in our own language, which is foreign. We must make them familiar with our habits and customs, which are alien to our country.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1897.

Let us have English pure and simple. We cannot so easily get both, and get them well. Let us have the essential one, and have it well. I look forward to the day when thought, feelings, and nationality shall be unified, and a language spoken which shall be understood by all.

Forget your national background, become Americans, become good citizens, in thought and action. This is your country, treat it as such.

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A. Education

1. Secular

c. Taxation for Public Schools

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan. 15, 1893.

[BOARD OF EDUCATION OVERBURDENS TAXPAYER]

A. S. Trude attacked the Board of Education for trying to put too great a burden on the Tax Payer by trying to introduce trade classes into the schools "which are absolutely unnecessary".

"We the school board are informed that we are spending too much money, it's time to stop all those extra expenses." "I object," said Miss Burk, "Mr. Trude has already overspoken his five minute time." The conference was postponed to the next meeting.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

d. Special Endowments

Scandia, Feb. 15, 1913.

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[A WORTHY WORK]

NORWEGIAN

The Scandinavian-American Foundation was founded for the purpose of aiding deserving Scandinavian and American students to extend their education beyond the confines of their own countries. The idea appealed strongly to all our prominent Scand-Americans; the founder of the great Hector Iron Works, the Danish-born Nils Paulsen, immediately donated \$100,000, and at his death in 1911, his will disclosed a bequest of \$400,000 to the same fund. During 1912 and 1913, scholarships, in the amount of \$300 were granted, beginning Jan. 1, 1914, the amount will be increased to \$750.

In view of these scholarships, the best universities of the U.S.A. award free tuition to the winners. Two scholarships will be awarded each year to each of the Scandinavian countries. The winners will be chosen by a committee from his own country, to be appointed annually by the American Ambassador to that country. At present, we have two Norwegian students here: Bernard Berger at Harvard; and Martha Dahl at the University of

Scandia, Feb. 15, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

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Chicago, in the department of the Domestic Sciences. At the Christiania University in Norway, there are two American students, Martin B. Rund, and Henning Larson, both from the University of Chicago.

The foundation publishes the American-Scandinavian Review, wherein all important subjects of mutual interest are discussed and brought to the notice of the entire world. At the same time, it creates and maintains greater co-operation along all lines between the Scandinavian countries and the United States.

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Scandia, Dec. 31, 1910.

NORWEGIAN

[AN ENORMOUS GIFT]

(Editorial)

p.4.col.1.....John D. Rockefeller has made the University of Chicago a Christmas present of ten million dollars. Accompanying the gift was the statement that this would be his final donation to increase the capital of the university and that he was withdrawing his representatives from the Board of Trustees. The university is to be taken over by the City of Chicago on condition that the sum of \$34,426,049 be contributed for its continuance.

What a vast donation from one man! Many are of the impression that there would not have been a U. of C. were it not for John D. Rockefeller. But the fact is that this school was founded at the time of Lincoln and Douglas long before the reign of John D., and before he had bought or speculated with his first oil well.

It was only with his advancing years that Rockefeller, after piling up his

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Dec.31,1910

vast fortune by the process of throttling all competition, began considering the question of what to do with all his ill-gotten millions. In view of the methods used in gaining this vast amount of money the idea of becoming a philanthropist was the natural way out; a good deed to counteract the evil. So much for the method and countermethod of John D. Rockefeller. He was a true product of the existing economic system that even now is developing into its own Frankenstein. One fact holds good - that while the system that produced John D. Rockefeller continues, the majority of Chicago's youth will be deprived of an opportunity to obtain the higher education that a university offers and will be doomed to slavery in the struggle to build up colossal fortunes for the coming generations of John D's and others like him.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 130275

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

**a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)**

Norlie Morgan Olaf, History of the Norwegian people in America,
Augsburg, Publishing House, 1925, p. 290.

[NORWEGIAN-DANISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY]

WPA (11-1) PROJ. 30775

The Norwegian Danish Theological Seminary in Evanston, Iowa, dates from 1870, where three Norwegian Methodist pastors, Andrew Haayinsen, John Henry Johnson and P. H. Rye, all Norwegians, and two laymen, Ole Wigdal and Om Oren, resolved that Carl Schau, then a student at Northwestern University, should start a school for those who desired to enter the Norwegian Danish Methodist ministry. C. B. Willerup succeeded Schau in 1873, and after him came B. Johanne. Sen. Marcus Nilsen and Martin Hansen followed Johannesen in turn. In 1886 Nels Edward Simansen, A. M., D. D., was elected president of the seminary, He was connected with the school as president and teacher over thirty years. I. Ottoman - Firing is in charge of the school at present. H. P. Berg, John O. Hull, Tobias Foss, Herbert Hansen, Carl W. Scherenius, T. H. Laberg, and Asbjru Smedstad, have been on the teaching staff at various times. The school was chartered in 1875 and obtained its own building in 1889. It has close relations with the Garrett Biblical Institute and Northwestern University. From 1870 to 1905 the school graduated about forty-five ministers.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 20, 1918.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH
The Lutheran Academies

The following decisions were made at the annual meeting of the Norwegian Lutheran Church:

1. The annual average attendance in high school courses which are accredited by the Board of Education of the Norwegian Lutheran Church shall form the basis of the classification. The Board may also to some extent consider attendance in other courses.

2. Academies having an annual average attendance of 150 pupils or more shall constitute the first class.

3. Academies with attendance of 120 to 149 pupils shall form the second class.

4. Academies with 90 to 119 pupils shall comprise the third class.

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5. Academies with less than 90 pupils shall comprise the fourth class.
6. When academies of the first class meet the requirements of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, they shall receive an annual appropriation of \$2,000 each.
7. Academies of the second class shall, on the same terms, receive an annual appropriation of \$1,500 each.
8. Academies of the third class shall annually receive \$1,000.
9. Academies of the fourth class shall annually receive \$500 as heretofore.
10. The board of education shall have the authority to ratify the standard academic course of each school, but not other courses.
11. The Board shall have the power to ratify the assignment of work

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to the teachers of the standard course.

12. The principals and the teachers in the standard course shall have the bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing. The Board may in exceptional cases grant exemptions from this requirement. This paragraph shall not apply to principals and teachers now in service.

13. The principals should not teach more than twenty periods a week.

14. The teachers of the standard course shall not teach more than thirty periods a week.

15. The Board shall have the authority to ratify the election of the principals of all academies.

16. Academies of the first, second, and third class shall be required to give four-year courses of high school studies for training teachers of

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religion and Norwegian. Only pupils who have completed the work of the eight grades shall be admitted to this course.

Academies of the fourth class are earnestly requested to give this course if their teaching force and resources permit.

17. The Board recommends that, where it is found advisable, the academies establish normal departments for training public school teachers. Such departments should meet the standards fixed for high normal school departments by the state authorities, or, where there are no public normal departments, by the Board of Education.

18. The Board recommends that the principals of the academies of the first class receive a salary of at least \$1,800 per year, principals of the second class, \$1,600, those of the third class, \$1,400, and those of the fourth class, \$1,200.

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19. The teachers of the standard high school course should be paid not less than \$800 per year.

20. The academies should endeavor to secure first-class principals and one or two other permanent teachers with excellent training and approved ability.

21. In view of the fact that a majority of our academies are at present charging \$45 per year tuition in the standard academic course, and some small fees in addition, the Board recommends that, as far as possible, all small fees be abolished and that our academies establish the uniform rate of \$50 for tuition in the academic course. It is further recommended that schools having about \$45 as the present rate, increase it to \$50 for 1918 and 1919, and that schools which have a tuition of \$36 per year require \$43 for 1918 and 1919 and \$50 for 1919 and 1920.

22. Since about ten of our academies are charging \$36 and \$50.00 per year for rent, light, and heat, the Board recommends that all our schools

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charge at least \$36 for ordinary rooms and \$50 for first-class accommodations. Lower rates should be allowed in poor buildings or in localities where rooms are very cheap.

[Translators note: There are several academies in the Illinois (Chicago) district. The above applies to all academies and normal schools in this district.]

H. G. Stub, President of the Board of Education.
L. W. Bue, Secretary of the Board of Education.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1914.

ST. OLAF COLLEGE

The festival celebrating the fortieth anniversary of St. Olaf College has been in progress for a week and will probably last for several more days. On Saturday a special concert was arranged by the St. Olaf Band. Saturday evening the literary societies met to formulate a program for the new school year.

St. Olaf College was opened on November 6, 1874. The purpose was to establish a Christian college for young Norwegian men and women. During the first year the College enrolled 39 students, 29 men and 10 women. Most of the students did not speak English, so an English class was set up. In those days the expenses were small: board, outside the school, cost only \$2.25 per week.

The first building was an old fashioned frame house, but in 1877 a new building was begun. The new building cost \$13,500 and was dedicated in the fall of 1878. Up to 1886, the school was only an academy, but in that year it became a college. Reverend J. N. Kildahl, of Chicago, was elected president of

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1914.

St. Olaf in 1899. The College began with only one course, a study of the classics. In 1900 a scientific course was introduced, and in 1906 a literary course was set up.

The College has seven buildings and a campus covering approximately 136 acres. /Descriptions of buildings omitted in translation./ At present the College has 527 students, 416 of whom are in the college division. In 1891 there were 3 graduates; in 1914 there were 60.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 30, 1914.

LUTHER COLLEGE CLUB

The Chicago Luther College Club held its annual meeting last Tuesday evening at the LaSalle Hotel.

Twenty-seven former Luther College students were present, among them such well-known figures as Reverend Alfred Johnson, M. O. Johnson, and M. O. Ylvisaker, the president of the Club.

The chief topic of the evening was, "Shall we erect a library building at Luther College?" J. C. M. Hansen and Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, members of the Luther College alumni, and the library committee, pointed out the necessity of such a building. They maintained with great emphasis that if the building were not decided upon, there was a distinct possibility that the valuable books, documents, and paintings at Luther would eventually be lost. The library at Luther has doubled in size during the last year or two; it now houses one of the largest collection of Norwegian books in America, being surpassed in this respect

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 30, 1914.

only by the Harvard University Library and The Library of Congress. Including Bishop Bang's library, Luther College has 30,000 volumes, 4,000 of which are in the museum.

A committee was set up to handle the financial end of the matter. The committee consists of such able men as Reverend N. M. Ylvisaker, Dr. Torrison, Dr. M. A. Unseth, Reverend J. O. Tweten, J. G. Steensland, and Karl T. Jacobsen.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 27, 1913.

LUTHER GRADUATES

The Chicago Luther College Club celebrated the graduation of a number of Chicagoans last night at the University Club. The delegates to the pastors conference of the Norwegian Synod were invited; all of the delegates are graduates of Luther College. The festivities began about six o'clock, and the older alumni had an opportunity to meet former classmates and to get acquainted with the younger set.

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The president of the Chicago Luther College Club, Reverend N. M. Yluisaker, delivered a warm and well-appreciated speech of welcome. He stated that all of those present were college boys once again, and all titles must be forgotten.....The only exception being the dean of Luther College, who was the guest of honor. Mr. J. M. Hanson, librarian of the University of Chicago, was toastmaster, and what a toastmaster! He was the wittiest of the witty, especially when he introduced speakers who had been in his class.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 27, 1913.

Reverend J. Halvorsen spoke on the history of Luther College, and told of many humorous incidents from his days in college.....

Dr. L. Hektoen, president of the Luther Alumni Association reported that he had purchased a lot adjoining the College, and that he had given it to the College. He suggested that the alumni build a library on the site.

Professor E. K. Preus spoke on the Luther College of today, pointing out that it had kept pace with every college in the country.....

Reverend O. A. Tinglestad has been given a sabbatical leave of one year to study for his doctor's degree at Chicago.

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Judge Oscar Torrison spoke on the future of Luther. The college chorus sang the Luther College song, "To Luther," and everyone went home humming "Auld Lang Syne".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 13, 1911.

LUTHER COLLEGE

The fiftieth anniversary of Luther College will be celebrated tomorrow. Luther College, the "Heart of the Synod," was formally opened on October 14, 1865; in 1889 the College was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and dedicated on October 14, 1890; Larsen Hall was opened on October 13, 1907 and the Synod's Theological Seminary, [Madison, Wisconsin] was dedicated on October 14, 1876. Luther Seminary [Hamlin, Minnesota] was opened on October 14, 1899. The Teacher's Seminary, [Sioux Falls, South Dakota], the Grand Forks College, the Pacific Lutheran Academy, and the H.A. Preus Lutheran Academy were all dedicated on October 14, 1899.

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The College has much to offer its students in the field of education. "Multum in parvo" has been used as a motto. "Non multa sed multum" has also served as a motto.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition, Oct. 13, 1911. *NY 100 100 100 100 100*)

The average annual enrollment during the last fifty years has been about two hundred--a figure that is quite imposing in this day and age.

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The oldest teachers, some of them Chicagoans, include L. Larsen, 1861; F.M. Schmidt, 1861-72; Lyder Siewerts, 1863-77; Knut Bergh, 1869-74. Professor C.K. Preus, the present president, J.B. Torrisson, and C.A. Fjeldstad are Chicagoans.

Our Chicago colony has done a great deal to keep up these colleges, because we feel here that schools using our language are especially needed in the theological and teaching fields. We should have more recognized colleges such as those mentioned above. This is the only way we can promote Nordic culture, which we must keep alive among our own people.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1911.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The festival at the opening of the Norwegian Lutheran Seminary last night was the gala event of the year. Seminaries, colleges, synods, and churches throughout the entire nation were represented. The festivities began at ten o'clock with a procession of the faculty and the invited guests..... The president of the Seminary, Reverend N. F. Weitser, D. D., LL. D., gave the address of welcome. The financial secretary, Reverend H. W. Roth, D. D., gave a brief sketch of the history of the Seminary as follows:

The Seminary, now twenty years old, used to be located at Clark Street and Sheffield Avenue. The ground on which the Seminary was built was a gift from Reverend William A. Passavant, D. D., who also had the honor of planning the buildings.

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At the meeting of the general council in 1869, it was decided to build a

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1911.

seminary in Chicago..... The Seminary was dedicated on October 1, 1891.

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Reverend Samuel Wagenhals made the dedication speech on that occasion. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"We do now set apart these buildings, with their appurtenances and grounds, to be the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago, Illinois; and we do solemnly devote and dedicate them to be sacred to its faith and its uses. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

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Professor Alfred Ramsen then read an address given at the dedication of the oldest seminary in America, at Gettysburg, in 1826.....

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1911.

LUTHER COLLEGE

In view of the struggle that marked the beginning of Luther College and the subsequent struggle to keep it going, it is of interest to all of us to know more about the College. At the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the College, Professor Ludvig Hektoen, of the University of Chicago, spoke as follows:

"As the representative of the Alumni Association of Luther College, I bring a message of jubilant congratulations from the alumni to the Alma Mater on this auspicious celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, and on the significant step completed this day toward making her foundations more secure. I bring a message of deep gratitude to the donors of the endowment fund, and one of sincere satisfaction in the part taken by fellow alumni in raising this fund!

"I know that the sentiments of the alumni of Luther College are interpreted correctly when I say that we look upon this fund and the manner in which it was created as the most sincere endorsement, by friends far and near, of the College and its work. For do not the friend of the College hereby attest that it

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1911.

has fulfilled its functions in the years gone by, that it has been a faithful agency of high purpose, that it has impressed them with this aim, that it has been loyal to the welfare of its students and to high standards of character and efficiency?....

"If one were to ask, What are the special elements that give to this College such recognized strength and such promise of great value for the future that it has received a permanent endowment? different answers would be made depending on different points of view. In addition to the character of the student body of the College, and to the earnestness and inspiring devotion of the faculty, I regard it of the greatest importance to its progress that there has been no uncertainty as to its purpose.

"Luther College was founded and is maintained 'in order to provide a liberal and thorough education for young men who intend to enter the service of the church,' but it has not avoided the responsibilities and duties placed upon it with respect to those students who for various reasons select other vocations.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1911.

'It welcomes any youth who desires to avail himself of its advantages.' The aim has been to give a broad, scholarly training and to develop moral strength and character in all its students, this being regarded as the best preparation for their life work, whatever its nature may be. It has placed character above intellectual attainment, and it has held fast to thorough and scholarly courses of study. This steady pursuit of what always must be the enduring ideals in education has created an atmosphere or spirit which guides the students and influences all who come into relation with the College, giving it stability and strength and reflecting itself in the character of its graduates.

"As one of the results of this steady pursuit of its clearly defined purpose, this college from its beginning has been a faithful and powerful agency in preparing us to take a worthy part in the building of this country and its civilization, in preserving in our race in America its peculiar and desirable qualities, and in preventing an untimely submergence with loss of identity and influence in the great melting pot into which we have been thrown. That Luther College has been consistently loyal to the common welfare from this point of view should appeal with peculiar force to Norwegians everywhere; that it has not

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 3, 1911.

failed of appreciation by men of light and leaders outside of our own ranks, as illustrated by Mr. Hill's generous gift, is worthy of special emphasis.

"It is natural that we, as grateful alumni, rejoice that an endowment fund has been established. The College will be better able to provide adequate opportunities for its teachers whose task of awakening and properly developing the possibilities that slumber in youth requires thorough training, clear vision, and competent scholarship. We must not lose sight of the obligation that rests on colleges to do what they can to promote the growth of knowledge. They do this best if their teachers are able to detect early those students who are endowed with the instinct for a life of quiet and continuous study, who have talent for research, and are able by proper methods to lead them on to do the work for which they are specially fitted in order that the torch may be placed in hands fit to carry it forward.

"We alumni rejoice also because this fund comes not only as the result, but also as a reward for the thorough, faithful, and unassuming performance of duty that has marked the work of the faculty of Luther College since its establishment.

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May the example and inspiration of duty thus performed ever continue in the College.

"The developments at Luther College are not to stop with the completion of this endowment fund. Further growth and expansion in various directions are destined to follow.

"No matter how satisfactory and admirable the courses of instruction may seem at present, they cannot remain fixed and unchangeable. Modifications, readjustments, and additions must be made from time to time. These are steps that require careful planning and deliberation. While there is danger in becoming so wedded to the traditions of the past as not to grasp the realities of the present, there is danger also in mistaking mere alteration and novelty for progress. 'All true development and progress are out of and because of what has gone before'. On the basis of this consideration, I venture to mention, as an example of the needs of the College, that for some time it has seemed to me and no doubt to many others that general biology should be represented just as chemistry and physics have been for many years. Whatever the future career of the student

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may be, a well-planned and thorough introduction to biology will be of interest and advantage in giving him a clearer insight into the practical significance of the developments in the science which includes both physiology and medicine. A knowledge of the fundamental facts of biology would be of particular value to clergymen and teachers in dealing with the problems of health that come up for consideration in their daily work. It would aid also in driving our quackery and humbug, which, I regret to say, succeeded long ago, in fastening their evils on our countrymen. At present the situation at Luther College, so far as concerns the natural sciences, offers an inviting opportunity for the donation of funds for buildings, equipment, and endowment.

"On days such as this, the past seems near; the dust of the passing years is blown away, and we see clearly, more clearly than before, the large significance of the services of the founders of the College, of its many supporters from pioneer days down to the present moment, of the members of its faculty, and of its first president, faithful, venerable, revered by all and beloved by those who have come under his immediate influence. The influence of their work and of their aspirations continues because of their loyalty to a high aim, because of the

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living faith in them, and because of their unaltering faithfulness to the highest ideals of conduct and to high standards of scholarship even in the days of small things. Small things? Yes, in some ways, perhaps, and according to certain criteria, but in other ways those were days of great things because the founding of this College fifty years ago, and the successful conduct of the institution since then or meager resources, but with steadily increasing influence and without the sacrifice of a single fundamental principle, constitute an achievement of the largest significance by Norwegians in America.

"I feel confident that I voice the sentiments and hopes of all the alumni of Luther College when I urge upon its friends to see to it that nothing is done that will tend to restrict or divide the natural field of its usefulness and its sources of support, but to continue in firm and genuine unity to increase its educational facilities and resources in order that it may serve its purposes in still larger measure.

"And finally a word to those in whose hands rest the future of many hopes. Students of Luther College! As you stand at the foot of the long hill, amid the glorious tints of the morning, before the dew of youth has dried off, eager

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for the journey to proceed, we who have gone before you, and are now looking back, salute you! Aided by vigorous physical health, may you feel that clear, keen joy in your work which drive away the shadows of annoyance and langour. Live neither too much in the past nor in the future, but let each day's work of your college years satisfy your widest ambitions and absorb all your energies. For your very admission to this College....demands of you now that you develop and organize your resources of spirit and mind into the effective service of high aims."

Professor Preus received a letter a few days ago from Mrs. Brunsdal, with a check for \$10,000 for the endowment fund. Mrs. Brunsdal has two sons attending Luther College.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 22, 1911.

NORWEGIAN-DANISH SEMINARY

The fall semester of the Norwegian-Danish Seminary opened with a successful festival last Wednesday.

The new faculty includes O. L. Hansen (Dane), Reverend Frederick Ring, T. M. Hauge, Reverend H. P. Berg. The principal, Dr. N. E. Simonson, addressed the students.

It was reported that two new teachers have been added to the staff this year: Reverend C. W. Schevenius, from Tuley High School, and Herbert Hansen, who will teach English.

The Narrona Literary Society, a students' organization, was mentioned as one of the best of its kind among the Scandinavian colleges.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20075

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1911.

[LUTHERAN SCHOOLS]
(Advertisements)

Luther College

Luther College is a Christian school for young men. Its fifty-first year begins on September 22, 1911. The College will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on October 14 and 15. The school offers a four-year college course and a four-year preparatory course with efficient teachers, thorough instruction, an excellent library, a beautiful campus, satisfactory accommodations, and small expense. C. K. Preus is the principal.

Park Region Luther College

Park Region Luther College opens its fall semester on September 16, 1911. Tuition, including room and board, is \$152 per year. Tuition for students who do not live in the dormitories is \$30. The school offers a preparatory course

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and a four-year college course leading to a B. A. degree. Graduates of other schools and academies are permitted to compete for scholarships. The following courses are also offered: normal, three and four years; commercial, two and four years; Gregg system, two years; and music. D. G. Ristad is the principal.

Lutheran Ladies' Seminary

The Lutheran Ladies' Seminary is a college for girls. It offers the following courses: Literary Department: college, normal, seminary, and preparatory; Domestic Economy Department: cooking, needlework, dressmaking, lectures on domestics, and special courses in textiles, domestic sanitation, domestic hygiene, domestic bacteriology, food economics, etc.; Commercial Department: bookkeeping, typewriting, shorthand, business practice, penmanship, and correspondence; Art Department: painting, drawing, leatherwork, etc.; Education and Physical Culture; Conservatory of Music: piano, violin, organ, theory, voice, and chorus. Hans Allen is the principal.

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Augustana College

Augustana College offers academic, normal, music, and business courses. Graduates of the normal course receive state certificates. A. G. Tuve is the principal.

St. Olaf College

St. Olaf College offers academic, classical, literary, and music courses. There is also a class for the deaf and dumb and a theology course for both men and women. The school has seven buildings situated on a beautiful campus. The school has electric lighting and steam heat, and there is a gymnasium. The faculty consists of thirty-two teachers, with J. H. Kildahl as principal.

Lutheran Normal School

The Lutheran Normal School enrolls both men and women, and has an efficient staff of instructors. Separate dormitories are provided for men and women

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students. The various fees are as follows: tuition, \$28; enrollment fee, \$3; engineer and janitor fee, \$6; room and board, \$3 per week. The music course includes classes in piano, voice, reed organ, and pipe organ. The department of theology offers courses for prospective teachers, ministers, missionaries, etc.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 27, 1911.

CLASS REUNION

At its June meeting, the Luther College Alumni Society resolved to have a reunion of all the past graduating classes in celebration of the College's fiftieth anniversary on October 14. A committee consisting of Reverend R. O. Brandt and the school superintendent, Sigurd Regue, was selected to arrange for the reunion.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 1, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD

At the conference of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, the educational program was discussed. The educational committees of Luther College, the Lutheran Seminary, the Lutheran Normal School, the academies, and the Ladies' Seminary considered the various school problems for the coming year.

The finances of the Synod were likewise discussed.....Reverend H. V. Hustvedt was elected treasurer by acclamation.

.....

It was decided to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Luther College.....Latin has been added to the four-year course in languages, and a three-year course in Norwegian has been instituted.

The Lutheran Seminary received a donation of \$6,500; of this amount \$5,000 was a gift from Johan Rosholt.....The committee resolved that the course at the Seminary

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should be extended to six years instead of five, and that the summer school be made a permanent part of the normal branch.....

It was decided to publicize the Ladies' Seminary.....It was found that more women missionaries were needed, and it would therefore be necessary to broaden the work of the Ladies' Seminary.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 19, 1911.

A GOOD AND WORTHY SCHOOL

The Lutheran Theological Seminary of Chicago--
A Brief Review of its Purpose, History, and Work
by

Dr. N. T. Quales

The Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago, Illinois, is located in Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, about ten miles due west of the City Hall, and can be reached by the Aurora, Elgin, and Chicago Electric Railway, which stops at the Seminary Station, Eleventh Avenue; by the Madison Electric line; and also by the Great Northern Railway. The Seminary property consists of fifteen acres of land, partly planted as park, pleasantly located, and well drained. The site was purchased by the Seminary in 1909.

In 1910, eleven buildings were erected on the grounds; these buildings included residences for the president, three professors, and the general secretary; two dormitories, administration buildings, dining hall, and heating plant. The

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buildings are provided with modern improvements, such as electric lights, water, steam heat, sewerage, etc.

The Seminary has now completed the twentieth year of its existence. Originally it was located on the North Side of Chicago, the site consisting of two acres fronting on Waveland Avenue, between Clark Street and Sheffield Avenue. The lot was a donation of the late Reverend William A. Passavant, D. D. Considering what the Seminary has accomplished, and the great work it has before it in the future, it may be of some interest to briefly review its history.

To the late Reverend William A. Passavant, D. D., is due the honor and the credit for planning, promoting, and founding the institution. Dr. Passavant was one of the foremost leaders in the Lutheran Church in America in his day. Eminent in his profession, widely and well known, everywhere revered and beloved, devoting his great ability to promote organized charity, building up institutions of mercy and general missionary work among the thousands of Germans and Scandinavian immigrants who poured into the western states in those early days,

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Dr. Passevant clearly foresaw and fully understood and appreciated the great need of an adequate number of educated clergy to take up the work among the early settlers, to organize them into congregations, and to administer to their spiritual wants in general.

In 1869, the General Council, one of the largest and most influential Lutheran church bodies in America, held its biennial session in Chicago. Before the convention, Dr. Passevant, with his well-known eloquence, held forth the great need of clergymen to carry on the mission work in the western states. He laid especially great stress on the importance of having men able to preach in the English language as well as in the native tongue of the people, mainly in order to keep the younger members of the growing population in the fold of the Lutheran Church. He therefore strongly recommended that an English seminary be established in some convenient central part of one of the western states, and in his opinion Chicago would be the place.

As a result of the doctor's pleading, the convention devoted one day to the

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consideration of ministerial education. The convention, after a full and earnest discussion of the matter, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, In the deliberate judgment of the Council, the time has come when the needs of the Lutheran population in the western states require the establishment, at some central point, of a theological seminary, where the future ministry of our English, German, and Scandinavian churches may be educated together, in the unity of the common faith, confessed and maintained by this body; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, in the humble acknowledgement of its inability to carry forward the great and difficult undertaking to a successful issue by its own resolution and strength, nevertheless, in confident reliance upon Almighty God and His promised grace, does, now, in the name of Jesus Christ, and alone for His glory, solemnly resolve to take the necessary steps toward the establishment of such an institution."

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After some of the preliminary steps had been taken toward carrying these resolutions into effect, among which was the securing of a site for the Seminary, and the selection of the first professor by the General Council, circumstances arose over which the Council had no control and made it impossible to open the Seminary until October 1, 1891. The distinctive aim of this Seminary, as set forth in its charter, is to "educate together" men of a pure faith, of a holy life, and of the requisite gifts and education, so that by all necessary learning and practical skill they may be fitted for the ministry of the Gospel, especially in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

From the early history of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Chicago, it might appear that it was a child of the General Council, that it was founded, as it were, under its auspices, the members of the first board of directors being elected by the Council. At present, however, the relations between the two bodies seem to be merely that of good fellowship. The General Council in various ways extends favors to the Seminary, and the Seminary, on the other hand, has been of inestimable service to the General Council, especially in its mission work.

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The exact position assumed by the General Council toward the Seminary was set forth in a set of resolutions adopted at a session held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1893. In these resolutions the General Council expresses its appreciation of the importance of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Chicago, and its confidence in the board of directors which the General Council had appointed, "and cordially recommended the young institution to our pastors and people," but added that it was clearly the intention of the General Council to keep itself free from all pecuniary responsibility, etc.; that it would not have anything to do with the management of the institution; that it would not approve the appointment of professors, nor would it examine or have anything to do with the adoption of the Seminary's constitution. This left the Seminary as an independent corporation, to manage its own affairs, to choose its professors, and to elect its own directors. The Seminary was also left to provide the means for its maintenance.

That the Seminary had its hands full will be readily understood when we know that it had no funds to fall back upon, and no endowment. The site was donated,

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but buildings had to be erected, the ground improved, salaries paid, etc. The professors had to devote all of their spare time to solicit funds for the institution and for their own salaries. A financial secretary had to be employed to raise funds. It should be no surprise, therefore, that the Seminary often met with financial embarrassment, and that not infrequently the president of the faculty had to fall back upon his private resources in order to meet the deficits.

The Seminary was formally opened on the first Thursday in October, 1891, with the professors, Reverend Revere Franklin Weidner, D. D., L. L. D., and experienced teachers. Dr. Weidner had been a professor at Augustana College in Rock Island. Dr. Roth for a number of years was president of Thiel College. The lectures were held in a chapel situated on property adjoining the Seminary. Truly it has been said that "at no time in the history of the Christian Church has so great a stress been laid on the proper training of our sacred ministry as in our day". The board of directors of the Seminary were indeed fortunate in selecting Dr. Weidner as president of the institution. Dr. Weidner's reputation as a

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scholar, author, and teacher is international as well as national. His name at once gave the Seminary a standing it would not otherwise have had. As a teacher, Dr. Weidner is clear, concise, and inspiring. He took up the work at the Seminary with his whole heart and soul, took it up with an earnestness and enthusiasm that meant success.

During the first year (1891-92) six regular and five part-time students were enrolled, and in addition sixteen others placed themselves under the direction of the faculty to pursue a post graduate course. The number of students in attendance during the second year (1892-93) consisted of twenty-three regulars, eight part-time students, and thirty-nine who pursued prescribed post graduate courses, making seventy in all, and coming from twenty different Lutheran synods....

Since the Seminary was opened about twenty years ago, two hundred and sixty young men have graduated from the institution. The majority of them have taken up mission work in the Lutheran Church. A number of them have done valiant

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service in foreign lands, in India, Africa, China, Japan, and Porto Rico. Nineteen are or have been engaged in the educational work of the church, others have been or are teaching in theological seminaries, colleges, and academies, while some are founders and promoters of institutions of learning.

Considering the many difficulties and drawbacks that the Chicago Seminary has had to contend with, this is indeed a most satisfactory showing, reflecting credit alike on the Alma Mater and the alumni. With four professors, and as many instructors, with enlarged and improved facilities, and with a brighter financial outlook, the Seminary is now in a position to do larger and even better work than heretofore.

MPA (ILL) PR01.30275

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

[DANO-NORWEGIAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS]

The Theological Seminary of Morgan Park, Illinois, is located in a beautiful village, fourteen miles from the Chicago business center, it is located on a long hill or ridge, perhaps the highest natural point for more than twenty miles south of Chicago. Here we find the Morgan Park Academy, also the Dano-Norwegian Seminary as well as the Swedish-Baptist Theological Seminary. The Dano-Norwegian school as well as the other schools referred to, are now in organic connection with the University of Chicago, each with a dean or head.

Professor Hendrick Gunderson is the present dean of the Dano-Norwegian Baptist School. He came from Norway in the year 1887 to take up the work as an associate of Professor N. P. Jensen, was then dean of this school. After the death of Professor N. P. Jensen, Professor Hendrick Gunderson was made dean in 1895, having served as acting dean for two years during the former's illness. The history of this school dates back to 1884 when Professor N. P. Jensen was appointed head and Professor Edward Olsen, P.H.D., associate of a Dano-Norwegian

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

Baptist Seminary. The school opened on October 1, 1884, with eleven students. Since then 170 Norwegian and Danish young men have enjoyed the privileges of this school. Twelve of the graduates of this school are now actively engaged as pastors in Norway, one in Africa, several in Denmark, and more than fifty in the United States and Canada. At the present time the school has about thirty students enrolled with Professor H. Gunderson as dean, and Professor C. J. Olsen and N. L. Lawndahl as associate teachers. The course mapped out extends over a period of four years. During the first two years the student is required to take up and reach a certain standard in English and Dano-Norwegian grammar, geography, bible chronology, history and elementary Greek. During the last two years at school the student must attain a certain standing in systematic theology, New Testament, Greek, philosophy, logic, church history, church policy, pastoral theology, homiletics, and antiquity. To aid the students a rather comprehensive library, kept well up to date with English and Dano-Norwegian works of literary and practical value, is placed at the disposal of the students in Walker Hall.

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

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Frequent lectures are also given to the students by men who are well versed in subjects valuable to the students. Besides this the students have for many years kept up a very efficient literary and debating club for the proper developments of their mental and oral potentialities.

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Scandia, Dec. 2, 1899.

ST. OLAF COLLEGE

The faculty of St. Olaf is as follows: President J.N. Kildahl, religion; Professor P.J. Ekeland, Norwegian; Professor M.M. Steensland, English; Dr. J.E. Granrud, Latin; Theodore Roning, Mathematics; and Professor O.J. Felland, Hebrew.

WPA (11) 1899-1900

1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

b. Foreign Languages

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, Aug. 28, 1917.

NORWEGIAN INSTRUCTION IN OUR SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

It is probably known to the Norwegians in Chicago that the only high school in the city where instruction in Norwegian is given, is the Carl Schurz School on Milwaukee Avenue. In 1913 Norwegian was introduced as an elective course, and since that time nearly four-hundred pupils have studied Norwegian. The instruction in Norwegian is based on a four year course. So far, however, most of the pupils have pursued only part of the course; only a few have completed it.

During the last term of the past school year there were five classes in Norwegian, with a total pupil number of 156. This exceeds all expectations, but gives no cause for taking things easy now, in the matter, expecting that the Norwegian language be able to take care of itself now, as it were.

Skandinaven, Aug. 28, 1917.

First of all it must be remembered that throughout the high schools, for one reason or other the number of pupils each year dropping out of a course averages twenty-five per cent of the pupil number. Many of the pupils in the Norwegian course were of the graduating class who will, of course, not be members of the school next year. But in addition, the condition brought about by the war will undoubtedly prevent many pupils from continuing their course in Norwegian. It is therefore necessary that all those who are interested in maintaining instruction in Norwegian make as strong an effort as possible to make new pupils take up the study.

The largest group in America of Norwegian ancestry is in Chicago, 75,000 strong. There are about thirty-five to forty Norwegian congregations and seventy-five to eighty Norwegian societies or lodges. There is a political daily paper, two weeklies, three or four religious weeklies, a magazine for the young people, and several minor papers, all in the Norwegian language. Considering this back-ground something worthwhile ought to be attainable in Norwegian instruction in the schools.

Skandinaven, Aug. 28, 1917.

At least 2,000 children of Norwegian parentage are frequenting the high schools in Chicago. In them must be awakened the interest for Norwegian language, Norwegian literature, Norwegian culture. The impetus for this interest must be started in the home. Then the ministers and other interested members of the Norwegian congregations can do much to create interest for study of the language. Finally the various lodges and societies within the Norwegian colony can exercise strong influence for the study of the parental tongue.

We urge all the Norwegians in Chicago who are interested in the instruction in Norwegian language to seek to influence boys and girls intending to enter high school this fall to seek admission at the Carl Schurz high school, and to join the Norwegian classes there. Pupils from any part of the city may be transferred to this school if they intend to study Norwegian.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

d. Special Endowments

Scandia, Nov. 18, 1911.

thousand dollars), will be invested so as to bring an annual income of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, to be used for a College extension program, remodeling refurnishing, etc. In raising this vast sum singlehandedly, the valiant professor has completed a gigantic task worthy of a dozen good men, and Norwegian America owes him a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. Words fail us--we can only say, "Thank you and well done".

We cannot, in justice, dismiss Mr. Haugan with the simple mention of his donation. This grand friend is a typical Norseman, energetic, a deep thinker, a man with a vision and the heart to bring about the realization of the vision. Any worthy cause can depend upon the help of this outstanding member of our Chicago Norwegian-American colony.

1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

Skandinaven, July 7, 1917.

CULTURE

(Editorial)

The most Important Element in Culture is Culture of the Heart: -

Cultured is frequently the designation attributed to every one who employ "cultured" language, is nicely dressed and behaves in accordance with the accepted rules. And yet, this is at best merely a surface culture.

Next, he is usually called cultered who has attained the state of a trained mind, who has acquired facility of expertness among one or more lines. He has gained culture of the mind or thought.

The most important element or factor in the human being is, however, neither the exterior, or surface, nor the capacity for thinking or reasoning. The most basic elements in man are his feeling or emotions, and his will. The most important culture consists therefore in the training of these elements or capacities for the good, the beautiful, the just. This is the culture of the heart.

Skandinaven, July 7, 1917.

The present era is so greatly occupied by appearances, the mere forms; and the question of the culture of the heart is in danger of being forgotten. But in hours of quietude the question pushes to the fore, "What is the use of all this struggle?" And the answer comes through the stillness, "It is only to gain pleasure and advantage for myself!" But to gain pleasure and advantage, only a minimum of either thinking or niceties of forms is required. And for this reason we find that in the midst of the relentless scurrying for "culture" a condition of retrogression both as to thinking and as to social forms is present today.

The "cultured" people of our era pride themselves in understanding art and literature, and yet their understanding here is inferior to that of earlier generations. To the large majority, of the "cultured" people of today, the great works of art are closed books. Even if they know the languages in which the works were written, they do not understand the contents of the books. Ibsen is the heaviest thinker they dare tackle.....

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Skandinaven, July 17, 1917.

The European culture of old was nurtured under the influence of Christianity. The bible has been the book of study for the giants of culture, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Darwin, even Byron.....The individual of today **needs** to follow these people. He needs to train under the leadership of the "the fairest among the sons of men" getting knowledge from the "book of books." Then he may attain to the **stature** of possessing the cultured heart.....

Many of the so-called common people, men and women in the plain walks of life have gained insight in life and practical wisdom by the means here indicated. But many of our wealthy people for all their study and travel, remain on the level of the mere surface culture, not understanding that which they have learned.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1901.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS

(Editorial in English)

Several members of the school board are understood to be in favor of discontinuing the evening schools. Some of these members regard such a step as necessary because the funds available for evening school purposes are exhausted or nearly so, while others would abolish this branch of our public school system altogether, funds or no funds.

While a reduction of the number of evening schools may be necessary, to discontinue or seriously cripple these useful schools would be a grave mistake. If the board is under the necessity of practicing strict economy, there are probably other items in the budget that could be cut without seriously impairing the work of the schools.

The evening schools have done excellent work and are really an indispensable



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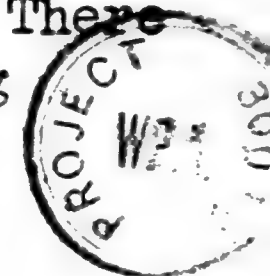
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part of a complete system of public education in a city like Chicago. Thousands of young men and women with limited time and still more limited means acquire their first knowledge of English in the evening schools, while as many others, whose general education has been neglected without any fault of their own, flock to these schools to make up for lost opportunities.

This branch of the school system is not a "fad," nor is it open to the objection that public funds expended on this account are used for purposes of "charity". The instruction given imparts only such knowledge as men and women need to be good citizens and in order to be able to hold their own in the battle of life. Should the evening schools be abolished their useful work will be left undone. It is true that some of our "social settlements" have been conducting free evening schools for the benefit of young people; but their means and facilities are necessarily restricted, even if they should consider it expedient to give less time and effort to management of the world and the universe at large. There are no other educational agencies in the city that could replace the evening



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schools. Individual efforts may be made to occupy the field should it be left vacant. But that is uncertain. Nor is it to be taken for granted that all instruction that might be volunteered would be wholesome. We know that the knowledge imparted in the evening schools is confined to what is necessary and useful and that it does not serve as a cover or sugar-coating for anarchism or destructive teachings in any form. We cannot afford to dispense with these salutary schools, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Board of Education will find the means to open as many as possible, as soon as possible.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1899.

EDUCATION IS THE WORD

(Editorial in English)

Is it right to argue for the uneducated against the enlightened? Most emphatically no! We would commit two wrongs. First, we would be giving the hundreds of thousands of uneducated an excuse for their negligence and thoughtlessness, when they should have been fitting themselves for the requirements of an educated and virtuous life. Second, we would reward the labors and struggles of the more educated with base ingratitude and thereby discourage them.

A certain contributor in this paper who signs himself "X", apparently needs the artificial aid of the wonderful "X-rays" to help him pick his weary footsteps out of the past and to come up with the requirements of today.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1899.

No one has tried to take any of the well-earned laurels from the "pioneer", for we owe to them, our strong morals, force of energy, and spotless character. Their character was created by circumstances. The religious controversies in the Old World and subsequent immigration to the wilds of North America made the pioneer what he was. But in those days the problem of education had not been acknowledged. The common laborer was not educated, much less the common woman. But now we have solved the problem of a complete educational system. The necessity of such a system was and is apparent to everyone. Our pioneer mothers have done their duty; their mission died with them. The wilderness is conquered and we turn our thoughts to the only power that insures future prosperity: education.

People who struggle for an education should not be daunted! They deserve the admiration of everyone who wants to see the spotless banner of "education and progress" planted against a transparent background where not a speck of ignorance lingers.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 30, 1897.

CONCERNING BOOKS

(Letter)

Editor, Skandinaven

Dear Sir:

I have been reading, with great interest and amusement, the columns in your paper for the young people. The readers of the Skandinaven have written a great deal against dancing. I like dancing, and I do not see any harm in it if it is with respectable people. But there are other amusements that I like a great deal better, such as literary and musical circles, or something of that sort. It is both interesting and beneficial to individuals and to society at large.

Mr. Servold wrote an article in which he says: "books that are not worth keeping are not worth reading". I do not understand that. There are a great many

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 30, 1897.

poor people in this world who have great love for good books and they have books that, perhaps, we would think were not worth keeping. Should they throw away such books? The contents of a book are more valuable than the outside of it. I would rather have many cheap, good books than just a few with ornamental covers and a fine appearance. Many cannot afford to get good books of that kind. Now, I do not mean these trashy dime novels, but books written by celebrated authors: Dickens, Ebers, Hawthorne, Dumas, Hugo, Lie, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Zola, Gorky, Dante, Drackman, Bjornson, etc. I think everyone should read these books and we can obtain them very cheap. I like poetry best of all and my favorite poets are Longfellow and Heine.

A young man wrote in the Skandinaven sometime ago that he has been in the company of girls who have drunk whisky from a bottle that was carried in one of the boy's pockets. I wonder what kind of company he was in. If I were he, I would keep away from such associates.

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NORWEGIAN

. Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 3, 1897.

SOMETHING ABOUT BOOKS

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir:

I have with both interest and amusement of late read the columns for the young people in your paper. To introduce a new subject, and yet one that is closely related to those that have been discussed, I wish to submit the following for the consideration of the young people of the country. But before I go any further, however, let me state that I am not in sympathy with the young people who want to discard the Norwegian language as soon as possible. Far from it.

The subject I wish to introduce is books, books in general, books of fiction, and, in particular, what we, as Norwegian-American young people, should read of modern American fiction.



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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 3, 1897.

A book that is worth reading is worth keeping; in other words, a book that is not worth keeping is not worth reading. Good books are true friends that do not desert one in need or in adversity. Good books are faithful companions, always at hand, always ready to entertain. Good books are teachers and guides, always willing to instruct. As such they are worthy of our love.

Let us look at books from another point of view. We do not like to have our little brothers and sisters appear with besmeared hands and faces, and in soiled and ragged clothes. Or supposing the girl you had asked to be your companion at the circus or at church should present herself with dirty hands and face, with hair disheveled, and in a soiled and ragged dress when you come to fetch her! Would you invite her again? Or let us compare two houses. They are of the same size, but one is unpainted and unsightly, built of logs, part of the roof fallen down, inside the naked walls and the rough floors dirty, the furniture partly broken and uncomfortable, while the other is painted and ornamented outside, and inside the papered walls are decorated with pictures, the floors carpeted, the furniture elegant and comfortable, and everything is clean and neat. Which would you rather have for a home? Or, supposing you

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NORWEGIAN

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III H

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov, 3, 1897.

are going to town. You have two vehicles, one an old dirty rickety affair with an old umbrella to keep off the scorching sun, while the other is an elegant, polished top buggy. Both will take you to town, and yet--what a difference!

Now, although the dress does not make the girl, nor the house and the furniture the home, nor the polish and top the buggy, yet no one will say that these things are inessential. So with books. Although good print and paper, ornamented covers, and fine appearance do not make the book, these things help to make us love them, and cherish and enjoy their company. A book with almost illegible print, broken and soiled pages, and a torn paper cover is not an ornament to our bookshelf and we are prone to seek other companions and other modes of amusement in preference to them.

I have myself as a young man spent several years on the western farms and I am acquainted with the lack of topics for conversation and forms of



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 3, 1897.

amusement among the young people, but I feel confident that the love of good books and even a little familiarity with good literature would to a great extent remedy this, and would be of great benefit both to individuals and to society at large.

If the boys and girls could learn to like and appreciate good literature, there would be less drinking and less dancing in close, hot, and dusty rooms on bitterly cold winter nights. Gatherings at which reading and conversation prevailed would take their place.

I shall close with a few suggestions as to the choice of books from modern American authors. Books that deal with life with which we are acquainted, farm and city life, should have our first attention; likewise, books dealing with the life of our people, whether here or in the old country. Then books dealing with typical American life in our eastern cities.

Such books as cheap dime novels, which are cheap in more ways than one, we should avoid.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 3, 1897.

With the editor's permission, I shall return to these columns later.



I. ATTITUDES
B. Mores
1. Temperance

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1919.

THE FIRST SCANDINAVIAN W.C.T.U.

The First Scandinavian Women's Christian Temperance Union celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last night, at the Parish House, on the corner of California and Le Moyne Avenues.

The musical program at the concert in the afternoon was an excellent one, and an English concert was given in the evening.

WPA (ILL) F

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 27, 1917.

I. C. G. T. Lodge Tordenskjold will hold a great Harvest Social at 2404 North Avenue, on September 29. Everybody welcome. Fridthjof Werensk-jold will speak.

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WPA (ILL.)

Franklin, Va. (Daily Edition), Oct. 11, 1918.

ILLINOIS GRAND LODGE

The Illinois Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E. held a three-day convention, September 4 to 6. Eighty delegates were present representing forty lodges. It was resolved to donate \$100 to the Juvenile Templar, a paper published by the Grand Lodge. The death benefit was increased to \$200. The Grand Lodge has 1,235 members; the Juvenile Templars have 335 members and seven lodges.

Financial Report

Cash on hand from last year.....	\$ 680.81
Income this year to date.....	2,560.68
Total.....	5,441.43
Expenses this year to date.....	3,391.68

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SECRET

Memorandum (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1915.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1915..... 1,049.81

Thirteen Chicago members were elected to the Illinois executive board.

The following resolution was passed by the membership:

"Whereas, there is now in force in the State of Illinois an act popularly known as the 'Local Option Laws,' and

"Whereas, many of the cities and towns of this State, by referendum vote of their Citizens in accordance with the terms of said act, have been declared to be 'Anti-Saloon Territory,' and

"Whereas, In many of these cities and towns there are, and have been for some time past, open and notorious violations of the letter and spirit of said law,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1915.

principally by clubs and social organizations, and so called blind pigs, and

"Whereas, It is the sworn duty of our mayors and police officials, states attorneys, and sheriffs to enforce this law, and

"Whereas, Many of these officials for political purposes are in connivance with these violators, thereby defeating the will of the citizens, the spirit and purpose of the law; be it therefore

"Resolved, By the Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Illinois, I. O. G. T., in Convention assembled, September 4, 5, and 6, 1915, that every official under whose regime these lawless institutions flourish, be he mayor, councilman, states attorney, chief of police, or sheriff, is hereby censured for his neglect of duty; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge every member of the Good Templars and all citizens

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Grandin (Daily Edition), Oct. 14, 1915.

who favor the enforcement of said law to remonstrate with the officials of their respective localities in order that the will of the majority may be supreme. Be it further

"Resolved, That any official, city, state, or county, who fails to enforce existing laws, should be recalled from his official capacity.

"Fred Nelson,
Acting Grand Chief Templar,
"Eric J. Eriksen,
Acting Grand Secretary"

WPA (ILL) PK01.30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 10, 1913.

NEW GOOD TEMPLAR LODGE

The Fremskridt Lodge, I. C. G. T. [Independent Order of Good Templars], was organized on May 18. The following I. C. G. T. lodges met together last night: Norrona, Tordenskjold, Denmark, and Henrik Ibsen. Mr. Richard Boe is the president of the new Lodge.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Scandia, Mar. 8, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[A FARCE]

Chicago's prohibitionists, under the leadership of the I.O.G.T., are on the war-path. The enemy to be obliterated is the Chicago Norwegian National League. Their offense is serving liquor at the May 17th picnic they sponsor each year. The great struggle was scheduled for Sunday, March 2nd, when the prohibition forces gathered to parade on North Avenue and neighboring streets with banners and bands. Afterwards the main battle was to be fought of words disguised as a discussion and debate.

The generalissimo of the prohibition forces, Mr. Johnsen, evidently forgot about the impending battle, and he did not appear, and Rev. C. L. Hansen assumed command. His opening gun, as it were to the politicians and leaders of the assembled army, was the only gun fired, as the enemy had ignored the challenge as insignificant, and neglected to send as much as one sniper to represent the sinful hordes of the Norwegian National League. The League, by the way, is the official "board of strategy" for all city-wide Norwegian activities, composed, as it is, of delegates from nearly all the Norwegian organizations in Chicago and Evanston.

WPA (ILL) 100-11275

Scandia, Mar. 8, 1913.

We are at a loss to know whether the final decision should read, "League loses battle by default," or "I.O.G.T. loses battle that was not fought." Neither do we know why we have wasted time and material on the whole farce.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1913.

NEW GOOD TEMPLAR LODGE

A new Norwegian Good Templar lodge has been organized on the South Side by Henry Weardahl. Because most of the members come from Farsund, Norway, the lodge has been given the name "Lindenaes". It is to be hoped that the new society will be successful, since the South Side has hitherto had no Good Templar lodge.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Scandia, Jan. 18, 1913.

MEMORANDUM

[A GALA EVENING]

Sunday evening, Jan. 18th, was a gala occasion at the Henrik Ibsen Lodge of the I.O.O.F. The ladies entertained the male section, showing the chesty brothers what real entertainment was. Singing, instrumental music and recitations flowed from the cornucopia of enjoyable offerings. In addition, the newly-organized Henrik Ibsen orchestra made its first public appearance; though small it is a very good musical ensemble. Everyone contributed to and everybody enjoyed the evening of fun.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1911.

ALCOHOL AND DEGENERATION

Reverend C. V. Duckert gave a lecture on "Alcohol and Degeneration" in the
Salem Free Church at North and California Avenues.

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He stressed, particularly, the effect that alcohol has on youth.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 30, 1911.

ANNUAL GOOD TEMPLAR MEETING

The Norwegian District Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars held its annual meeting yesterday in the Good Templar Hall, Ballou Street and Wabansia Avenue. [A long list of officers who were elected to the district conference is omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36273

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1909.

MINNEHAHA CELEBRATES

The Minnehaha Temperance Club celebrated its eighth anniversary last Tuesday evening with a successful social in Bjorgvin Hall. At nine o'clock the participants were seated at the tables. Mr. A. Rasmussen welcomed the guests and introduced Mr. Hans Larsen who called attention to the swift progress of the club during the period of its existence. He dwelt on the problems and tasks facing the temperance people in America.

Mr. John M. Pederson spoke in English. He emphasized the advantages for the younger generation in joining the mighty brotherhood which in our time provides respect as never before for the temperance movement.

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At present Minnehaha has about fifty members. The president is Mr. Robert Opstad....Mr. Marius Hanson was the first president....During the past year the club has sponsored lectures given by Mr. B. Blessum and Reverend



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1909.

B. E. Bergesen. .



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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 22, 1909.

WORTHWHILE MEETING IN HUMBOLDT PARK

It seems that during this winter season the Norwegian population of Chicago was more active than at any time before. Meetings, meetings, meetings of all sorts--it was only a question of choosing which to attend.

There were two preachers from Norway, Peder Svensen and Ludvig Hope; these two men know how to appeal to the masses. And then there was something very special--the big meeting of the United Lutheran Church, Center Avenue and Huron Street. When there is a gathering which includes Ludvig Hope and all the ministers of the United Church, one might well wonder if anybody would even remember the Hope Mission meeting in Humboldt Park. Yet there were about one hundred and fifty people present, and the meeting was most successful. The Jubal Male Chorus, under the direction of Otto Olsen, sang four numbers very beautifully and with excellent harmony. It was truly a pleasure to listen to them.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 22, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mrs. Emily Hill gave a good and instructive lecture on the harmful influence [of liquor] on both the inner and the outer man. She conclusively proved the necessity for total abstinence and prohibition, and she tried to make the audience learn the names of all the prohibition states....She also urged the audience to work faithfully to get Illinois to join the ranks of the prohibition states.

The Jubal Chorus was invited to sing in the coming temperance parade. Mrs. Hill is the president of the Cook County Women's Christian Temperance Union. There are fifty White Cross societies in the county.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

TORDENSKJOLD HOLDS SOCIAL

Members and friends of the Tordenskjold Lodge, I. O. G. T., gathered last Thursday at Bowes Hall, Erie and Noble Streets, to start the new year with a pleasant festival. The ladies had decorated the Hall which was quite well filled when Mr. Hans A. Stensland, as the chairman of the committee, opened the festival.

A very good program had been provided. First there was a piano solo by Miss Olga Olsen, then a violin solo by Mr. Neeb. Miss Edna Nelson gave a reading accompanied on the piano by Olga Olsen. Ryvingen, the most lately organized male chorus among members of the Norwegian temperance groups, appeared in public for the first time, under the leadership of Mr. Neeb. The chorus holds good voices, but it needs more practice. Miss Harriet Mork gave some Norwegian ditties and folk songs which were greeted with applause. Mr. A. Edison spoke about the work among the children. Finally the ladies of the Lodge



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

served refreshments, after which some games were played. All agreed that the social had been a success.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 10, 1908.

THE UNITED CHURCH

At the district meeting of the United Norwegian Church, issues of great importance were discussed and several resolutions were passed.

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One point on the agenda, the question of the saloon traffic, caused a great deal of discussion. Reverend Jens C. Roseland opened the discussion. He was followed by several of the pastors present. A resolution, reading as follows, was introduced and passed:

Resolution in Regard to Saloon Traffic

1. The Chicago District of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in meeting assembled, February 25-27, hereby declares its unalterable opposition to the liquor saloon, and we stamp the saloon as an unmitigated evil that exerts a cursed influence upon the home, the state, and the church.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 10, 1908.



2. The conference therefore exhorts all its members and members of its churches scrupulously to refrain from visiting or patronizing saloons.

3. As American citizens it is our duty to seek the welfare of the state, and by expedient methods, not contrary to God's word, to work together to the end that the abominable saloon traffic may be utterly abolished.

4. We urge upon the state legislature to incorporate the county feature into our present local option law.

5. The conference urges upon all citizens, at the spring election, to cast their ballots in favor of the banishment of the saloon.

The Committee:

Jens C. Roseland

L. A. Vigness

George T. Rygh

.....

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1907.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE ARE BUSY

A mass-meeting will be arranged by the Norwegian temperance societies.

Within the Leif Erikson lodge of the Norwegian I. O. G. T., the question has arisen of late, as to what to do to effect a decrease in the sale of intoxicating liquors on the West Side, and also on the Northwest Side.

A few weeks ago, a committee was appointed to prepare the matter. On a motion from this committee, a communication was sent to all the Norwegian temperance societies in the district, asking them to take up the question for study and discussion, to discover, if possible, the best way or ways

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1907.

of approach. The communication was received sympathetically by the Norwegian I. O. G. T. lodges, and on Thursday, Oct. 3, a mass-meeting will be held in the hall at 915 to 917 W. North Avenue to discuss the subject.

At the meeting a motion will be presented to select a joint committee, with representatives from all the Norwegian temperance societies, to take further steps in the matter.

The results of this meeting cannot be predicted. The problem which the Norwegian Good Templars have taken hold of is intricate and difficult.

But they have shown courage in taking up the matter, and they are sure of having support from many people outside of the temperance groups as well.

Skandinaven, June 16, 1907.

G.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

1. Det Blaakors (The Blue Cross) Christian Temperance Society. Meetings every first and third Monday of the month at 8:00 P.M. in the Grand Hall of the Danish Home for Youths, 615 N. Claremont Ave. New members accepted at every meeting.
2. Lodge Leif Erikson, #182 D.N.G.T.O. Meetings every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock in Dawes Hall, 915-917 W. North Ave. New members accepted every meeting.
3. Norona, Lodge #11, I.O.G.T. Meeting every Friday at 8:00 P.M., 917 W. North Ave. (opposite Humboldt Park.)
4. Tordenskjold, Lodge #20, I.O.G.T. Meetings every Thursday, 8:00 P.M., at Bowes Hall, corner Noble and W. Erie Streets.
5. Kamp og Seier (Struggle and Victory), Lodge #23, I.O.G.T. Meetings every Sunday evening at 8:00 o'clock, 917 W. North Avenue (opposite Humboldt Park).

Skandinaven, June 16, 1907.

6. Henrik Ibsen, Lodge #27, I.O.G.T. Meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P.M., in Flynn's Hall, 461 W. North Ave.

7. The Norwegian District Lodge of Illinois Scandinavian Great Lodge of the I.O.G.T. The Chicago office gives information concerning the work as well as regard the organization of new lodges throughout the state.



NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, December 1, 1906.

D. N. G. T. O.

The Norwegian Good Templar Society, Leif Erikson had its annual celebration last Thursday at 915-917 West North Avenue. The doors were opened at 8:00 P.M., by Mr. Sandberg with a welcome to all. The special speech was delivered by Pastor Bergersen, who has been very active in the temperance movement.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, August 8, 1906.

NEW LODGE FORMED

A new Norwegian I. O. G. T. Lodge was founded last Sunday in Lagoni's Hall. The new lodge was started by D. R. Ludvigsen with twenty-one members.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Nov. 13, 1905.

TEMPERANCE SERMON

On Sunday December 17, at 4:00 P.M. Pastor R. U. Evelenth will preach in Harmony Hall on temperance. He is a Norwegian and has been doing good work in the Seamen's Mission in Brooklyn.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, September 12, 1905.

/FORM NEW TEMPLAR LODGE/

The Norwegian speaking Good Templars on the west side gathered together yesterday afternoon in Merrick Hall at Grand and Western Avenues, on invitation of Hans Lie for the purpose of organizing a Norwegian Templar Lodge. The new lodge is named "Fight and Win". This makes the third Norwegian speaking Templar Lodge in Chicago.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 13, 1904.

MEETING OF N C T U

The Norwegian Christian Temperance Union had a pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. Ingolf Erdal, 683 N. Humboldt St.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 3, 1904.

TEMPERANCE LODGE FORMED

The Norwegians on the West Side have started a new temperance lodge, its name is "The Hope". Its first meeting was held Thursday and the following officers were elected: Ole Isacksen, president, Mrs. Isacksen, vice-president, Christ Holter, secretary and Niels Nilsen, cashier.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1902.

[TABITHA HOSPITAL SOCIETY]
Erie Branch

The Erie Branch of the Tabitha Hospital Society passed the following resolution:

"Because a certain group has viciously and unlawfully stolen the power in the Tabitha Hospital Society; and, Because this group wishes to raise finances through lotteries, dances, and the sale of intoxicating liquors, we have un-animously resolved to withdraw in a body from the Society."

The Erie Branch is the first to take this step; will others follow?

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 8, 1901.

LET THE LAW ALONE

(Editorial)

According to a Washington correspondent the prospect of a renewal of the contest in Congress over the army canteen exists.

"There is," he says, "a strong sentiment in Congress against prohibition, and unless the temperance argument is made, as it was last session, by overwhelming pressure from the women of the country, the enlisted man seems to stand a fair chance of getting back the right to enjoy the canteen as of yore. The policy of the War Department is to let the matter rest and make no effort to influence legislation in regard to the canteen this winter. In the meantime, the working of the prohibition will be studied carefully and reported on in the army."

It is to be hoped that the policy of the Department of War will prevail, and



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 8, 1901.

that the present law will be left undisturbed until it has been given a thorough trial.

In common with a large majority of the newspapers of the country, the Skandinaven, judging by the light of past experiences, opposed the anti-canteen law as an unwise and ill-considered measure. But it is even more resolutely opposed to a repeal of the new law at the present time. To make laws rashly is bad enough, but to make a law one day and repeal it the next is even worse. This is true as a general principle of legislation and especially whenever a moral principle is involved, as in the present instance. Whether it shall be shown to be good or bad, the anti-canteen law expresses the earnest conviction of a large number of sincere and well-meaning people. They may have been mistaken; but the evidence submitted thus far is conflicting and by no means conclusive. If, after a thorough trial, it should appear to the satisfaction of all open minds that the law has been harmful to the soldiers and the best interests of the army, it should be repealed and the canteen restored. If, on the other hand, it shall be shown that the law has not been harmful, it should remain on the statute books,



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 8, 1901.

even if it has not resulted in greater sobriety or a better morale among our soldiers. For the army canteen is not, under any conditions, a boon in itself; it is justified only as a means of preventing greater evils.

A renewal of the canteen war at the present juncture would be deplorable from every point of view. In the absence of clear facts the contest would degenerate into a war of fanaticism, bitterness, and mutual recriminations. It would, moreover, result in nothing but sheer waste of precious time. For if the women of the country were strong enough to compel Congress to enact the present law against the better judgment of a majority of the law-makers, they will certainly be strong enough to keep it on the statute books until it shall have had a thorough trial. There is a mountain of pressing and important work before Congress. It cannot afford to waste any time on efforts to repeal laws that should be left alone.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 1, 1901.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

GENERAL MILES ON THE CANTEEN

(Editorial)

As we have informed our readers before, General Miles has changed his opinion on the question of the army canteen. A year ago he was strongly in favor of the canteen, using all his influence to prevent the adoption of the anti-canteen law. In his latest annual report he supports the present arrangement, however.

.....
General Miles presents statistics for a number of years in support of a statement that the abolition of the canteen has neither decreased the number of applicants for entrance into the army, nor increased the number of desertions from the army.

A Washington correspondent points out that officers who favor the canteen find little proof one way or the other concerning desertions in General Miles statistics. They assert that a considerable part of the statistics

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 1, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3002

refer to the army in the Philippines where desertion is difficult under any circumstances, while desertions in the United States are said to have been more frequent during the past year than earlier.

Among the prominent generals of the army we find, then, that Shafter and Miles are against the canteen. The probability is that due to the difference of opinion among the leading men in the army, a proposal to discontinue the present law would not be adopted. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made at present to effect a change. One year is too brief a period for the testing of a law such as the one under discussion. Let the law be given an opportunity to prove that its effects are in a manner that cannot be disputed. Only then can it be decided reasonably whether the law ought to be continued or abolished.

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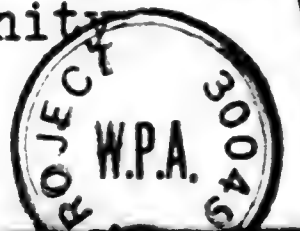
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1901.

REVEREND STRAW AGAIN

(Editorial in English)

Reverend F. W. Straw is out with a curious "reply" to the Skandinaven. He is ill at ease and smarts under the lash of its exposure of his wild and foolish rant. But instead of confessing his errors and asking forgiveness for his slanderous rot, like a man, he squirms uneasily, dodges the points at issue, contradicts himself, and attempts to cover his retreat by raising a great volume of smoke. The "reply" in question reads as follows:

"There having been considerable criticism on a paper of mine published recently in your columns, I ask the privilege of replying. In the first place the paper was not written for publication, which will explain the lack of authorities quoted. It was written for the monthly ministers' meeting, and the statements were intended to provoke criticism which was answered verbally. When the press reporters asked for the paper I had no opportunity



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to look it over, and edit it for the press. Let me say that I had not the slightest thought of slandering any people or country. The whole argument was against the licensed saloon.

"The Skandinaven, in its very courteous reply, dodges the main issue in all but one item, which I desire to answer. It talks about 'reverend ignorance, loose and reckless assertions and charges,' without attempting to give argument of proof, and closes by referring to 'what the good book says about bearing false witness against one's fellowmen'. This last brings to mind the fact that it was the Skandinaven which said last fall that Dickie and Wooley, publishers of the New Voice, had both been expelled from the Methodist conference. And when attention was called to the fact that Mr. Wooley was not a Methodist and that Mr. Dickie was at that time occupying a prominent official position of the church, that neither of them had ever been members of a Methodist conference, and that both were Christian gentlemen in good standing in their respective churches, it refused to correct its 'false witness'. Perhaps this is the reason it makes an entirely unwarranted fling at the



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New Voice in this article. But it is to be hoped that it is better informed and more honest about the Gothenburg system than about its neighbors.

"I maintain that the Gothenburg system has been a failure in Norway as a prohibition measure. It may have some success as a restrictive law or for regulating temperance. The temperance societies of Norway, including the Good Templar organizations, the Norwegian Total Abstinence Association, and the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church number about 202,000. As the population [of Norway] is only a little over 2,000,000 their influence is considerable. They are almost unanimously opposed to the present system and through their efforts it has been abolished in thirty cities. I am indebted for these facts to a gentleman of this city who visited his old home last summer and made a careful study of the situation. Whatever lessening of the drink evil has been brought about has been achieved by these societies, rather than by the system under discussion. They have had better opportunities than we have in this country, because the question so far has not become a political one. The argument that the samlag [as the liquor



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corporation is called⁷ is lessening drinking would, if carried far enough, make the system destroy itself. The same argument applied to high licenses in this country shows the absurdity of the proposition. The only philosophical way to reduce the drink evil is to make the people drink less, and that cannot be done by license, call it by whatever name we like. It makes not a particle of difference in the amount of drink whether the drink is sold in one, two, or twenty places, if a man can get all he wants.

"The amount of liquor consumed per capita is not the best way to determine the drunkenness of the nation. It may mean that the drinkers drink more rather than more people are drinking. This is a fact in the United States. A recent Norwegian paper, printed in that country, gives the amount of liquor consumed in 1899 as follows:

Spirits.....	1.5 liters per capita.
Wines.....	2.31 liters per capita.
Beer.....	32.2 liters per capita.
Total.....	36.01 liters per capita.



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"As a liter equals about a quart, the amount per person is about nine gallons, principally beer. The consumption of strong liquors has decreased and that of beer has increased. In the United States the average amount per capita is seventeen gallons. In Kansas it is less than one gallon, and in Maine the ratio is lower still.

"I have not mentioned Sweden because the Gothenburg system is administered differently in that country, and with poorer results as regards temperance. But that country was not under discussion in the article."

Mr. Straw opens his defense with a novel excuse for his misrepresentations. His paper, he says, was written for the ministers' meeting, not for publication, "which will explain the lack of authorities quoted"--whatever that may mean. This astonishing confession is not calculated to give the outside public an exalted idea of the discussions conducted at the ministers' meetings; but if Mr. Straw is satisfied with such explanations the Skandinaven has no reason to complain.



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After such an introduction the reader is prepared for almost anything and Mr. Straw does not disappoint him. He "had not the slightest thought of slandering any people or country," Mr. Straw says, and asserts that Sweden was not under discussion in the article (read at the ministers' meeting).

"Sweden was not under discussion." But in turning to Mr. Straw's paper (article) we find Sweden discussed as follows:

"In Sweden the profits (of the liquor associations) go to the state; \$444 was turned over to the government last year (1900); the taxpayer was bamboozled; there is more drunkenness, pauperism, and crime than in American cities of the same population. It is a striking commentary on the much-lauded Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic that the Swedish government has had to order that all the Stockholm suburban trains must be provided with special cars for drunken passengers. What have they to say who have been proclaiming the virtues of the Swedish system? No license system, nor free run sale could make more drunkards than the



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Gothenburg system. Sweden is one of the most drunken countries of Europe, and Gothenburg, where it was first tried, has probably the highest per cent of drunkenness of any city in the world."

Some fourteen days pass, and the author of this batch of stupid, stinking lies steps forth and says: "I had not the slightest thought of slandering any people, and Sweden was not under discussion." And this man is a teacher of the gospel of truth!

In order to detract attention from his own sorry performance Mr. Straw prefers a charge of misrepresentation against the Skandinaven. He asserts that this paper refused to correct a false statement concerning Messrs. Wooley and Dickie. Another prevarication. The statement referred to was contained in an editorial published during October of last year. It was made upon authority regarded as reliable. A prohibition paper charged in an elaborate editorial that it was not true. This article was published in full by the Skandinaven--before the ballots were cast. Mr. Straw will



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find it in the daily Skandinaven of November 2, 1900, and in the semi-weekly edition of the paper of the same date. The Skandinaven is a good-natured paper and regards Mr. Straw as a victim of misinformation in this instance; the real author of this particular falsehood is probably the anonymous authority the preacher in question called to his aid. But the incident is a fresh illustration of the utter worthlessness of Mr. Straw's statements.

After thus disposing of all preliminaries, Mr. Straw moves to the attack upon the main question under discussion. "I maintain," he says, "that the Gothenburg system has been a failure in Norway as a prohibition measure." That is a perfectly safe if not a very heroic position. Outside of asylums for idiots or the insane no one has yet been found to "maintain" that the Gothenburg system was ever intended "for a prohibition measure". It is a system for effective control and restriction of the liquor traffic wherever such traffic cannot be suppressed. It is supported by thousands upon thousands of earnest men and women, because they know that it lessens



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drinking, and they firmly believe that ultimately it will destroy itself, i. e., it will gradually wean the people from drink until total abstinence becomes the natural order of the community. This may be somewhat difficult to grasp for narrow fanatics of the Straw type, but it is plain enough to people of broad and sound views and has, moreover, already been demonstrated in a small number of Norwegian cities (those where the overthrow of the samlag has been justified by the results).

Assisted by his nameless authority, Mr. Straw proceeds to enlighten the Skandinaven and the world at large about conditions in Norway. As was to be expected, the result is another installment of errors and falsehoods.

It is true, of course, that the various temperance organizations have done much to lessen the drink evil, though their voting strength has been absurdly exaggerated by Mr. Straw's unknown authority; they have done a great and glorious work. But is not the same true of similar societies in other countries? Granting, for the sake of argument, that all the credit is to



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be given to these organizations, why is it that their work has been so vastly more effective in Finland, Norway, and Sweden where the Gothenburg system obtains than in other countries where it has not been adopted? The answer is self-evident: because the Gothenburg system restricts the consumption of intoxicants.

It is not true that the liquor question has not become a political one in Norway. The radical temperance people forced it into politics nearly ten years ago, to the serious detriment of the cause.

It is true the twenty-six samlag (not thirty) were voted down between January 1, 1895 and December 31, 1899. But Mr. Straw, or his nameless authority, conceals the more important truth that in most instances the result of the overthrow of the samlag has been an increase of drunkenness, and that even large numbers of temperance people now vote to re-establish the very samlag they helped to disestablish a few years ago. To illustrate: In 1895 the samlag was voted down in eleven of thirteen cities voting on the

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question last year. In 1900 twelve of the same thirteen cities again voted on the question with the result that the samlag was re-established in nine of the twelve cities. The voters of these nine cities reversed their decision of 1895, because experience had taught them that they had made a mistake by voting down the samlag.

It is not true that the consumption of liquors of all kinds in Norway in 1899 amounted to 36.01 liters or nine gallons per capita. It is singular how difficult it is for Mr. Straw to stick to the truth, even if he has nothing to gain by prevarication. According to the official statistics, the per capita consumption of beer in Norway in 1899 was 23.2 liters, not 32.2 liters as stated by Mr. Straw; hence the total consumption of intoxicants should be reduced from nine to seven gallons, as compared with seventeen gallons in the United States. Neither Mr. Straw nor anybody else knows the amount of liquor consumed in Kansas and Maine.

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These incontestable facts prove that the assertions Mr. Straw had made were as many bare-faced falsehoods. Does the "divine" hasten to admit his error? Not he. "The amount of liquor consumed per capita is not," he says, "the best way to determine the drunkenness of a nation." It is the test adopted by authorities and by all prohibitionists. His reference to Sweden shows that he himself used this very test when he tried to prove that the Gothenburg system has been a failure in Sweden; and in his "reply" he makes use of it to illustrate the work of the temperance societies of Norway. But when he himself is shown to be a prevaricator by this same test, then it "is not the best way"!

It is not a very edifying spectacle to see ministers of the gospel descend to the level of cheap humbugs and stupid liars. He regards the criticism of his fallacies as discourteous. He has been treated with greater courtesy than he deserves. He has the temerity to assert that the Skandinaven dodges the main issue. Nonsense. This paper has no quarrel with his faith in prohibition, because it believes in prohibition wherever and whenever it



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can be successfully enforced. But it does not believe in the howling dervishes of prohibition, who have retarded the progress of the cause by their lack of common sense. It does not believe in the doctrine that the end justifies the means, and it will permit neither Mr. Straw nor any shouter to build false arguments upon slanderous misrepresentations of life in the Scandinavian countries. It does not believe to any great extent in ministers who display a painful lack of candor and common honesty in discussing public questions; and finally, it believes that any further attention paid to the mouthings of Mr. Straw would be a sheer waste of material and information.

[Translator's note: At one time the issue of the Gothenburg system provoked quite a discussion in the American and the foreign language press. It was proposed by some people that the system should be tried out in America, but with the publicity, good and bad, gained through the discussions of the matter, the interest finally died out.

The Scandinavian Lutheran Church worked very hard to keep up the interest.



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but because of the "failure" of the system in Scandinavia, it at last became a dead issue.]



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1901.

IGNORANCE

(Editorial in English)

The press has of recent date contained reports of a paper, "How to Abate the Saloon Evil," read at a public gathering by the Reverend F. W. Straw. The reverend gentleman is an uncompromising prohibitionist and his paper is a typical prohibition argument. It is typical also in its superficiality in dealing with unpleasant facts, as, for instance, the conditions in such prohibition communities as Maine and Kansas, as well as in its loose and reckless assertions and charges. It is as amusing as it is novel to learn from the lips of Mr. Straw that "high license some years ago was considered to be a cure-all"--unless we are to understand that this absurd idea was safely locked within our own head. Equally groundless is the assertion that the dispensary system of South Carolina is a modification of the Gothenburg system. The truth is that these two methods of dealing with



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the liquor problem have nothing at all in common.

In dealing with the effects of the Gothenburg system in Norway and Sweden, Mr. Straw exhibits a disregard of truth that is amazing. "The result in Norway," he says, "has been a great number of charitable organizations growing up around the saloon men's families, until the scandal grew so great that beginning with the present year the profits are to go to the state."

That is all this preacher of the gospel and teacher of truth has to say about Norway's experiment with the Gothenburg system. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

In 1871 the Gothenburg system was introduced in Norway for the purpose of restricting the consumption of spirits (it was not made applicable to wines and beer). The law provided that the net profits were to be devoted to "objects of public utility," exclusive of such undertakings as are supported by public taxes. The cities were left free to adopt or not adopt the new system,

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as they might choose. A law of 1894 provides that in cities where spirits are sold, "the liquor association" is to have a monopoly of all retailing of spirits, unless the people, men and women, decide at a special election to establish prohibition for the ensuing five years. It is further provided that the net profits are to be controlled, one part by the association as before, another by the city government, and a third by the state--all profits to be used for purposes of public utility.

What are the results? The number of bars in Norwegian cities has been reduced from 501 in 1871 to 130 (one to every 4,000 inhabitants) in 1898. The per capita consumption of spirits has decreased from 2.8 liters in 1871 to 1.2 liters in 1898; and the sum of twenty million crowns, representing net profits, has been distributed for various objects of public utility, such as homes for old people and orphans, evening schools, industrial schools in Scandinavia these schools were established to teach mechanics, and not, as in America, for reform schools₇, libraries, art galleries, public parks, missions,



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homes for sailors, homes for drunkards, temperance societies, and other similar "charitable organizations growing up around the saloon men's families".

It is unnecessary to review in detail Mr. Straw's statements as to Sweden; it is sufficient to say that he is equally unreliable whether he deals with Sweden or Norway. His sweeping assertion that "Sweden is one of the most drunken countries in Europe," is an outrageous slander upon an honorable and progressive nation. The latest reliable statistics show the annual consumption per capita of alcoholic beverages (spirits, wines, and beer) reduced to units of alcohol to be as follows:

Country	Year	Liters
Finland	1891-1895	1.8
Norway	1896-1898	2.2
Sweden	1891-1895	4.3
Denmark	1891-1899	4.4
United States	1891-1895	4.9

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Holland	1891-1895	5.8
Great Britain and Ireland	1896	7.4
Germany	1891-1895	8.6
Italy	1891-1895	9.9
Belgium	1891-1896	10.7
France	1891-1895	16.6

The Gothenburg system has been in force in Finland, Norway, and Sweden for about a generation. It is not established in any other country. As the table shows, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden are the most temperate countries on the list. Yet Mr. Straw has the assurance to proclaim that the system has been "a failure" in Norway and Sweden.

Mr. Straw evidently knows absolutely nothing about the operation of the Gothenburg system; his misinformation on the subject appears to have been gathered from the columns of the New Voice. But his lack of firsthand knowledge does



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not excuse the reverend gentleman. He knows what the Good Book says about bearing false witness against his fellow men--and there is no exception in favor of ministers; he knows, or ought to know, that the New Voice is utterly unworthy of credence; and he ought to know that a lie does not cease to be a lie by being repeated by a minister of the gospel.

Translator's note: This editorial started a storm of protest in nearly every foreign-language newspaper in Chicago, especially the Scandinavian organs. The list published on the consumption of liquor per capita in the different countries was proven to be incorrect. For example, there was a week-end stream of people from Finland into Norway and Sweden; these visitors consumed much of the spirits accredited to Norway and Sweden.

In the case of Denmark, the figures should be about ten liters. But it was pointed out that Swedes from Malmö and Gothenburg crossed the sound into Copenhagen by the thousands on Saturday and Sunday, for the sole purpose of

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"consuming" liquor. In the south the Germans would visit Esbjerg for the same purpose. It was stated that most of the spirits "charged to a nation" were consumed by nationals of some other nation. The discussion lasted for months.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 4, 1900.

REUNION OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS



Last Saturday was perhaps the day of the most brilliant event in the history of the Scandinavian temperance movement in Chicago. On that day occurred an impressive reunion of old veterans, men who were in the thick of the fight; who shouldered the heavy load and helped to overcome prejudices and prepare the minds of the people. It was a reunion of men to whom it is due that the Chicago Scandinavians may today review with pride a period of achievement, a propaganda for "the great reform" of today, in which we have much reason to rejoice--a propaganda which promises great results in the future.

They met, these valiant fighters of the past and the present, many of them for the first time in years, for the purpose of honoring the man who has stood for years as a leader in the fight, in fair weather and foul, early and late, on Sundays and weekdays, without rest; ever in arms, the giant, topping them all.



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Not only were the old men in the fight present, but regiment upon regiment of the young, the recruits came marching up to pay their respect and give their thanks for a struggle extending over a quarter of a century, for sacrifices, for a good example set.

The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Hans Larsen as a total abstainer from intoxicants. Some of his abstainer friends had, on the occasion, arranged for a surprise for Mr. Larsen, and a surprise it did become, not only for Mr. Larsen but for the committee on arrangements; friends came in multitudes from near and far--many more than the committee had expected.

The place designated for the gathering was Bowes Hall, corner of Erie and Noble Streets, and here at 8:30 P.M. between two and three hundred people gathered. The committee went to Mr. Larsen's home....to bring him to the place of the meeting, and....after a while Mr. Larsen appeared with the members of the committee. Under great enthusiasm he was introduced by Mr. Harveland. In a few fiery words Mr. Larsen expressed his thanks for the



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ovation. He emphasized the difference, in his own mental and physical condition, between the present time and twenty-five years ago. He had come to the conclusion, he said, that it pays to "go crazy" as people said of him when first he became an abstainer.

Afterward the aged Mr. Tollak Ellingson from Arkansas was introduced. Mr. Ellingson became a total abstainer in 1860; he signed as an abstainer in the first total abstinence society in Norway, Stavanger Abstinence Society for Young People, organized by the father of the temperance movement in Norway, Asbjorn Kloster....In 1873 Mr. Ellingson came to Chicago where he organized the first Norwegian temperance society. In 1875 he prevailed upon Mr. Hans Larsen to sign the pledge....so that the evening's celebration actually was the indirect fruit of his endeavor of many years ago....

An oration was given by Mr. Odelins, after which the assembly....marched to Harmony Hall where the tables had been loaded with good things to eat. During the banquet the orchestra played Norwegian numbers, and a state of great

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enthusiasm prevailed.

At twelve o'clock, midnight, Mr. Ole Johnson gave a speech in honor of the guest of honor. He surveyed the history of Mr. Larsen during the past twenty-five years, which in effect is the history of the Norwegian temperance movement in Chicago during the same period.....Mr. Larsen, during the period mentioned, has been connected, more or less, with practically all the Scandinavian temperance organizations in the city. He concluded by presenting Mr. Larsen with a medal of gold, made from a drawing by Mr. Ben Blessum.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 22, 1900.

WHAT IS THE SALOON?

(Editorial)



All patriots, whether prohibitionists or not, are agreed that the fight against the liquor evil is one of the burning questions of the day; the disagreement in the matter concerns the methods and the means, not the goal.

Some time ago a committee of noted men was formed in New York for the purpose of making the saloon problem the object of a thorough and impartial investigation. The committee consisted chiefly of people who are considered as belonging among the country's reform forces, and who in many ways have been fighting evils and working for better conditions. The chief reason for their undertaking the task was the scant results achieved by the prohibition movement. They felt that a thorough and impartial investigation of the problem might lead to the finding of more effective means for overcoming the liquor evil.

One of the members of this committee is Reverend Royal L. Melendy, who is connected with the Reform Settlement, Chicago Commons, located in the Seventeenth Ward of

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Chicago. Reverend Melendy has devoted six months to the study of the saloons in this Ward. Since a large number of Norwegians are living in this part of the city, Skandinaven believes that it ought to publish the results of this investigation of the saloons in the Norwegian neighborhood. A summary of Reverend Melendy's report is presented elsewhere in this issue of Skandinaven.

As our readers will notice, Reverend Melendy's opinions concerning the saloon differ in several respects from those generally held. Some of his statements are surprising. Thus he asserts that the saloon, as it has developed in Chicago and in most of the large cities in our country, is something very different from what most people consider it to be. The saloon is not simply a place which people enter for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors; it is an institution which, to use Reverend Melendy's words, constitutes a phase of the neighborhood in which it is located, and it cannot be taken away except through the substitution of some other institution which could carry on the many social functions which at present are undertaken by the saloon.





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Undoubtedly there is some truth in this; at the same time, Reverend Melendy has been misled in his investigations on several points. Thus it is completely incorrect to say that as a rule one may eat as much as one pleases in a saloon whether liquor is bought or not; also, the description he presents of the serving of a hot "free lunch" **in a saloon** has but faint relation to the true situation in the average Chicago saloon. Cases in which the saloonkeeper "lends money to people from whom he does not have much hope of repayment" and finds work for unemployed people are undoubtedly so rare that it is completely misleading to refer to them as representing the rule.

And while Reverend Melendy has found the good sides of the saloon, which most people have been unable to detect, he has overlooked many dark sides which are clearly apparent to anyone who wants to see.

But even though, in the opinion of Skandinaven, Reverend Melendy's report on the saloon evil is misleading in many ways, there are elements in the report which the advocates of temperance may well keep in mind. At least it explains in part why the work for abstinence has not made greater progress. The fight against

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the saloon evil has not sufficiently considered the "social functions" of the saloon. All of those one hundred and one different needs, the satisfaction of which the saloon, as matters are, has monopolized, have usually been completely overlooked or at least greatly underestimated. As a result, the temperance movement has suffered the opposition not only of those who manufacture and sell liquor and those who consume it, but also of many who are neither the slaves of liquor nor its admirers. In other words, it is not to be expected that the fight against the saloon will attain its goal until the opponents of liquor have undertaken the task of replacing the saloon with something better, or until conditions have become so changed that the saloon becomes superfluous as a social institution in a neighborhood.

The investigation by Reverend Melendy leads to this conclusion. To what extent it is justified we are not able to say at present. Even though the opinion held by the minister is fully justified with reference to some places, it is by no means certain that his views are valid with respect to all saloons.



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The problem of the saloon is a large one and has many sides. Under no circumstances would it hurt the friends of temperance or abstinence, or other people as well, to take up for study the opinions and arguments presented by Reverend Melendy in the report here discussed.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1900.

THE ARMY CANTEEN

(Editorial)

In a different place in this issue is published a letter from Adjutant General Corbin in which he presents certain information concerning the so-called Army-Canteen or Post Exchange. This letter is self-explanatory and is recommended to the consideration of our readers.

Those believing in total abstinence have found much to criticise in this institution, and more particularly about the attitude of the government in regard to the Canteen. We do not doubt that the total abstentionists are moved by good intentions in their stand on this matter, and believe that they are acting and speaking in good faith.

On the other hand there is good reason to believe that many who know little or nothing about the subject are, nevertheless, criticising this institution.

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They know that the Canteen is in some way connected with sale of intoxicants, but whether the institution is a house, a bottle, or what not, they have no knowledge. Some seem to believe that the Canteen is a saloon which the government is conducting for the purpose of making drunkards out of all the soldiers.

These people ought to read General Corbin's letter. He explains that the Post Exchange is a co-operative store where the soldiers may buy at wholesale various articles which the government does not supply, but which are needed by the soldiers; such as tobacco, writing paper, sewing materials, and many other little articles. There is a special section in the Army Canteen, set aside as a club room for the soldiers. Here the soldiers write their letters, read papers and magazines, and play billiards, etc. Here they may also buy beer of light wines, but not brandy or whiskey.

Mr. Corbin informs us that this institution has been most helpful to the

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soldiers, and to the army. It has improved both discipline and temperance. The soldiers drink less and save more; they are more law-abiding, and the general health of the army has improved as a result of the organization of the Canteen. Corbin himself was, to start with, an opponent of the Canteen, but the benefits derived from it have made him change his opinion, and at present he is joining practically all army officers in praising the institution.

These are matters about which our people ought to know. The great majority of temperance advocates who condemn the Canteen have not investigated the matter thoroughly; they are speaking of the Canteen somewhat as the blind person speaks about colors. The leaders of the total abstinence movement should not plead such ignorance, however, and one feels compelled to assume that some of them are speaking against their better knowledge. This is undoubtedly the case in regards to the editor of The New Voice, the Reverend Mr. Dickie of Michigan. He speaks and writes like a crazy man, or as a man who is not interested in truth. The candidate for president of the Prohibition party, who otherwise is

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a gifted and eloquent man, speaks quite frequently in a way which would seem to indicate that he is not quite normal.

Our Norwegian temperance believers are on the whole more liberal in their views, although many of those who speak for the people in general seem blinded by sheer fanaticism; the fanaticism which is spoiling and delaying the temperance movement in our country. The great majority of the Norwegian temperance advocates do not believe in the practice of advancing the cause by false statements. They do not believe in hiding essential facts, and they do not believe in misrepresenting the facts. They will value the letter by General Corbin as it is a weighty and illuminating statement of facts concerning the Army Canteen.

The Norwegian papers which desire to promote the cause of temperance will publish General Corbin's letter if they are interested in having truth prevail. These papers have found much to criticise in the institution and have been using strong expressions against it, but they have not informed their readers

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of the real nature of the Canteen nor presented the real facts concerning it and why it is maintained.

If these papers have any regard for the truth, they will bring this needed information to the attention of their readers.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1899.

THINKS THE RACE IS DOOMED

by

J. S. Odegard

In looking over some recent copies of Skandinaven, I came across Halvar Olesen's article entitled "Temperance, A Nuisance". Of course Mr. Olesen does not mean that temperance is a nuisance, but rather the methods that the temperance people use. I must acknowledge that there is more truth than poetry in his assertion. The present condition of the liquor traffic as well as other commercial articles of dissipation is carried on in a ruinous way for the sake of individual gain, and will end in ruin.

Max Nordau thinks every so-called civilized nation will be crazy by the year 2300; and then from what we see around us we may often be justified in thinking that the human race will be extinct long before that time.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1899.

If we do not soon adopt some scientific way of living, our race will no doubt go the same way that the now extinct races have gone before us. A social and commercial system whose principles is "One's prosperity is another's ruin," cannot preserve any race.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 9, 1888.

DEBATING SOCIETIES

Editor Skandinaven, Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of Skandinaven, I read the following, written by G.F.:

"Debating societies should not exist. They are many times worse than drinking because those who drink also want to be members of these societies."

This is altogether against public sentiment and the teaching of our youth. To think as the author of the letter does is bad enough; to say it is much worse. What was it that made such men as Clay, Lincoln, etc? Were not these men enthusiastic debaters and speakers while they were treading the "flowery path of knowledge"? Do not all great men of today recommend debating societies? If you trace the lives of our great men of the past and present you will find that the majority of them used their tongues in their youth.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 9, 1898.

Intoxicating drinks at debating societies are a nuisance. A society with a good leader never needs such drinks. Most probably G.F. belongs to a society using such drinks. If so, I would advise him to introduce to the society this question for debate: Resolved that intoxicating drinks need not and should not be used in this debating society.

What does G.F. mean by "other things" and "such gatherings"? He cannot mean that debating societies are to be compared with dances or such.

There is much to say in regard to this article, but space is limited and I must stop. Only this: Young people! invest a couple of dollars in good books on discussion and debate; and the good that they will do will remain a part of you all through life, and you will be better able to defend yourself in the future--not physically but mentally.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1897.

COMMON IDEAL

Editor, Skandinaven

Dear Sir:

We like boys who have no bad habits: such as, drinking strong liquor, smoking and chewing tobacco, gambling, and swearing; and we also like those who have respect for their mothers and sisters. We do not approve of any young men who are not willing to lend a helping hand to a great cause, or who are ashamed to be seen helping their mothers and sisters around the house.

A boy who will go with a girl just for the sake of going with someone, and when he thinks a better chance is afforded, will slight the one who thought him true, is not worthy of an honorable girl.

Some young men say they think there are girls who can live up to this standard.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1897.

We say to them that they had better go out among the people more and see if they cannot find someone who does. We think there are some girls left yet, who have respect for themselves as well as for others.

We will say: When we are discussing dancing or any other topic which has appeared in this paper, let us not take God's name and the Bible in vain, for they are not things to be trifled with, but to be studied with care.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1896.

TO SCANDINAVIAN MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS

[An appeal to our Scandinavian women by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.]

As we cannot talk face to face, this article is written in the hope that we may come to a closer understanding and be mutually helpful in our plans for the welfare of our homes and beloved ones--those for whom we are responsible.

We are continually anxious for their health, good name, and social standing. We rise early and use all our skill to secure the best of everything for them. Often our self-denial for their sake tends to make them selfish.

Have we given due thought to the influence of this upon our own spirits and our children's characters?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1896.

We say that clean cellars, orderly closets, and neatly wrapped bundles in the store chest are better proofs of good housekeeping than lace-trimmed windows or embroidered pillows. Shall we not be just as searching in the care of the thoughts, words, and habits with which our children live?

What do they talk about in the playground, when they run errands, or when they go to bed at night? What games please them most? What do they do with their pennies? These are not matters that properly take care of themselves. If the ankles are a little weak, we put on a brace; if the eyes are defective we buy carefully fitted glasses. Shall we neglect the little virtues not yet deeply rooted, or the fickle conscience that has little knowledge and less wisdom?

Let us consider these things, and counsel together on the ways in which we can best do our work and gain the highest reward of motherhood! Some of us have done so for years. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1896.

organized sisterhood and motherhood. No one, so far, who has lost sight of virtue, home, or hope, can say that the W. C. T. U. does not hold out a hand to him. No one seeking to help others can fail to find a method in the W. C. T. U.'s program of work. Our needs are the same as yours; our conditions the same. Let us unite in planning and working with increased strength.

This paper will reach many who know of the W. C. T. U. meetings through friends and neighbors. This is written to give such people, and all others who may not know of our work, a cordial invitation to attend any W. C. T. U. meeting you may know of; to add your strength to ours, and ours to yours, in all such work in which women may engage, in the service of humanity, home, and country.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 26, 1892.

A WORD TO YOUNG PEOPLE

(Letter)

Editor, Skandinaven

Dear Sir:

One of your contributors writes "What greater and nobler cause can we work for than temperance!" I ask, Is there any greater cause to work for? How many homes would be happier, how many lives would be saved, if all would say the same! How often we read in the papers about people committing suicide and murder while in a fit of delirium tremens! The last piece of furniture is taken out of the house, and the best clothes sold, and that money is spent for liquor! To think such things are permitted in a civilized country like America! Oh, such shame to our country. I do not mean to say that it is only in this country. No, it is in most, if not all other countries. It is a puzzle to me why so many people drink that poisonous brew. I do not see any good in it; besides, a man knows before he begins drinking it what will follow. He knows

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 26, 1892.

it will ruin his life, character, business, home, and everything else. Where he once had a place in good society, he now is found in a saloon or a gambling house. Boy, do not let the first glass fool you; do not touch it. If you do, you are sure to take the second, then the third, and so on, until at last it is too late.

Now, a word to the girls: Do not marry a man who drinks liquor and do not drink liquor yourselves. Take your health, your honor, and your place in society into consideration. Another thing: do not play cards. That may not be ruinous to the health, but we all know it is to the soul. As many dollars are spent on one evening's gambling, as a person could live on for a long time. Rather buy good books for that money or give it to the poor young friends, do not drop the subject of temperance and books. Let us hear from you again, youngsters.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1889.

A YOUNG DRUNKARD

Yesterday, a nine-year-old boy, Richard Miller, was found in an alley completely drunk and nearly frozen, with a half-empty pint of whisky in his pocket.

This is getting to be a daily occurrence especially in the downtown district. We wonder where these minors buy the liquor or who gives it to them.

The law which passed not so long ago prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages should be enforced.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, (Daily edition), Feb. 5, 1884.

TEMPERANCE

The conditions here in Chicago, as well as throughout the United States, are terrible when it comes to liquor and vice.

Much was disclosed at the National Prohibition Convention held in New York. The Temperance movement is gaining headway throughout the Nation, and will be a great factor in the next election. Every day, here in Chicago, one can see drunken men and women, and often children staggering down the street.

In Chicago, there are too many saloons. We feel that one saloon per thousand inhabitants is more than enough, and even less would be still better. In a town which is growing as fast as Chicago there should be better control along these lines. Saloons should close at midnight, and not be permitted to remain open all night, neither should minors be allowed on the premises. We believe that imprisonment and not fines should be the

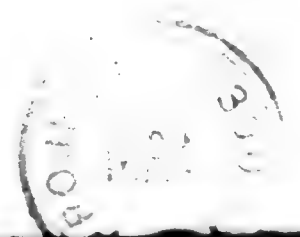


I B 1I B 2I F 2I F 3Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 5, 1884.I H punishment for violation of these laws.

The houses of prostitution which flourish near saloons, and cater especially to drunks should be closed. Opium dens which have sprung up like mushrooms all over the city also flourish near saloons and brothels.

Ninety per cent of the murders in Chicago have been committed by persons while drunk. It is the duty of the State to abolish, or at least regulate this vicious trade. This, of course, can only be done if we elect Prohibition party candidates. We should bear this in mind at our next election.

The recent National Prohibition Convention is the foundation for a broader party, the Prohibition and Home Protection party.



I. ATTITUDES

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2. Blue Laws

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 23, 1926.

COMSTOCKERY

Editor Scandia:

The writer craves the editor's indulgence once more regarding the now famous case of Erickson vs. Olson sisters. It is only to be hoped it does not reach such an age as Jaindyce vs. Jaindyce in Dicken's "Bleak House".

With a Bjornsonsque attitude, Mr. Alfred O. Erickson stands, a statue to the spirit of Comstockery, prejudice and provincialism.

By stretching the imagination to the farthest point, one is all at sea as to where these dialectians can be such a menace to mankind in general and the Norwegians in particular.

It seems to me that such agitation as Mr. Erickson stirs up would tend to make large sales for the Olsons' new book "Just for Fun".

Scandia, Jan. 23, 1926.

Some time ago a similar campaign on a large scale boosted the sales of Dreiser's "The Genius" and Cabell's "Jorgen".

Raquel Meeler with her Spanish dialect songs, Balieff with his ridiculous English in "Chauve Souris," Nazimova with her pidgin English, Gertrude Lawrance, Beatrice Lillie and the hordes of Jewish, German, and Irish dialect comedians --what will now be their fate?

Those preferring "Hail, Hail, the Gang's all here"--or its equivalent, are quite welcome to their taste.

Intolerance and reactionism run rampant throughout the world, but it will finally run its ridiculous course.

H. Jacob Zimmerman.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1920.

THUMBS DOWN ON VOLSTEAD

(Editorial)

The defeat of Congressman Volstead for renomination has not plunged the country into mourning. Volstead was the author of the bill which made the country dry a year ago. Flushed--in his case it would be libelous to say intoxicated--with his success, he attempted to pass another bill which would have made free speech even more of a mockery than Palmer has succeeded in making it. His constituents accepted his first "reform," but rebelled at his second.

It was ever thus: Give a calf rope and he will choke himself. Give a "reformer" a fair chance and he will reform himself into what Grover Cleveland called innocuous desuetude. But the price of rope nowadays is high.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 9, 1918.

LECTURE IN NORRONA LODGE

Chicago has never seen such a struggle as is now being waged. The result of this struggle will be known on election day, April 2. "Shall this city become anti-saloon territory?" This will be up to the voter. The Norrona Good Templar Lodge will present a number of lectures on this question. Reverend J. H. Beckstrom will be the main speaker at all of the lectures.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1918.

SCANDINAVIAN VOTERS

Ten per cent of the population of Chicago are of Scandinavian origin. The Chicago citizens of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway are among the most prominent in all movements for civic righteousness. Some of the most active and intelligent workers for the "Dry Chicago" petition were Scandinavians. The campaign for a dry Chicago is now on. On election day, April 2, opportunity will be given to all voters to express their opinion about the saloon. Only votes will be counted; promises, resolutions, and sentiments will be of no value on election day. Only the ballot will count. A cross after "Yes" will be the only real indication of a voter's interest in the cause. It is not too much to say that this vote will be the most valuable which any man or woman can cast in his life. It will be of immense value in the movement for a dry nation.

No one will be able to vote unless he is registered, and the only opportunity

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1918.

I G to register before election day is on March 12. On that day all precinct polling places will be open for registration. Scandinavian-American citizens, both men and women, who have been in the state one year, in the county ninety days, and in the precinct thirty days, may register. Those who registered at the last general registration and who have not moved will not have to register again. As the Central Registration Law has been declared null and void by the Supreme Court, we are advising all voters who registered in the City Hall or in the district in February, to register again on March 12. Many names have been stricken **off** the registration lists. Examine the list of your precinct and make sure your name is on it. Many drys will be disappointed on election day because their names have been left off.

It is estimated that there are thousands of unregistered dry Scandinavian women in the city, and you can readily see that these women can carry the

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Scandinavian (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1918.

election. In a time when our boys are willing to die for the preservation of democracy in the world, it is surely the duty of every patriotic Scandinavian-American to be eligible to vote, and vote wisely.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 29, 1912.

A DEMONSTRATION

Chicago citizens marched yesterday in protest against the saloon evil, against crooked politics, and against the "red light" district. The pouring rain did not dampen the ardor of the marchers.....

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First came the Chicago mounted police; next, a large Salvation Army band; next--and most imposing of all--virtually all the preachers in Chicago, marching six abreast and arm in arm; then, a number of fraternal groups and organizations, all with floats and banners.

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The Norwegian group seemed to draw the most applause. The float representing a viking ship, with Thor and his hammer, was thunderously applauded. Several groups in Norwegian folk costumes looked very splendid. The Norwegian group assembled at 14th and Michigan, and led the third division. Following the two marshals on horseback leading the group, came a standard-bearer carrying a large banner with the inscription, "Thor and His Hammer," and with a likeness

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 29, 1912.

of Thor very artistically embroidered on the banner in colors. Then came the float "The Viking Ship" mentioned above.

We saw such slogans as: "We are a law-abiding people. We demand clean men as lawmakers and officials"; "We want our children shielded from the saloon evil"; "Norway has gone dry. Norwegians will help make Illinois dry"; "The liquor interests should take care of their victims"; and "Norwegians will help smash the liquor traffic."

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One old man proudly bore a banner with the slogan, "Swear off cigarettes".

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Groups of Danes and Swedes were seen with their national flags and banners, inscribed with many original slogans.....

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 7, 1911.

A FAKE ISSUE

The Daily Jewish Press [sic] has made a sudden switch from Merriam to Harrison. The editor, who was a Republican presidential elector in 1908, explains that he has taken this step to protect the Jewish merchants on the West Side who keep their places of business open on Sundays. He is afraid, he says, that Mr. Merriam, if elected, would compel them to close on Sundays, and thus interfere with their business.

If it were in doubt, it would have been easy for the Daily Jewish Press to find out whether it need harbor any fears on this account. A direct question put to Mr. Merriam would undoubtedly have brought a direct, straightforward answer. But it is difficult to see how any observer of fair intelligence can be in doubt on this point. The public record of Mr. Merriam in connection with his specific statements and pledges during the present campaign prove conclusively that it would not even occur to him, if elected, to interfere with the

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business of the Jewish merchants. The apparent insincerity, or over-nervousness of our contemporary, is further emphasized by its professed horror at the alleged hypocrisy of the so-called "Farwell knock".

Mr. Farwell's opposition to Mr. Merriam on questions concerning the handling of the liquor problem is an old story which anyone who really wants to know the facts can easily ascertain for himself. But the Press, apparently, did not care to be troubled with looking up the facts; evidently it was much easier and more agreeable to accept the Harrison campaign claim that Mr. Farwell's statement was made to order and for the purpose of allaying the fears of the "personal liberty" people. And having accepted this view, the Press exclaims:

"Was there ever a clearer case of hypocrisy proven? Does Mr. Farwell think that the people who love personal liberty can be blindfolded in such manner? Does Farwell think that the great foreign population of Chicago which has

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come from European countries will trust their rights and liberties to a man like Professor Merriam just because Farwell says he is against him? The foreign-born citizens of Chicago are too intelligent to be misled in such a way."

The silliness of the question betrays the great travail of its birth. But if it is brave enough to print such nonsense, the Press is entitled to the honors it will bring. However, when it assumes to speak for the foreign-born citizens of Chicago in general, the Skandinaven desires to state that the Daily Jewish Press holds no brief for the Norwegians of this city. They really know something of political and personal liberty, because their fatherland for some hundred years has had the freest constitution of any country in Europe, and because Norway is a pure democracy and a leader in political and social reforms.

In common with other good citizens, the Norwegians of Chicago are foes of waste, graft, and incompetence in our city government. Realizing that Chicago,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 7, 1911.

now as much as at any other time, needs an honest, able, and fearless man of progressive views in the mayor's chair, they support Alderman Merriam with practical unanimity. They are surprised at fellow citizens who permit themselves to be misled by this will-o'-the-wisp that parades under the name of "personal liberty". Anyone who cares, knows that personal liberty is in no danger in Chicago, whether Merriam or Harrison is elected. The question at issue, in so far as these two men and their respective policies are concerned, is not personal liberty, but good or indifferent government.

The "personal liberty" advocates are seeing things in broad daylight. They are working themselves into a frenzied hysteria on the slightest provocation, or no provocation at all. An outsider who did not know that the majority of these people are good, law-abiding citizens might be tempted to believe that the very existence of Chicago and its government depends upon beer-guzzling.

It is time that these well-meaning citizens cease to advocate a "personal liberty" that means that everybody else must think and act and live and eat and

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 7, 1911.

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drink and sleep and snore and otherwise do exactly as they do in all matters, or suffer political death. Unless they are ready to concede others the same liberty they demand for themselves, they cannot consistently pose as champions of any kind of liberty, but will become a foe to real liberty and a menace to good government.

All good citizens, "personal liberty" people as well as other people, will serve themselves and the city best by voting for Charles E. Merriam for mayor.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 22, 1909.

GAMBLING IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The grand jury has indicted a large number of Chinese and others for gambling. This must be a great and unpleasant surprise for all the honest people who believe the story told by those in control of the government in Chicago; and, of course, one ought to believe those who are in control, for it should be assumed that these people always tell the truth, at least when speaking in official capacity.

If there is any matter on which they have given definite assurance, it is the question of gambling. Mayor after mayor, including Mayor Busse; chief of police after chief of police, including Chief of Police Shippy--have regularly repeated the pleasant statement, "No gambling in Chicago!" These men might disagree on practically anything else, but on this point there has been sweet agreement. Of course it has happened--quite frequently,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 22, 1909.

even--that the chief of police, in speeches to the public and to the police force, has declared that the gamblers had better look **out now**, for they were on the black list, every one of them. A couple of days previously, he might have declared that the city was free of gamblers, but that fact would not keep him from parading a declaration that gambling was to be extinguished.

Thus the men in control of the city government have kept it up, year after year. Only a short while ago, we were told that such a thing as gambling is not to be found in Chicago. And then comes State's Attorney Wayman and the grand jury and present us with a mass of gamblers in one indictment--on a tray, as it were!

Perhaps, at last, we are to see a real cleanup. Wayman has proven himself a man of action. When he takes hold of a situation he generally keeps on until the matter in question has been finished.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 14, 1902.

BETTING ON THE RACES

(Editorial)

Charles F. S. Colomb, a young clerk, has been arrested and charged with embezzling \$5,000 from his employers. He is only twenty-three years old, and was married recently. He came to Chicago from New Orleans. The cause of his downfall was betting on the races.

In these few words a human tragedy of crime, dishonor, and sorrow, enacted in our great city, is revealed. Who cares? If the young man went wrong he has only himself to blame. There are plenty of other young men to take his place. It is bad for the young wife whose life has been ruined on the threshold of her happiness; but she must be responsible for her choice of a husband. And the parents--but that is none of our business. The reader, who is in a hurry, skims down the column, and the sad fate of the couple is forgotten.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 14, 1902.

But the next day his paper may bring a similar tale; for, alas, such tragedies are of frequent occurrence. A continuous train of **embezzlers** is winding its way through our police stations and courtrooms. It is only an occasional glimpse of this melancholy procession that is caught by the eye of the newspaper reader. When a victim of evil passions takes his own life, or when a case of wrongdoing presents some other unusual feature, there is a piece of "good news" that must be dressed up to attract attention. But the majority of the cases pass unobserved by the public.

People in a position to know agree that betting on the races is, in most instances, the cause of the downfall of young men. No form of gambling is more seductive or dangerous. It appeals to the traditional interest of most people in splendid horses; it is encouraged by the examples of leading men whose betting and winnings are chronicled by the press; it attracts the poor with the rich; the clerk and the mechanic; the worker and the small businessman is invited to stake his small earnings, as the rich is afforded an opportunity to risk his fortune. And thousands upon thousands yield to this apparently

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 14, 1902.

innocent temptation. How many seal their fate by so doing, we do not know; but we do know that a large number of men--and women, too--lose their moral footing the moment they enter the race track as betters. Their downward course may be more or less swift, but the end is terribly certain. Controlled by his passion, the honest man turns thief and is often gradually drawn into greater crimes. A moral wreck himself, he wrecks the happiness of his family and leaves them to shift for themselves as best they can. He is worse than lost to society and to himself.

And who are the beneficiaries? Those who operate the tracks and pocket his earnings and stealings. Many of them occupy leading positions in the financial and business world--shining lights of society, and "model citizens". It is written: "Thou shalt not lead into temptation". They are apparently exempt from this injunction. But the blood of countless victims of the passion of gambling is upon their hands.

And what are the people doing about it? They elect and re-elect public officers

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 14, 1902.

who traffic in the ruin of young men by exacting a share of the spoils of the race track.

O! the pity and infamy of it all! This thing must be stopped, and stopped now.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1900.

WOOLLEY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(Editorial)

The Prohibition paper, Reform, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, writes:

"Last week the Skandinaven brought a somewhat coarse article against Woolley and Dickie, The New Voice, and the Prohibitionists in general. Not the slightest touch of argument is to be found in the article, and with the exception of a plain falsehood to the effect that Messrs. Woolley and Dickie have been expelled from the Methodist church (or from a Methodist conference, as the paper has it) there is nothing to take hold on. The article simply consists of coarse expressions and it shows how low a paper may sink when the question is to attack political opponents. This attack by the use of falsehoods against Woolley and Dickie gives us occasion to mention the church attachments of these two men. Since Skandinaven made its attack, we have investigated the matter carefully, so that we know whereof we speak.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1900.

"Professor Samuel Dickie is a member of the Methodist Church. He was a lay delegate to the past general conference held in Chicago; was chairman of the temperance committee, and at present is a member of the standing temperance committee of the Methodist Church. The assertion that Mr. Dickie was expelled from the Methodist Church is contemptible nonsense. No layman is more highly considered in the Methodist Church than Professor Dickie. Since, in an earlier article, Skandinaven designated Mr. Dickie as "Reverend", it may be well to state that before Mr. Dickie was chosen chairman of the national committee of the Prohibition party he was professor of Astronomy at Michigan State University; in other words, he is not a minister.

"Mr. Woolley is not and never was a member of the Methodist Church. After being converted in New York about thirteen years ago, he joined Dr. Deem's church, an independent organization, although Dr. Deem was a Methodist. On account of this people used to call Mr. Woolley a Methodist, and as his parents were Methodists....he permitted people to think him a Methodist too....



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1900.

"But what about a paper such as Skandinaven which permits itself to lie about an opponent in order to hurt him. Will the paper apologize? We shall see. If it does not, then we can but conclude that a paper which is willing to lie for one purpose may do it for other purposes too, and can no longer be counted a reliable paper.

"Skandinaven tells us that Mr. McKinley (in contrast to Mr. John G. Woolley) never has been sleeping in the doorways, either in Minneapolis or in other cities. But Skandinaven seems to be forgetting that it was while he was a Republican that Mr. Woolley slept in doorways--not while a Prohibitionist. When Mr. Woolley had finished sleeping in doorways, he had also finished with the Republican party. The license policy of that party causes some citizens to land in the doorways, or worse....But how Skandinaven can blame us Prohibitionists for the fact that some Republicans are sleeping in doorways--that is beyond our comprehension."

Skandinaven is going to look into these matters. The "lies" which Reform



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1900.

has found in Skandinaven are as follows:

1. Mr. Dickie has not been a minister; instead he used to be a professor.
2. Mr. Woolley is not a Methodist. To be sure, he has moved among the Methodists and has permitted people to think him a Methodist; in fact he is a Congregationalist.
3. Messrs. Dickie and Woolley have not been expelled from any Methodist conference.

Skandinaven had its information on this point from a source which it believed reliable, and which it considers more reliable than Reform. But if, on investigating the matter, Skandinaven finds itself in error, then it will correct its statement. Such, then, were the "nasty lies".



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NORWEGIAN

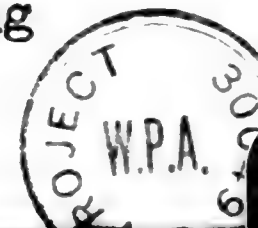
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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1900.

As the reader will see these assertions concern merely side issues. It does not matter much whether Skandinaven did make mistakes here. Why did Reform overlook the main issue, and why does the paper accuse Skandinaven of attacking the Prohibitionists in general? The paper knows that Skandinaven has simply attacked the Prohibitionist leaders and the methods of electioneering of the latter. The attitude of Skandinaven here may be clearly seen from the perusal of the following section of the article criticized by Reform, which that paper forgot to quote:

"The Prohibitionist party, that self-appointed representative of all that is pure in home and in society, is conducting an election campaign on such a low level that it would constitute a disgrace in any country....These two men, Messrs. Dickie and Woolley, the latter the presidential candidate of the Party, are defaming the president of our country as if he were the worst among criminals. They even surpass the Democrats in distorting what the Republican party has done and is now doing. Of late they have begun flinging



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1900.

their filth against the whole Methodist Church because a majority of the
leaders in that church are supporting Mr. McKinley."

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NORWEGIAN.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1900.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION

(Editorial in English)

The national platform of the Prohibition party, presented in outline elsewhere in the paper, is a "narrow-gauge" platform in the basic sense of that term. The platform is quite lengthy, having a number of subsections, but it has only one plank, the liquor question. Everything else is disregarded.

There are two tendencies within the Prohibition party, the "broad-gauge" tendency and the "narrow-gauge" tendency. According to the former, the party ought to step forth with a complete program, i. e., a program to include all the political issues of the day. According to the latter, the party platform is to be limited to the one issue which for all Prohibitionists is the main issue.

In the past the "broad-gauge" group constituted the majority, and the



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1900.

program of the party was then as broad as was the political field of the country. In those days the platform of the party demanded, for example, votes for women, postal savings banks, public ownership of railroads and telegraph systems, etc. The party, however, did not make much progress, and many sought the cause of this in the radical platform. So the issues of votes for women and all the other "reforms" were eliminated from the platform, the only issue remaining being that of prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

The platform adopted by the convention in Chicago this year is of this "narrow-gauge" type. It considers only the question of drinking. The presentation of the party's attitude on this point is clear and to the point. But it is being spoiled through a reckless and nasty attack against the government and President McKinley personally.

The question of the Army Canteen, especially, added fuel to the flame of fanaticism. Reports and statements from officers who know army life agree



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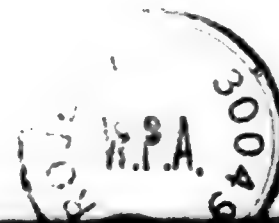
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1900.

that the Army Canteen has been of benefit to the soldiers because it has eliminated the private liquor dispenser with the connected evils, which otherwise surround the army camps. The declaration is unanimous that the discipline in the army and the morals of the soldiers have been improved since the institution of the Army Canteen, and that its discontinuation would lead to increased drinking and immorality on the part of the soldiers, and to a slackening of discipline in the army.

The convention, however, did not take these facts into account. Of course it was objectionable in the eyes of the Prohibitionists that the President referred to the statement of the Attorney General concerning the law on the Army Canteen. To be sure, the Attorney General is the legal advisor of the President in just such questions as the one at issue, and the presupposition is that the President is to follow his advice.....But the Constitution and constitutional practice do not carry weight against the cry of fanaticism. To the fanatic, the methods of constitutional government are immaterial, if



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1900.

indeed they are known by him.

In the Navy conditions are different. There the Canteen would be a temptation to the men, without protecting them against worse temptations. President McKinley, therefore, ordered Secretary of War Long to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on board the ships. Thus he has removed the sale of intoxicants among our warriors where such is possible. One could not, of course, expect the convention to acknowledge this. The blindness of fanaticism is proverbial.

The personal attack upon the President of our country, however, exceeds altogether the limits of the proper. There is no man in the country whose life is purer than that of President McKinley. He himself is a total abstainer; his life has ever been exemplary, and he always did enjoy the undivided respect of those who knew him. To have the private life of this man attacked by a group of fanatics, several of whom are former drunkards, is disgraceful and will be judged according to its merit by every unbiased man or woman.



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NO REGISTRATION

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1900.

Through this attack on the President, the Prohibitionists' convention has invited a comparison between President McKinley and the candidate for President of the Prohibition party. Skandinaven, however, does not approve of the Prohibitionists' method of campaigning, and for that reason will not take up the matter of comparison between the two. The delegates to the convention were highly enthusiastic at their selection of a standard bearer and acclaimed him in the following inspired verse which they gleefully shouted:

 "Have you seen our nominee?
 He's the man they call John G.
 President Woolley! Woolley!
 Who is he?
 He's the man they call John G.
 He's to be our nominee.
 We'll elect him, don't you see?
 Whoopee!"



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NORWEGIAN.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 27, 1897.

BOYS, TOO, LACE

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: A writer in the Skandinaven of October 6, 1897, thinks that girls ought to be glad to associate with boys who drink and use tobacco. I think that Christian girls ought not to associate with young men who make fools of themselves for others. Do you really think that young girls, sixteen years old, and old maids care so much for all the boys who come and see ~~them~~ and are drunk so that the alcohol smell comes ten miles ahead of them?

I'll just tell you what kind of a husband I would have. He shall not drink liquor nor use tobacco and be a fair dancer, because I like dancing myself. And he must be neat in dress and always polite.

Sten Berg says that Christian girls ought not to use corsets. But I say that

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 27, 1897.

when they do not lace they can wear corsets. I think Mr. Berg does not know very much, or else he is too smart to talk about the boys. There are some boys who lace just as much as girls. If he did not know it before he will know it now.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1897.

PLEASURE AND HAPPINESS

(Letter in English)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: In this world of ours, where the wheat and tares grow up alike and together, it becomes hard for us to know what is right, and it is impossible to go by the examples of others. How can we judge? What one pulpit condemns, another upholds. Members of the same church differ in regard to many questions. Now, how are we to know on what to build our foundation? Should we say then that there should not be a difference of opinion? No, that would not do. We young people live under conditions different from those under which our parents and grandparents lived, and for this reason our wants and desires are different.

Let me say, give every person credit for his own opinions, and if you see



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1897.

III C

they are wrong, try to persuade them to think differently by kindness and firmness and wrath [sic]. Try to replace the bad with something good; do not rely upon force. Here is where many parents and even preachers of the gospel make a mistake. They try to drive out the evil without filling the place with good.

A young soul cannot be empty. Young blood flows fast. Where there is youth there is life. Where there is life there is motion. Where there is motion there is force. Let this force be directed in the right way and there would not be so many occasions to bring up complaints against the young people. Very few young people deliberately go to work and do wrong just because they wish and want to do it; but the fact is, there is nothing better for them to do.

I remember of reading about a foolish farmer who made up his mind to keep his field free from weeds. He worked very hard, and after he had succeeded in killing every weed, he went home contented, and felt proud of his work. After two weeks time the farmer went to his field again and what did he find?



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1897.

III C

The field was covered with weeds again, but he repeated the work with no better success. His friends advised him to plant something in the field and the weeds would disappear. This he did and to his surprise the weeds were checked and the farmer reaped a good harvest. If we wish to reap good fruits, we must not leave our hearts vacant.

Our western farmer boys and girls have to work too hard as a rule, even to take in a few pleasures to rest themselves a little. Here in Chicago it is somewhat different; here our youth has more time, therefore we should give them good healthy amusement.

A youth harnessed to labor like an adult is never happy. Still, at the same time, a youth ought not to be happy without some work, and when at leisure, he is entitled to all the pleasures that can be had. The end and aim in this world ought to be happiness. What is heaven but a home of happiness? Everything we do ought to lead to happiness, and when our lifework is done, we



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1897.

are allowed eternal happiness if we prefer it.

Pleasure does not always lead to happiness. A drunkard takes pleasure in drinking, a gambler in gambling; and a dancer takes pleasure in the whirl of the dance, etc., etc. But such pleasures are sins and lead to nothing but wretchedness. Good reading is a pleasure that builds up character and gives the youth that discipline which nothing else can give. Good company is even more essential than good reading. Dancing, card playing, and gambling, are pleasures which lead to evil and are sinful in themselves. Tobacco using and drinking are both sinful and harmful, yet they are regarded by many people as an unavoidable pleasure. Hunting, fishing, riding, swimming, games on the school grounds, and games of the fireside are harmless and helpful exercises. Every youth ought to take pleasure in these, for they will rest and strengthen him, and if he does not, he ought to wear a long gray beard and be what he is--an old man.

Our young people's societies ought to take pleasure in doing something good.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 25, 1897.

III C

Our young people's society here has undertaken to paint and paper our church. We do it because we take pleasure in it. How can we raise the money? Working for it. Yes, we have started to work and have been very successful, and at the same time have derived much pleasure out of our work. In June we had a little party netting us thirty dollars. In July we had an ice cream social and raised over twelve dollars. That is the way to work, and I am sure we have reaped both pleasure and happiness from it.

Some people take great pleasure in backbiting and talking evil about their neighbors. This is a very dangerous and wicked pleasure and ought not to exist. I remember reading in mythology about an old hag who took her greatest pleasure in being miserable. I hope a character like this is not to be found in our country; yet I know people who hang their heads and look at the dark side of everything, and to whom life seems to be a pain instead of a pleasure.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 20, 1897.

THE DUTY OF GIRLS

Mr. Editor.

Dear Sir: We all know it is a sin to dance; but there are other things that are just as bad as dancing. Take for instance the use of intoxicating drinks. Every young girl should make up her mind not to associate with young men who are under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Let us have more pride about us than to associate with such. In most cases the girls are just as much to blame as the boys; the girls keep company with them just the same if they are intoxicated, so the boys think it is all right. Most boys would prefer the girl's company to that of the bottle. If they found out that they could not associate with both, they would prefer the girls and quit drinking.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 18, 1897.

DANCING

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: The first thing I read in your paper is the youth column. I believe your idea is good.

The letters and articles on dancing were very timely. The main argument against dancing is that the youth get into bad company, many start to drink and to fight. The girls are often led to do things they should not do, and learn vices that are bad for their health. And last but not least, the church is against dancing. The youth must have better pastimes.

Yours truly,

M.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.

DANCING

(Letter)

Mr. Editor: I appreciate your invitation to our youth to write in your columns, and I will give you my opinion of dancing.

I do not believe that dancing will hurt the youth, but I do believe that it should be prohibited because: (1) It does hurt them because of late hours, they catch colds because of perspiration; (2) It leads to drink, bad company, vulgar language, etc.

Why not, in place of dancing, give the youth music, discussions and youth clubs?

Yours truly,

A. T.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.

WOULD ENCOURAGE PROPER DANCING

(Letter)



Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: The opening of a department for the young people in your paper has met with high appreciation and is a most commendable undertaking, which will add still more interest to your splendid paper.

A writer in Skandinaven of June 23rd asks "Is dancing right?"

This is a great social problem which requires a calm and deliberate consideration.

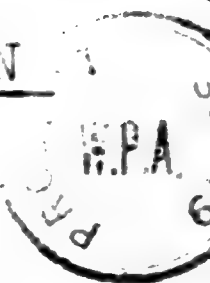
Amusement is just as essential and imperative to proper development of body

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.



and mind as is food and clothing. Why? Because it is founded in human nature.

What kind of amusement is most natural and will give the best recreation to mind and body?

Let me suggest dance for a while.

Dance, I believe, is the most natural because it has followed man through all ages as far back as history can penetrate and down to the present time, when it has become one of the most popular amusements of society.

What is dance? It is simply keeping time to music with bodily motion. Very simple, is it not? Shall we then encourage it after it has been condemned from the pulpit and family circles, as far back as you and I can remember? I say, yes. No other amusement gives a better recreation, because dance is the natural offspring of the heart; its harmonious movements help develop perfect grace in all our bodily motions.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.

Physicians have given their opinions that it is the most healthful of all exercises, bringing into play and gentle action all the muscles of the back and limbs, and exhilarating the mind and the brain by cheerful, inspiring music and agreeable accompaniment of beauty.

Now, young readers, it is not my object to uphold all kinds of dancing. Like all amusements it is abused: excess, late hours, and profligate associates make it fall into disrepute. But I believe that where enjoyed moderately, it is a beneficial pastime. It would be a proper idea to build halls for the young to dance in, with strict rules against late hours, excessive dancing, and the use of liquor. That would bring young people of both sexes together, which would do much towards raising their moral standard, as a youngster will never use vulgar or profane language in the presence of a lady, but on the other hand will develop the good and gentle qualities of his nature.

A prominent pastor once asked: "What better company do you want for your boy than that of a good girl?" Women always temper society with grace and softness,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.

and so in the dance hall.

Closing my letter, I will thank the Skandinaven for the opportunity it is giving the youth, hoping that much good may result from the discussion in these columns.

Yours truly,
A Young Reader.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

DANCING

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: The first thing I read in your paper is the youth column. I believe your idea is good.

The letters and articles on dancing were very timely. The main argument against dancing is that the youth get into bad company, many start to drink and to fight. The girls are often led to do things they should not do, and learn vices that are bad for their health. And last but not least, the church is against dancing. The youth must have better pastimes.

Yours truly,

M.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 12, 1897.

DANCING IS SIN

(Letter)

Mr. Editor: My opinion is that dancing is a sin. It is crazy contortions rather than sanity. And think of the results; it brings out the ego, bad health, and all the vulgar vices in men. I do not believe the youth should be allowed to dance.

Yours truly,
Dina Olsen.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 4, 1897.

DANCING

(Letter)

Editor of Skandinaven.

Dear Sir: Dancing may or may not be a true enjoyment--it depends on how it is used.

I believe dancing to be no more morally destructive than any other innocent game, providing it is used right. Dances where every breath is stained with intoxicating liquor, dances where all moral laws are abandoned, dances where all kinds of profanity prevail--such dances have ruined many a brave boy and man; such places should not be found in a community of enlightened people, although they exist even among church people.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 4, 1897.

I believe dancing an innocent pleasure if conducted at respectable places and by respectable people. But we must not change night into day and day into night because that is contrary to the laws of nature, and penalty for the violation of these laws is sure to come. Neither should dancing be indulged in to such an extent that the dancers are soaked with perspiration-- then it is no pleasure, but more like an Indian war dance.

John E. Ericson.



I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, July 21, 1917.

TAXING BACHELORS AND BACHELORS MAIDS

(Editorial under "Women and the Home")

A serious proposal for taxing bachelors and women not married has been brought forward in the German press.

That the bachelors ought to pay for their freedom and pay dearly, that is a proposition to which women will agree immediately. But to compel the lonely self-maintaining women to pay an extra tax and even place them on a level with the despicable bachelors - that is an idea which could only arise in a society governed by the miserable males. Because, the self-maintaining woman says, I do not at all object to getting married. But since, it is with the man - except on that poor day of the leap-year - and none of these detestables have looked me up, preferring to live the gay life of the single rather than to settle down to home and family, and so, there I am! And am I now to pay taxes - because nobody proposes to me! The injustice of such a proposal is too glaring; only men could think of anything as cruel as this!

Skandinaven, July 21, 1917.

The Berlin press has been quick to reduce the whole story to practically nothing, whether to avoid riot within the circles of women or whether other reasons have been determining factors we do not know. The papers now assure us that no steps in the direction mentioned will be taken until the war is over, anyway. Till then the unmarried men and women may feel at ease.

So there we are. The men may enjoy their liberty, and if so why should they not pay? But the great majority of women would feel that they were paying for a condition which they did not at all desire, and which they did not bring about.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 7, 1907.

GOLDEN WEDDING

On August 4, Ole Auda and wife celebrated their 50th anniversary as husband and wife, and many friends called at their home, 414 Potomac Avenue to help them celebrate their golden wedding.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 24, 1901.

FOREIGNERS AND WIFE DESERTION

(Editorial)

A recent issue of Co-operation, a leaflet published by the Chicago Bureau of Charities, presents some significant facts relating to wife desertion in Chicago and other cities. Upwards of two thousand families in Chicago were deserted by their breadwinners last year, and similar conditions appear to exist in other large cities. Considering the alarming proportions and the distressing consequences of this evil, there should be no hesitancy or delay in adopting effective measures for its abatement.

As to the causes of the evil, three differing opinions are expressed. One holds that the proportion of desertions to population is not increasing, but that a more thorough study of conditions is bringing the facts into new prominence. Another holds that laxity in marriage and divorce laws is begetting a widespread disregard of family ties and obligations, and that the



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 24, 1901.

remedy lies in stricter laws and their rigid enforcement. The third opinion maintains that the influx of large numbers of ignorant foreigners is responsible for an abnormal increase of the evil. It is asserted that these persons coming from countries in which marriage and divorce laws are extremely restrictive, are subject to a moral reaction which converts liberty into license. The holders of this opinion believe in the enactment of more rigid laws but place their faith chiefly in the educational value of our churches, schools, and other republican institutions.

The contention of those who hold to the third opinion appears to receive support in the fact that an extremely large proportion of desertions is reported among certain classes of foreigners who have not been long in America and who formerly lived under conditions of great severity.

The Bureau of Charities is in a position to ascertain the facts in the matter and ought to do it. Legislation cannot provide a remedy that will cure until the disease is fully and reliably diagnosed. It may be a great convenience



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 24, 1901.

to saddle our social ills upon the "ignorant foreigners," but the scapegoat policy is one of doubtful wisdom; it does not go to the root of the evil, and hence, can effect no cure.

The Bureau says that "an extremely large proportion of desertions is reported among certain classes of foreigners who have not been long in America, and who formerly lived under conditions of great severity". This statement is altogether too general. Who are the "certain classes of foreigners" referred to? Do these classes include immigrants from all lands or only from certain countries? The Bureau ought to furnish a definite and specific statement. As it now stands the charge may be construed to include all foreign-born fellow citizens. All immigrants are "ignorant foreigners," notwithstanding the well-established fact that there is practically no illiteracy in such countries as Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, while we have a great deal more illiteracy than we need even in such states as Illinois and Massachusetts.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 24, 1901.

In those countries of Europe that are the sources of the greater part of our foreign-born population, desertion is much less common than in the United States, partly because the marriage relations and family ties are held more sacred there than here. When they come to this country the "ignorant foreigners" are astounded and shocked at the formidable grist of our divorce mills. Those of weak moral fiber are undoubtedly influenced to some extent by the general laxity prevailing here in such matters. But the great majority hold fast to their old views and to their wives and children. Moreover, it stands to reason that a husband and father who moves his family across the ocean in quest of a better and more comfortable home in a strange land is not very apt to desert them when he has reached his destination. Of course there are exceptions, especially among "certain classes". Let it be known who constitutes these classes. The Bureau of Charities can supply the information and ought to do it. Full light upon the subject is necessary to guide the steps of the legislature, and may, incidentally, relieve some "ignorant foreigners" of the undeserved odium of a rather sweeping charge.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 18, 1900.

DIVORCE--A NATIONAL SIN
(Editorial)

Bishop Samuel Fallows has treated the divorce problem in an article in which, among other things, he shows that the increase in the number of divorces in the United States is twice as large as the increase in population. In seven states, the divorce rate has increased, on the average, from one for every twenty marriages to one for every seven. Illinois heads the list because of the large number of divorces taking place annually in Chicago.

There are three thousand divorce courts in the United States. In 1890 these courts granted divorces to 35,000 applicants. During the period 1867 to 1886, 322,716 people were granted divorces. The number of children whose future was affected by these divorces was given as 267,739. Since, however, there were 140,810 cases in which the applicants made no mention of children, the actual number of children affected by divorce was probably far in excess of that mentioned above.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 18, 1900.

The main causes of divorce are hasty, slightly considered marriages and inability or unwillingness to realize the seriousness and sacredness of the marriage relation. The fact that divorces are so common also contributes greatly to an increase in their number. Children brought up in an atmosphere of casual acceptance of divorce are not to be blamed much if, when grown up, they have ill-defined conceptions of virtue and morals and the sacredness of marriage.

The divorce court is the first thought of a dissatisfied man or woman. Only rarely is divorce considered a last resort, after insufferable abuse has been endured. Cases of this kind are few. The public seldom hears of them.

After careful consideration one is forced to the conclusion that the great majority of this vast number of divorces have their cause in the indifferent attitude of the people. Some couples obtain a divorce only to regret it later on and remarry. This proves that the divorce was ill-considered.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 18, 1900.

Every case of divorce conceals a tale of human suffering and despair. Divorce signifies the abandonment of hope, the disruption of life's most sacred union. Rightly Bishop Fallows exclaims: "Destroy the family and you destroy the state." The mania for divorce is one of our national sins.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1899.

OUR RIGHTS

Often we have heard the remark from an experienced person. "Better die an old maid than marry a man who you are not sure will be true to you after marriage." Better never to marry than wed someone who would neglect and leave you to the tender mercies of the world. We have seen cases of girls, good, true and lovely, who have left their homes, the homes they love, to take up an abode with the man they love and who they think loves them. In a year or two he tires of her; his life becomes monotonous (as all things will if we do not do something to change them); he no longer sees the beauty in her face. Her hands, perhaps, are not so white as they were the day he married her, and he seeks other company.

We ask: Can any man expect the woman he marries always to stay the same? It cannot be. Beauty will fade, but underneath the outer layer there lies something deeper, the heart, true as steel, as true as the day he married her. Her loving patience, her untiring devotion to the man she loves never fade; they remain the same.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1899.

We cannot for all our life see why some women are so obedient and kind to their husbands, when the latter actually do not deserve it. It puzzles us; it is the depth of love. We know of one instance of a wife who is perfectly lovely. She married the man she loved and to all outward appearances he also loves her, that is, when he is sober. Drink has led him astray. He stays out late at night. He does not think of the wife at home watching and waiting for him. She becomes nervous and worries. "Oh why does he not come?" He whom she calls lord is enjoying himself in company which she would not endure. He arrives home at last. The clock strikes one. She sweetly asks, "Where have you been?" He answers, "Oh, out having a good time." Do you think the average women would endure such action? We think not.

Physically, woman is weaker than man, but not mentally. She has a right to her own thoughts and actions. We would, I am sure, try very hard to find a remedy for a man like that. Some people say a woman cannot be independent--that she must depend chiefly on the "stronger" sex. We do not think so. She can be independent after marriage as well as before. It is how you start in



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 9, 1899.

when you marry, that determines how your future life will be. If we follow the beautiful words, "Bear and forbear, love one another, do unto one as ye would the other do unto you", then all would be well. How much nicer to follow the Christian life! How much nicer to see two pulling together in the right path, and how bad to see one pulling the wrong way while the other struggles bravely onward and upward alone.

But how intolerable to see the wife meekly bow to every word or command the husband may utter, as though she were a slave! I dread to think of it being thus. I would much rather see the other side, the bright and loving side; but we do not always see it. Such cases actually exist.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1898. JH 100 PROJ 30275

SCHOOLMA'MS AND WIVES

(Article in English)

Mr. Thompson shows a decided preference for the schoolma'm above any other class of women. Now, unfortunately, I have never possessed the necessary accomplishments for obtaining or holding a position as a teacher, but I fully realize that a teacher occupies a very responsible position in society and that we should always be ready to praise her efforts and give her due honor and consideration. Certainly, none of us feel disposed to criticize Mr. Thompson for praising the work of the schoolma'm; we all entertain similar ideas in greater or lesser degree.

But what, actually, is the social problem that Mr. Thompson has apparently so successfully solved to his own satisfaction? He is evidently not in search of the ideal schoolma'm, but is, or has been once upon a time, in search of an ideal wife, and he now wishes to impart some of his valuable experience to others.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1898.

I do not wish to cast any discredit upon the profession of the schoolma'm, but I must frankly confess that, in my estimation, Mr. Thompson exhibits a greater amount of cheek and audacity than is usually found among social reformers of his class. He positively declares, "without any mental reservation," that in seeking for an ideal wife, "the schoolma'ns should inevitably be given the first consideration in making a choice." Schoolma'ns frequently get married, and it would not seem strange to anyone that Mr. Thompson should see fit to choose his "ideal" from their ranks; but it does seem strange, indeed, that he utterly ignores the many virtues that are found in women of other callings in life, and even finds occasion to speak of them in a derogatory way, and to dismiss them as ignorant and narrow-minded. We can well imagine how such assertions, entirely unfounded, strike the tender feelings of many a good cook or seamstress who is humbly and faithfully trying to supply those things that may call forth the sunshine of happiness, and cause it to be reflected upon the countenance of everyone around her.

Mr. Thompson appeals to common sense. I wish to ask him to bring his common sense into play, and to tell us in what respect his favorite class is better

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1898. WPA 111 3275

fitted to maintain a good and happy home than a representative of any of the other classes that he mentions. Now, anyone who possesses just a little common sense and is willing to reason can readily see that there is a vast amount of difference between the home and the schoolroom. The work of the schoolma'm may resemble that of a mother in a few things, but in a great many things of equal weight and importance her work bears no relation to the happiness of the home. Is it not a fact that the work of the domestic, the dressmaker and the dishwasher stands more closely related to the duties of an ideal wife than does the work of anyone else, schoolma'ns not excepted? Not only the success and happiness of the home are dependent upon the work of these three classes, but even the success of a schoolma'm, as she performs her work in the schoolroom, is entirely dependent upon them.

Then why should Mr. Thompson throw so much discredit upon these classes, and give the schoolma'm all honor for perpetuating the principles laid down by our forefathers? Does he really think that this precious inheritance would long be preserved, if it were not for the faithful and effective work of the domestic, the dressmaker, and the dishwasher? Does he really think that a

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few dry facts, gained through the study of history, literature, and so forth, and stored away in some corner of his ideal schoolma'm's head, are going to aid her in overcoming the various obstacles that she may possibly meet with in a home? Don't build too much upon these things; you may rue it when it is too late.

Mr. Thompson says that Patrick Henry did not gain much knowledge by looking into the potato kettle. The potato kettle is not everything in a well-regulated home, but a home does not have everything unless it has a well-regulated potato kettle. Patrick Henry possibly did not gain a great amount of knowledge in his home, but he, as well as all of our truly great men, gained something of far greater value, something that forms good clean character, which can only be built up under the influence of a good home. You may praise the knowledge necessary for obtaining a second- or third-class certificate of a schoolma'm, and yet it will always remain an inadequate factor in the maintenance of a successful home. I simply ask you to place your multiplication table and table of logarithms alongside a table of well-prepared and tastefully arranged food, and then let anyone judge which of these will exert the greater influence.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1898.

It is useless to call one's attention to the fact that there are other accomplishments necessary in the formation and maintenance of a happy home than simply the ability to tell who was the first President; there are other duties than simply sharpening lead pencils and whitewashing blackboards. Yet, in the face of these self-evident facts, Mr. Thompson places these many good qualities and praiseworthy accomplishments beyond all consideration, and positively asserts that, in seeking an ideal, the garland of honor should be placed upon the head of a schoolma'm in preference to anyone else.

Mr. Thompson evidently would think it disgraceful that his ideal should spend any of her time in the kitchen or the dressmaker's shop. Now, does he mean to say that, by reason of his favorite schoolma'm's knowing the particulars concerning the death of Sitting Bull, his bread will be of better quality, his butter possess a finer flavor, or the aroma of his coffee be more inviting, or does he mean to say that these attainments in a home are of no value? I do not mean to infer that it is impossible for a schoolma'm to become a good house-keeper, but we have every reason to believe that in preparing herself for her chosen profession, and later in following it, she will not pay any particular

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attention to domestic cares, and consequently cannot develop much in that direction.

You talk about the development of the finer senses and the ability to talk intelligently along the various educational lines. But humanity is generally so constituted that these finer qualities are dependent upon one's physical being, and, consequently, in order to nourish these higher thoughts and finer feelings, one's physical wants must be supplied.

The success and happiness of the human family is dependent upon all classes who pursue an honorable course; it is simply ridiculous for anyone to show contempt for one class and to honor another. The more one thinks of it, the more ridiculous it seems. For an illustration, we will suppose that Mr. Thompson's ideal was not the possessor of these ordinary and valueless accomplishments of the domestic and the dishwasher, as he seems inclined to put it, but instead was the possessor of what in his estimation constitutes a highly cultivated mind that can see and appreciate the beautiful and the sublime. Now, what would be the result if a ten-year-old boy should enter the dining room about

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six o'clock, with the expectation of getting a good supper, and, on finding that the table had not been cleared since their last meal, would enter the parlor and there find his mother deeply absorbed in reading Shakespeare or Dickens? Could she satisfy him by quoting select passages from either of these famous authors, by calling his attention to the Stars and Stripes in some part of the room, or by begging him to notice the glowing sunset and the beautiful colors of the rainbow? Will any of these things satisfy or even please him? No! He will simply cast a hasty glance at things in general, leave the room, and hasten to find one of his comrades, whose mother possibly never possessed the necessary ability to teach school. He will accompany him to his home, enjoy the hospitality there, get a good square meal, and feel satisfied. This is only human nature. When we return to our home after a day's work, possibly tired and hungry, the music of the frying pan and the sight of a well-arranged kitchen seem just as dear to us as the finest selection that may be rendered upon the piano. The latter is good, but the former must come first.

Mr. Thompson apparently thinks that the term "education" involves only such

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1898.

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knowledge as may be obtained from books. But education comprises something more than this. Every member of society who faithfully applies himself to the furtherance of a good cause is a truly educated man or woman. All classes are doing work of vital importance, and all are entitled to receive their due honor. It is, therefore, absolutely unreasonable to bestow honor upon one class of society at the expense of another. We will do well to bear in mind always that "Honor and fame from no condition rise", but that these are only a reward for an honest and faithful effort governed by a good intention. In closing, Mr. Thompson, we city girls should have some chance.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1898.

A DOMESTIC PLEADS

I have read with interest the articles concerning "schoolma'ms," "domestics," etc., but I find the opinions about us domestics are rather poor, as we are not even regarded as proper candidates for matrimony. We are told always to remember that we are stamped with ignorance and therefore must hang our heads and remain in the background to let the more available and desirable schoolma'ms pass by and be elected first; then we may take whoever will stoop so low as to recognize the poor girls that play with pots and pans and live and dwell in darkness. Schoolma'ms, I envy you. My sister schoolma'ms, where are you? Do you read about the schoolma'ms? If so, do you not feel sorry for your servant girl sister who is liable to remain unclaimed and become a cranky old maid? You poor servants, beware!

So we domestics and dishwashers--for I am such a one--are not capable of grand ideas or lofty ideals? We cannot be noble and true, and our womanhood is as nothing compared with the schoolma'ms and other high intellectuals. Our thoughts are supposed to be with the dishes; they lie dormant

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1898.

and inactive and cannot climb and reach the standard of an ideal wife.

Mr. Thompson, I do not agree with you. Don't be too hard on us! Have we not misery enough soiling our hands with greasy dishes without being told that we are not wanted in the field of matrimony? After all, I can understand it. Who wants a rough-handed worker for a wife, when there are many soft-handed, soft-voiced damsels on the market? But I do think there are many good and true girls among domestics, and many a dishwasher with a good sound mind that thirsts for knowledge. She has a strong desire to learn and achieve something better than the dreary work she has. She would rather sit in a schoolroom and sip the cup of knowledge and grasp it eagerly for it is her heart's sole desire. But she is bound with chains and circumstances hard and cruel. She must trample upon her desire that is consuming her, the desire for knowledge, and give her bright young life as a sacrifice for the ones that need her scanty earnings for which she toils early and late. There are many so placed. Are they not doing a good and noble deed? And if they are capable of good deeds they must also have a good lovable heart, a heart that would make any man happy.



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No, don't be afraid, boys; you will find many an ideal wife among us poor domestics that will make you as happy as a schoolma'm. Let the line not be drawn between us, Mr. Thompson, but place us in a better light than you have up to now.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 26, 1898.

SCHOOLMA'MS BEWARE

(Letter.)

"Editor of Skandinaven.

"Dear Sir:

"I see there is at least one who appreciates our worth, and I hereby render Mr. Thompson my thanks. Many seem to think that the schoolma'ms are not of much consequence outside of the schoolroom; but let them try us once, and we shall see.

"Mr. Thompson thinks there is a lack of education among the girls. I think the girls are just as well educated in my part of the world. I do not think there are many girls growing up now, even in the country, who cannot both read and write.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 26, 1898.

"Mr. Thompson says that a boy with reason has a right to expect a well-educated wife. But a girl with a good education demands a husband on her own level, and she has a perfect right to. Why should she marry a blockhead? If she should be so unfortunate she will regret it all her life.

"We schoolma'ns have no use for boys without education. I am glad there are not enough schoolma'ns to go around. Mr. Thompson appreciates our worth; but at the same time he thinks that any boy with reason has a right to demand one of us. Schoolma'ns, beware!

"I do not think there are very many schoolma'ns who are candidates, because they can make their own living anyway.

"A Norwegian Schoolma'm."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 10, 1898.

REMEMBER THE SCHOOLMA'NS

(Letter)

"Editor of Skandinaven.

"Dear Sir:

"There has been quite a lot said about nearly every topic of interest to us young people in the young people's department of the Skandinaven; but not one subject has occupied so little attention, though it is of such vital importance to us boys, as the question: What kind of girl should we marry?

"Now, we find the girls making a lot of noise about tobacco, intoxicating liquor, and the language question. As to the language question, I believe that in our press we should write in Norwegian. As for the other

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 10, 1898.

two, I believe there is a habit that is worse than either, and which is generally overlooked though it is found quite extensively among the girls. Why not point out their shortcomings too? Surely, they do not consider themselves exempt from criticism.

"Now let me explain what I am endeavoring to get at. When a boy gets the 'dangerous' notion into his head that he wants to select a 'better half', the first thing that he should think of, if he is an intelligent boy, is a schoolma'm.

"But if he be narrow-minded, then my advice is, do not attempt to bring one of this kind in, as he is more than apt to meet with disappointment. But, again there are altogether too many of us boys who throw ourselves away by going into partnership with girls who are unable to read and write. I mean the country girls; the city girls are no good, anyway, whether educated or not. The modern schoolma'm should inevitably be given first consideration in making the choice. They are clever, plucky,

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 10, 1898.

smart, but first and last, they are well-educated, which is the basis of civilization. They have patience to spare, because while working at their vocation, it has been tried and tested every day for months, which is plain to anyone who knows the first thing about a school room.

"Why should not these precious creatures come first? Why should a smart and bright young man marry ignorance when there are so many school-ma'ams who are candidates? I know a country where there are girls raised at the very doorsteps of schoolhouses who can hardly write their names. A young man using tobacco can find a legitimate cure for the habit, but when it comes to ignorance in the way of neglected education among the girls who have such splendid opportunities in a land where free schools are as numerous as they are necessary, then I, for one, draw the line as far as excuses go.

"I do not maintain that all boys are well-educated; but I do hold that a boy, with reason, has a right to demand that his 'better half' should



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possess a good school education. Why? The girls of our rural districts have fifty chances to every one the boys have to avail themselves of our schools.

"With the comparison just mentioned in view, we find, as far as knowledge goes, the balance of credit is in favor of the boy. Talk about tobacco, alcohol, etc. may be all right; but remove the beam out of your own eye first. If you have no education keep still about the Indian weed at least. Do not abuse us poor fellows in scathing language when there is a grave and lamentable defect in your own make-up. I do not use it, still, I believe the limited education predominant among the fair sex throughout the urban parts of our country, is by far the worse of the two.

Boys, I say again, remember the schoolma'ns when you intend to 'enlist'. You have no use whatever for a girl without education. I know I have not. A schoolma'm is what you want. They will say there are not enough

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 10, 1898.

to go around; but there is no reason why you should marry ignorance.

"Now, girls, do not dig up flaws in the make-up of us boys, but look after your own fences first."

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 15, 1898.

A WORD ON MATRIMONY

A perusal of the department for the Scandinavian youth reveals the fact that our young people take much interest in social questions. This is well and should be encouraged as much as possible by parents.

The greatest of all social questions is that of marriage. The majority of the young people of our commonwealth and of the world enter the state of matrimony to live either an ideal life of happiness and bliss, or to drag out a miserable existence in what might be termed an earthly hell. This being true, the young people cannot be too frequently urged to consider and reconsider the subject which is of so great importance to their future well-being, before it is too late. A vast number of homes all over the land are not as they ought to be, as a glance at the life of many married couples will





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1938.

reveal. There we find daily fuss and fume, and much serious trouble. Now, why is this? Is it not because genuine love did not predominate during the engagement, much less after marriage, or because they, previous to their marriage, did not become really acquainted with one another? Certainly.

The writer has witnessed cases in which so-called shrewd parents brought about a union of their son and daughter for the sake of worldly gain. Resistance may have made itself apparent, but the strong will of the parent soon overcame that. But with what result? An unhappy union, in which the misery and tears greatly eclipsed the financial gain. In other cases the young beauty, fearing that she may become an old maid--which in her opinion is something terrible--will accept the first young man who offers himself, although she does not love him.

Therefore this advice: Under no circumstances should you enter the matrimonial state when love is not present. Furthermore, do not let your affections

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 15, 1898.

get the better of your reason. Study the character of your love so as to know all of his or her traits, and if you find things which you think would be unendurable when in daily contact with them, follow the dictates of your reason and do not let your affections lead you blindly into misery. Your thoughts will sooner or later center around someone who possesses the qualities of a more suitable mate, and you will forget your former object of admiration.

If the young people were more careful in the selection of their life partners, there would be more happy homes in our glorious land.

It may be said that it is not easy to brave the battle of life singlehanded, but in most cases it is much easier to do so than to sail on the matrimonial sea with one who falls short of the imagined ideal.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily edition), Feb. 5, 1887.

MISS VAN ZANDT AND MR. SPIES

Miss Van Zandt and August Spies were married by proxy a few days ago.

We are absolutely against anything of this kind. If people are allowed to marry by proxy, we will find that the number of bigamists will increase.

Why were Miss Van Zandt and Mr. Spies permitted to marry at all? The churches and ministers should object to this.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, (Daily edition), Jan. 26, 1887.

INTOLERANCE

Your article in yesterday's edition of the Scandinaven is the height of intolerance.

It is to the credit of the wealthy Nina Zandt that she wishes to marry August Spies "in the shadow of the gallows," as you term it.

I am neither a Socialist or Anarchist, nor do I agree with either party, but I do know that according to the Constitution no one has the authority to stop the marriage, and with all due respect to your Norwegian sheriff, I think it is the height of ignorance, intolerance, and stupidity for him to try to stop the marriage.

And as for your drivel about Norwegians and Germans, let me say we are Americans, and Americans only. You with your internal strife only retard progress



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Skandinaven, (Daily edition), Jan. 26, 1887.

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and cause racial hatred.

I know that all decent and right-thinking people are in sympathy with Mr. Spies and Miss Van Zandt, and besides, Mr. Spies has not been proven guilty. It is clear that the entire Haymarket affair was a frame up.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily edition), Jan. 25, 1887.

AUGUST SPIES--VAN ZANDT WEDDING

A few days ago, Sheriff Matson forbade the wedding of Mr. Spies and Miss Van Zandt in Cook County.

Sheriff Matson reached this decision (to forbid the wedding) only late on Tuesday evening, after having declared in the afternoon of the same day that he would interpose no obstacle to the marriage. According to the report, it was the Scandinavian religious influence which caused this change of mind in the Sheriff.

The statement in regard to the Sheriff's sudden change of mind we think is wholly unfounded, and will hardly be credited to such by anyone who knows Sheriff Matson. Be this, however, as it may, it is the extraordinary fact that the Staats Zeitung accords all the credit for saving



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Skandinaven. (Daily edition), Jan. 25, 1887.

Chicago and the world from the tragi-comic scandal of a wedding under the gallows to "Scandinavian religious influence" which startles us.

The Scandinavians are not an irreligious people, and are pleased to have this fact recognized, but that a plain act of common sense and good judgment in the government of Cook County is attributed to this source alone does great injustice to the people of Chicago and the well-known good sense of Mr. Matson. We are not indifferent to the opinion of our German neighbors, and are pleased with a compliment from the Staats-Zeitung, but when that compliment on its very face is insincere and stupid, and, moreover, is intended as a slur on the character of a respected citizen, we decline with thanks.



I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 3, 1911.

/OLD AGE VERSUS YOUTH/

(Editorial)

Older people are always complaining about the younger generation: The young people are far from being mentally, physically, and morally what they were during the youth of their elders, etc. But, as far back as we have been able to study the history of the human race, this condition has always existed, so that it is only natural to hear these complaints.

Had these accusations against the younger generation contained even the slightest grain of truth throughout the ages, the human race would now be in a terrible state. Constant retrogression for so long a time would place us by now on a plane lower than that occupied by the world's first human.

Moreover, naturally enough, while age is criticising and condemning youth, youth is laughing up its sleeve at the presumption of the older people who think they so thoroughly understand humanity in general and youth in particular, but who at the same time seem to be oblivious of altered situations in

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Scandia, June 3, 1911.

life and living conditions.

Is old age right? Is youth right? History alone holds the solution to the age-old controversy between the two. As we understand history, humanity has been steadily advancing in every way, and in every branch science is making far greater strides than ever before since the beginning of time. Comparatively young men and women are listed among the great minds in science, literature, music, art, mechanics, etc. Through good times and bad it is the youth of the nation that has come through with the remedy and the leadership in every case.

A great deal has been said and written about retrogression, depressions, etc., but even during the time when conditions were the worst, a new force was being developed that eventually lifted humanity to a higher plane than ever before. It is the spirit of youth that has created the spirit and fighting qualities of the worker whereby the oppression of the poorer classes by the rich has been lessened, and the living standards have been raised from a status of slavery and serfdom to a much higher, though far from perfect, plane.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 3, 1911.

To those who argue so strongly in favor of the former generations and the "old thinkers," we ask, "What did their thinking develop that has not been vastly improved upon and surpassed by those of a later age?" It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. We would paraphrase this to read, "Oppression, patiently endured, is the mother of liberty." All through the ages there have been times of depression and oppression, and it is during such periods that great minds have developed so that at the opportune moment, the clear, clean thinker has led men to better things.

Newton discovered the law of gravity by observing an apple falling from a tree, and Watt discovered the power of steam by watching a teakettle boil over. These two commonplace incidents had been viewed by generation after generation without rousing the interest of one individual; nor did such observations awaken the inventive genius that would or could develop wonderful results from simple or crude beginnings, as has been done by later generations.

We now (almost hopelessly) appeal to both old and young: Drop your attitude

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 3, 1911.

of intolerant criticism and ridicule toward each other ! Let sober age and enthusiastic youth work together for greater and better things. The sage advice of age and experience properly coupled with the energy and exuberance of youth is the only power that will bring order out of the present social chaos.

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I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

c. Family Economic Organization

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 17, 1898.

BEGIN AT THE BOTTOM

One of the bad traits of our young people is the growing tendency to earn their living by their wits, and to leave manual labor to foreigners. Bodily work, except of the lightest kind, is getting more and more distasteful. The sons of our farmers, carpenters, and blacksmiths no sooner become their own masters then they stray off to the cities to engage in the "nobler" work of compounding prescriptions, soliciting insurance, or measuring calico.

And yet, if the young man would but stop to think the matter over, he would find he could engage in manual labor at a far better recompense. The young man, in his ignorance, is not able to compete with the older and more experienced businessmen, and consequently the business sooner or later turns out a failure. Then his "air castles" have vanished, his fortune is gone, and he retires in disgust, having obtained neither wealth nor fame.

On the other hand, if he had followed his father's pursuit, be it that of a farmer, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a mason, or a millwright, such an occupation would have developed his body and muscles, as well as his ability and



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1897.

PARENTS

(Letter)

Editor, Skandinaven

Dear Sir:

The young people of today will be called upon sooner or later to fill positions in the social and business world. Therefore, we should try to learn the best ways to fill the vacancies, so we can be proud of them in the years to come. Some may learn faster, have greater chances, and may succeed better than others; but by making a good effort to learn to be honest and true, even if they are not so well educated, they will all stand a good chance of succeeding.

Some boys think they will have a good time while they are young (that's what they call it), and will later settle down to business. But many have lost good opportunities because they were noted for being full of devilry and mischief, and so



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1897.

they are not to be trusted as quickly as boys who do have good reputations.

Not that boys should be silent and dull; boys are not built that way. But they should think for themselves, as it is for themselves that they are making a good record which benefits them in every way. Wherever a person applies for a position of any account, his character is referred to, and the clearer the record the better the chance.

I myself am not an angel, but I have a good character, which is due largely to strictly heeding the advice of my parents, not because I wanted to be better than other boys, but because I had to and I am thankful for it today.

But at the same time, this can be overdone if the young people are kept penned up, as you may call it, especially when the parents are working people and have little time to be sociable. Let the young people learn to be sociable and to be well-mannered ladies and gentlemen, so they will not feel confused and out of place in good company.



1. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

In regard to the doctrines preached by this group, we doubt if the final consensus of opinion will be very favorable. Booth's Christianity is an "en-masse" application rather than the Biblical individual regeneration. It is based on an appeal to feelings and emotions rather than to understanding and moral conviction and works on the lower instinct of mankind by stimulating the desire for noise and sensation.

That this new method has worked on the masses and enabled the Salvation Army to out-do all other organizations in increased membership is evident. It has also enabled the Army to obtain its horns, drums, tambourines, guitars, banners and uniforms, its knee drill and hand clapping accompaniment to the singing. The system has also affected other organizations who have copied the methods in carrying on revivals; even the staid Church of England has its church army and critical Denmark has its "Kors Haer" (Army of the Cross). These organizations are true copies of the Salvation Army in method and set-up; the only difference being in the uniform and in the fact that they are headed by members of the clergy of the State Church.

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

The whole system is a sign of the increasing sensualism of religious movements and of a newer cult that is constantly spreading. It is not a step forward or upward but a reversion toward the old barbarism.

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and
Other

National or Language Groups

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 16, 1933.

NORWEGIAN WIT



At a labor demonstration last week, a well-known Norwegian labor agitator, also "demonstrated". An Irish "Cop," though the demonstration was peaceful, decided to break it up. The "cop" picked on one Norwegian friend, knocked him down, kicked him, and yelled, "This will teach you, you damned Swede". The floored man only laughed and said: "Ha, ha, the yoke is on you, I was a Noveilian all the time". That's good old Norwegian wit. Even though our friend was banged up quite a bit, he could still "yoke".

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 27, 1879.

SCANDINAVIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

(Editorial)

The Scandinavians have contributed much to Chicago culturally and politically. Since the founding of the city, [our people] have held a great number of political offices, both city and county.

There are seven newspapers in the Scandinavian community, and twelve churches. In business we are well represented, many owning quite large enterprises. In banking we have also been represented, but due to the panic, some of these banks have closed their doors.

Carl Dreier, the Dane, is connected with the International Bank, and is one of the main stockholders.



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III G (Chinese)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Feb. 25, 1879.

LIMITATION OF IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA

(Editorial)

Some time ago the House Representatives passed a bill, the chief provision of which was to forbid the captain of any ship arriving in the port of a State which restricts immigration to have aboard more than fifteen Chinese immigrants. A few days later this bill was also passed by the Senate, the only amendment being that Chinese diplomatic representatives and persons planning to stay in this country for only a short period of time for educational purposes shall be exempted from the provisions of the bill. The House will probably pass the bill in its amended form, and if so, only the President's signature is required to make it the law of the land.

The question has been subjected to heated discussion in the American press. The idea of discriminating against any particular race is something new in this country, and some people see in it a manifestation of the "Know-Nothing"

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NORWEGIAN

III G (Chinese)

Skandinaven, Feb. 25, 1879.

movement which was so widespread some twenty-five years ago.

An influential, not numerous, group see in unrestricted Chinese immigration the means of keeping wages at a low level, and undoubtedly, in the opinion of many Americans, this is the all-important factor to consider in regard to the Chinese question.

Undeniably, it sounds well to proclaim to the world that our country is a refuge and a haven for any race or class under the sun, but when this kind of philanthropic sentiment is tested in the laboratory of practical life, many unforeseen difficulties are encountered.

The opposition to Chinese immigration is greatest in those localities where the native population comes in closest contact with the Mongols, and its intensity is inversely proportional to the distance.

The Chinese cling with great tenacity to inherited customs, traditions, and

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NORWEGIAN

III G (Chinese)

Skandinaven, Feb. 25, 1879.

prejudices; they do not mingle well with the rest of our population; they even display a certain contempt for everybody not belonging to the slant-eyed race. They are becoming alarmingly numerous on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and only reluctantly do they comply with our regulations; they worship their own gods, traffic in women and children, and have small regard for marriage and family life.

Fearing our laws, they do not openly practice the way of living that they really desire, but their stay in this country does not weaken their oriental tendencies, and if they think that they can get away with it, they trade in human lives and commit other nefarious crimes particularly abhorrent to Americans. Experience has taught us that in communities where they have settled in considerable numbers and gained a solid foothold the social order has become disrupted, and the sense of decency blunted, and a general degeneration and lowering of moral standards have ensued. Under such circumstances it is desirable to pass laws preventing too heavy an influx of Chinese.

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III G (Chinese)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Feb. 25, 1879.

To be sure, the great reduction of wages on the Pacific coast caused by Chinese immigration has been very profitable for a few capitalists and industrialists, but it is generally agreed that this immigration as a whole is evil in its effect, and it is therefore the simple duty of the Congress to enact protective measures.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 26, 1922.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION

With the decrease in immigration it becomes quite a problem to save Norwegian as a language. The churches have already started to preach their sermons in English, and nearly all of the Sunday-school classes are in English.

The language newspapers do not have quite the same problem, but it will not be long before the immigrant who cannot or will not learn English, has died out. We believe that the time to change will come very soon, and if our language papers are to survive they must soon begin to **print** part of their papers in English. We can save Scandinavian culture only by making it the property of the English-speaking people; so why not begin now.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 6, 1923.

THE NORWEGIAN CHURCHES

We now have two Norwegian churches that conduct all their services in English. This is bad because from all indications many more will follow suit. It was only natural that the Sunday-school classes were held in English for many years, because most of the children of Norwegian parentage prefer to speak English.

With immigration practically stopped, it will only be a matter of a few years before the foreign-language groups will be a thing of the past. This will, of course, be felt by churches, clubs, and newspapers.

We see in the singing societies that it is necessary to sing more and more English songs, unless someone will translate some of the beautiful Scandinavian songs. A few songs have been translated to date, but not enough to make much difference.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1920.

A WARNING

(Editorial)

According to an announcement, Judge Marcus Kavanagh is to speak at the Seventeenth of May celebration--an occasion that is purely Norwegian. If such is the case, Skandinaven deems it the height of absurdity. The Norwegians do not need an Irishman (who traces his ancestors back to Ireland) to give them any of the usual Irish bunk.

The Irish boast of having chased the Norwegians out of Ireland, and now they come out with their pro-Irish stuff about liberty-loving Norwegians and Irish. Ask the Waldenses if the Irish brigade was liberty-loving when they helped to crush liberty of worship. This is a pro-Irish move and should be stopped.

This same judge is in favor of the Irish Republic, thereby recognizing the

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1920.

Sinn Feiners, a Catholic group operating only for their own interests, and as such are allied to all that is against freedom and liberty of conscience. We fear that the middle ages are not over yet, and if the Catholic authorities cannot control the kings as they did in days gone by, the kings will be controlled by the ballot.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1920.

SPEAKING NORWEGIAN

(Editorial)

"I'll never go to a Norwegian social or meeting again," said a lady who with her husband and family recently moved to the Northwest Side." "Why, what's the matter," we asked. And then the lady told her grievance. It seems that when the baskets were sold at the party, the English language was used, but as soon as the business of "getting the money" was finished, and the crowd settled down to begin the social side of the party, group after group began to chatter in Norwegian and this lady could not understand a word of it.

Some time ago, we induced a young man and his wife to attend the commercial club banquet at a downtown hotel, selling them tickets at a dollar each. Next morning, the young man came to us and said: "I'll never go to another Norwegian meeting of any kind," and he was angry about it. It seems that three men with

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1920.

their wives had been grouped about this young couple at the end of the table, and all during the banquet the three couples chatted in Norwegian, heedless of the young couple and yet knowing perfectly well that they could not understand the foreign tongue.

Is this right? We are living in America, and Americans should have first consideration. There are those who have accepted the privileges of leaving their native shores to take up their home in the United States. To our way of thinking, it is just as ill-mannered to speak a foreign language in a public meeting where all cannot understand, as it is to do anything else forbidden by the rules of good breeding. Then why is it done? Thoughtlessness, perhaps, or maybe carelessness. But isn't it high time that Norwegians begin to give more consideration to the English-speaking people, more now than ever before?

We may honor our native country, think highly of our mother tongue, and prize the heritage given us from across the sea, but first of all we must show that

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1920.

we have the good breeding that entitles one to entrance into everyday society. We trust that this editorial will come to the eyes of those who have been guilty of this breach of etiquette, and that they will take it to heart and reform. The Norwegian people, as a whole, are very polite and considerate. Let us show it on every occasion.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 18, 1917.

CAPTAIN OSCAR HAUGAN

Captain Oscar Haugan has requested all Norwegian Americans in Chicago to join the Red Cross before Christmas.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 27, 1917.

ARE THE NORWEGIANS PATRIOTIC?

A recently published Tribune editorial speaks of the Norwegians as a Germanic race. That is undoubtedly true, but the people of Norway have not taken any pride in that relationship during the last thousand years. Traditionally the Germans are far from us, whereas the Norman-English stock is much nearer in our mind's eye. The German language is framed on the Latin order with a grammar heavy and involved. English is comparatively simple and is almost a twin brother to the Norwegian. A very large number of the common words and expressions are much alike in the two languages. Paul du Chaillu in his "Viking Age" says that in the seventh and eighth centuries the people living along the coast of the North Sea spoke tongues so closely related that they had little difficulty in understanding each other.

The Norwegians sought to build a sea empire, as it were, about a thousand years ago and gave no attention to extending acquaintance with the Germans or Slavs

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Scandia, Oct. 27, 1917.

of the interior. Iceland, the Orkney, the Faroe Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Hebrides, the shores of Great Britain, the Isle of Man, Anglesey at the South of Ireland, and finally Greenland in the far west, were settled wholly or in part by Norwegian-Danish vikings. The ethnological vision of Norway is toward its offspring in the west. The Germanic origin spoken of is no more to us Norwegians than it is to the Anglo-Saxon elements of Great Britain and Ireland. It is too remote to figure as any factor whatsoever in the Norwegian relations to the present World War. The Scandinavians generally look upon themselves as a maternal trunk line that does not start from or go by way of Middle Europe.

About nine hundred years ago Norway, England, and Denmark were united for a brief period under one King, Canute the Great. We have never had any King or government together with Germany. For a thousand years and more we have looked upon Normandy, France as an emigrated Norway and our racial affections have flowed that way. When the Normans conquered England our

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ancestral spirit went along with that conquest, although the Normans then beat an army of English, Danes, and Norwegians under King Harold at the Battle of Hastings, and terminated forever the direct viking power in Great Britain.

Our sympathies were with the French in the Franco-Prussian War, and we are with the French and British again in the present war, on plain racial grounds and sentiment, all other things being equal.

The Norwegians in the United States are solidly with Uncle Sam on the ground of loyalty in addition to our racial alignments. The inexplicable conduct of Senator Gronna and the propaganda in our Lutheran Church and on the part of the Norwegian-American press have at no time made any inroads upon the historical learnings of seafaring Norway toward her kindred of Normandy and the British Isles. Here in Chicago the Norsemen joined as volunteers in the Civil War. Today our Norwegian youth are volunteering for service, just as fast as

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Scandia, Oct. 27, 1917.

any other nationality.

We say, let others talk and rave; we will show by deeds and acts whom we are with.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 1, 1913.

NATIONALISM

A protest was sent to Scandia, and we herewith publish the same:

"We see in the latest issue of Sangerhilsen (Singers' Regards) that negotiations are being made with "foreign" steamship companies about passage for the American Norwegian Singers' League to Norway, we protest against this, because we believe that they should sail under the Norwegian flag. We recommend that the rank and file members in the various singing societies affiliated with the League discuss this issue, and demand, as Norwegians, that the group sail under Norwegian colors.

"Chicago, January 30, 1913.

(Signed) "Consul Henry A. Haugan, Chicago;

Consul I. Rowe. Milwaukee; J. de Beshue, Milwaukee;

A. Abrahamson, Chicago; Dr. Anders Doe, Chicago;

William Gerner, Chicago; Lasse Grundeland, Chicago;

L. H. Lund, Chicago; Dr. B. Meyer, Chicago;

Sven Pedersen."

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Scandia, Nov. 7, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[SINGERS' LEAGUE ACCUSED OF LACKING INITIATIVE]

One of our readers informs us that the Singer's League has made a serious blunder. He writes, "I have always thought that the aim of the Singer's League was to preserve Norwegian culture, especially Norwegian songs. One begins to doubt this when one sees how disinterested the League was when it was given the opportunity to demonstrate the excellence of our Norwegian music before a typical American audience.

The management of the Agricultural Exhibit invited the League to take part in the exhibit. The invitation was read at the meeting of the League, and after an exceedingly careless discussion there was only one singer (one of Bjorvin's members) who spoke favorably of the proposition, so that the invitation was declined as the other speakers considered the exhibit a humbug. Can you beat that one?



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 7, 1912.

Aside from the opportunity to advertise our Norwegian songs, there was lost sight of the fact that the exhibit management always remunerates generously all organizations who contribute to their entertainment, and such a remuneration at this time would not come amiss in view of the proposed tour of Norway in 1914.

"Our Norwegian singers stayed at home while the Germans accepted and turned out with a chorus of 500 voices, an honor to themselves and to their fatherland, plus a nice donation of cash."

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Skandia, Oct. 19, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[NATIONAL FOODS]

The majority of the world's countries have at some time or other been characterized and publicized by some special national food: Italy has been identified with spaghetti; Switzerland, with cheese; Russia, with caviar; etc., but there is one food whose popularity has grown astonishingly through its coupling with the name of the country where it originated: Norway's own "Lutefisk." Nor is the consumption of lutefisk confined to the Norwegian people: German, the Irish, and the Yankee are all becoming lutefisk conscious and lutefisk consumers.

The name Lutefisk has been heard so often that it is now almost Americanized. In fact, in one of the most popular farces now running in our Chicago vaudeville theatres, intitled "The Man from Minnesota," the hero is named "Mr. Lutefisk." The connection and significance of the name cannot be doubted. And, an American college, located in Tyndale, So. Dakota, has included, or rather built around the name "lutefisk" in their college yell. Hva' Ska' Du Ha? Hva' Ska' Du Ha? Ludefisk, Ludefisk, Rah Rah Rah. Hva' Ska' Du Ha? means "what will you have?" Long live lutefisk and may it ever become more popular. We Norsemen could not be true Norsemen without it.

Scandia, Feb. 24, 1912.

(Editorial)

p.4...Strange and wonderful, many times ludicrous, statements are found in British books, magazines and newspapers, regarding Norway and things Norwegian. Just at the moment we are thinking of the Englishman, Cecil Forsyth, who in his recent book, "Music and Nationalism," mentions Norway and Russia, as very late entries into the ranks of music producing countries, and under German influence at that. We are not of the musical profession so cannot refute this statement. He may be right as to the early or late entry but when he puts Norway and Scandinavia on the same level as Russia, as far as music and culture are concerned, we can only say that these are unproven and unfounded statements that have been worn threadbare by English mouthings and do not mean anything. We are reminded of an English literary light who pictures Ibsen as a Scotts-Teutonic-Dane. This is truly a new breed unknown in Denmark and impossible in Norway. Any Englishman who lives but a day's journey from Grimstad or Skien, Norway, that can caricature Henrik Ibsen with such a conglomeration of nationalities should either take up ethnology or appear for help at a reputable

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Scandia, Feb. 24, 1912.

psychological institution. Ibsen has always been and forever will be a 100% Norwegian.

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Scandia, Oct. 28, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

TAFT AND THE IRISH

(Editorial)

p.4. Chicago is, at the present time, being honored by visits by the country's most prominent governmental figures. The greatest of these is President Wm. H. Taft, who is making the La Salle his Chicago home and temporary capitol. About twelve congressmen are also in the city in connection with investigation of the famous Lorimer case.

Last night the president led the polonaise at the Irish ball in the La Salle ball-room. Incidentally, we recall that on his last visit to Chicago he was the honor guest at the Irishmen's St Patricks Day banquet. It seems that the Irish have monopolized our president or that he imagines all Chicago is Irish; or it might be that we of other nationalities are beneath his notice. On Monday President Taft will officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the Hamilton Club's new building on Dearborn Street.

I CNORWEGIANScandia, Sept. 9, 1911.

(Editorial)

p.4.....It would be a perfect exemplification of "Love thy neighbor" if some kindhearted Norseman would present the foreign news editor and copy readers of the Chicago Record Herald with a good geography on the condition that they refer to the maps when writing up news from Scandinavian countries. Thursday's issue contained a telegram from Christiana concerning the University's Jubilee; the headline read "Honor Americans in Sweden."

NORWEGIANScandia, July 1, 1911.I C
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WORLD'S LARGEST TURBINE

(Editorial)

p.8.....Uninformed people are prone to ridicule and belittle Norway and Norwegians, as well as American citizens of Norwegian descent, fondly imagining that America always has the largest and best of every known (and unknown) thing. We present here an item of interest to our colony and for the enlightenment (we hope) of detractors of Norway and Norwegians. The world's largest turbine in the world's largest electrical power station has recently been put to work at Vemork Station in Telemark, Norway.

The plant produces a current of 145,000 H. P. through the ten generators now installed and running. Construction was started late in 1907 and is practically completed. "Rjukan Foss" (Rjukan Falls) is now the world's highest water fall. Throughout Norway, hydraulic stations have been constructed and the percentage of users of electrical current in Norway is greater than either the U.S.A. or Great Britain. Norwegian engineers are always in demand in both these countries.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

[VOTE THE SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET]

(Editorial)

The campaign for the coming primary election is in full swing. Candidates are more than busy (especially those desiring the mayor's billet) peddling the usual bombastic jargon of their so-called "platforms." On the Democratic side we have Harrison, Dunne, and Graham, and not one of them has yet made an intelligent statement or advanced a single good reason why he should be nominated. Neither have they advertised their own accomplishments; this modesty is due to the present mistrust of "big politicians" within the party ranks.

The only Republican candidate worthy of mention is Charles E. Merriam, **alderman** of the seventh ward and professor of social economics at the **University of Chicago**. His platform is for "capable administration of the **city's** affairs in every department," a laudable aim at any time.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

The Socialist party presents as candidate for mayor a printer named Rodriguez. His platform is that of the Socialist party throughout the world:

"The powers of government must be placed in the hands of the worker in order that he may enjoy the benefits which result from his efforts."

Certainly no voter who works for a living can find a legitimate objection to the ideals and the program of the working-man's party. Nor can any voter object to Charles Merriam's platform, since a capable administration of affairs, city state, and national, is the foundation on which government must be built in order that the phrase "government by the people" may regain its original meaning and not continue to be used as a synonym for graft, corruption, and ignorant, inefficient officeholders.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 9, 1906.

[VISITOR AT I. O. G. T.]

Princess Viroqua, an Indian princess, visited the Norwegian I.O.G.T. in its hall at 770 W. Chicago Avenue. The Princess is sixty-eight years old and speaks English fluently. She is an M. D. and president of the Viroqua Medicine Co., Lansing, Mich. When she arrived at the hall dressed in her native costume she was received with great ovation.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 2, 1901.

Revyen

The editor of the Danish weekly Revyen [The Review] tries to increase his prestige by calling his paper Danish-Norwegian. His knowledge of Norway is less than nothing. He is absolutely ignorant of Norway's geography and history. He has published the following news item:

"In a gale near Roraas [Norway] 35 men and 60 boats were lost in the harbor."

So he alleges, notwithstanding the fact that Roraas is at an elevation of 6000 feet in the mountains.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 30, 1900.

MUTUAL DISTRUST

(Editorial in English)

Many native-born citizens are more or less distrustful of the "foreign vote". If this feeling is shared by campaign managers they are, of course, careful not to betray their apprehension, at least not until the ballots have been cast. But the ordinary citizen, who feels that he is responsible for his own vote only, is more apt to express his doubts as to the ability of large numbers of his adopted fellow citizens to vote understandingly and intelligently. This sentiment is probably more prevalent in the East than in the West.

Such apprehensions will seem but natural to broadminded "foreigners." The impending election will put the intelligence and patriotism of the people to an exceptionally severe test; and the native-born citizen, who, perchance, does not know yet how he is going to vote, cannot be expected to look for better information or safer judgment in his foreign-born neighbor. If he shares the views of the chairman of the Democratic national committee about the "ignorant



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 30, 1900.

foreigners," his anxiety and distraction of mind must be great indeed.

As already stated, very few adopted citizens are surprised at this--especially if they assume that the information of the average American about political conditions in Europe may be gauged by Colonel Bryan's knowledge, or lack of knowledge, in this particular field. But the native-born citizen would probably be very much surprised if he were informed that he in turn is distrusted by his adopted fellow citizens.

Yet, such is the fact. And the adopted citizen will point to election returns as ample reason for his distrust, and not without justification; for they prove that the "foreign vote" has been the great conservative force in our politics. This was particularly noticeable in 1896 when the firm ranks of our adopted citizens averted the calamity of free silver. The truth is, the "foreigner" looks upon his native-born fellow citizen as a rather unsteady voter, though he may not know, as yet, how to account for his apparent vacillation.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 30, 1900.

The "foreigner" is impressed with the high intelligence of the average American but no less impressed with what appears to him as a lack of American common sense at the polls. He admires the rugged conservatism of the American on all questions relating to the fundamental law of the land but does not know how to reconcile this conservatism with his fitful radicalism in matters of everyday politics.....

In the present political contest, the most disturbing factor to our foreign-born business and professional men is their dread of the "American impatience for a change".



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 8, 1900.

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THE TURNER BANQUET

IV

(Reply to Olaf E. Ray, by Dr. Anders Doe)

.....

Regarding my statement that politics ought to be kept out of the Norwegian singing societies and turner societies, permit me to inform you that it was caused by two recent occurrences which seemed to me to require consideration. Mr. Johnson, the attorney, recently gave a strongly political speech at the singers' picnic. On the day of the picnic Mr. Martin, the president of the Turner Society, gave an interview to a reporter of the Chicago American, and in this interview declared that the decidedly social-democratic newspaper in question had filled a long-felt want among the Norwegians in Chicago. Both these gentlemen have the right to think as they must and do, but they should not try to intrude their political opinions into the affairs of the societies in question. When two hundred and fifty people gather for a banquet, it is not to be expected that all are of the same opinions politically, and one does not pay two dollars for



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I E the purpose of having some occasional speaker condemn what, in one's
IV own opinion, is right. Political activity has ruined many of the
societies in Norway of the types we are here considering, and this
fact ought to serve as a warning against committing the same blunder in
America. I stand up for my expressed opinions in these matters in spite of
Mr. Ray's disagreement.

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Attorney Ray does not seem able to write on this matter without giving me
a kick for still maintaining Norwegian citizenship. Without entering into
a discussion of the principle of this matter, I shall nonetheless inform
Mr. Ray that, upon investigation, he might be able to find proof that I
discontinued my Norwegian citizenship in the year 1894. I may add that the
information by the attorney that I am living in Ward Fourteen is incorrect.

Since, however, the attorney is so poorly informed, why does he bring up
these matters? One may blow one's own horn, perhaps, but one must also



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I E consider the logic of the case or one may make one's self ridiculous.

IV

My dear friend Olaf Ray, just a piece of friendly advice: one should not throw stones if one is living in a house of glass.

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According to Attorney Ray, a turner society should not confine itself to gymnastics; politics must also be included [among its activities]. The same is true, of course, in regard to the singing societies. We may assume that the political mill is grinding at full speed in the Society for the Home for the Aged, of which Mr. Ray is a member. But what kind of politics, my dear Attorney, is to be represented? Is it Republicanism or Democratism? Is a Republican to start the discussion, to be followed by a reply from a Democrat, perhaps to be followed in turn by blows? The result would be that we would need only political societies. What in the world do we need other societies for, if politics is to be the main issue in those also?

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THE MOTHER TONGUE

by

Halvor Hanson



In the columns for the young people I see an article on more English and less Norwegian. Mr. Thompson says that "the Scandinavians of this country should abandon the habit of speaking in the Scandinavian languages and only speak English".

I do not agree with Mr. Thompson in this. It would not seem right for us Scandinavians to discard our mother tongue. The young Scandinavians of this country use their own language too little now; in fact, some of them seem ashamed to be a Scandinavian or to talk the language; and many of them will not use their old mother tongue unless they have to.

I cannot understand why Scandinavians should not speak their own language among themselves, in their homes or in their gatherings, whenever there are none but

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Scandinavians present. It is all right to speak English when people are present who cannot understand any other language; but when it comes to being ashamed of speaking our own language among ourselves, then I think matters are going too far.

Mr. Thompson says that we should not use any language but English in the home, in church, in the parlor, or in the fields. If we could not use the Scandinavian languages in any of those places, I do not quite see where we could use it at all. To most of our young people the home is the only place where they have the chance to learn to speak and read a Scandinavian language, and if the parents do not speak these languages the children cannot learn them.

I would not say that our young people cannot get along without learning Scandinavian languages, but certainly the knowledge of them will come in handy many a time. Besides, we ought to know something about the language our forefathers used, no matter what language it be.

I, for one, hold that our young people ought to study the Scandinavian languages in their homes, while they have the opportunity to do so.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 4, 1900.

REFUTATION OF CLAIM OF SUPERIORITY OF NORWEGIAN SAILORS
(Letter to the Editor by S. Nelson)

In the weekly Skandinaven of January 10, I read an article signed A. Evensen. The article appears to be intended as a reply to an earlier article by Mr. Olaf Ray, an article which I have not read.

I have read considerably, but I do not remember ever to have read anything quite as boastful as the article by Mr. Evensen. He starts by boasting of the Norwegian sailors (himself included). They are the best, the most reliable men on earth, according to him, everywhere preferred, even to the natives of the countries in question.

It may be that Mr. Evensen has heard statements made, similar to the one above, during his twenty-five years at sea, but I much doubt that he has experienced such preference of the Norwegian sailors. I started as a sailor in 1849, and I have not been aware, in English ships, of any greater preference given to Norwegian sailors than to German sailors, French sailors, etc. The opportunities for the English youth for earning their living ashore are so great that only a

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small percentage of the young men choose the sea and sailing for their vocation. Yet the enormous British navy must have men for the ships; for this reason men are accepted from whatever country they may be obtained. As regards the question of gratitude to England one need merely mention that English money built the first railroad in Norway; it built the first plant for illuminating gas; it has opened a number of industries in the country; Englishmen are traveling widely through the country spending money, and so on.

In Skandinaven for January 24, I find an article by Mr. Olaf Ray, which I would applaud and endorse in every way. He calls attention to the fact that the English have performed the same type of service in Africa as they did in Norway. English capital has buildt railroads, discovered and developed gold mines, brought to the country machinery worth millions of dollars, and from Africa, England is receiving the same type of gratitude as is evidenced by Mr. Evensen.

Let me refer to the article by Mr. J. M. Johnson, published in the same issue

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of the paper. Suppose Mr. Evensen and Mr. Johnson had come to America to take farms; that they were working hard, developing the land and were successful. Suppose now, that the American government were to refuse the settlers the right to citizenship, saying in effect: "It is required of you foreigners that you pay taxes; we, however, will rule the country." Would Messrs, Evensen and Johnson like being treated in such a manner? Would they submit supinely, or would they protest? The situation in South Africa furnishes a parallel to the situation here posited.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1899.

THE CALLING OF YOUTH

by

Nicholas Gunderson



We often forget the importance of time when we are young. In youth when we have but few sorrows, cares, and responsibilities, we forget about the time that is to come when sorrows, cares, and responsibilities will rest upon us. Everyone is placed at the entrance of two roads, the one broad and the other narrow, the one leading to vice, disgrace, poverty, and ignorance, the other leading to glory, honor, learning, and fame. In youth we begin our journey on one of the two roads. At first the two roads run together, but they get farther and farther apart. The same is true of those that walk on these roads; at first they walk together, but as time advances, they drift farther and farther apart. Those that took the broad road sink deeper and deeper into vice, disgrace, poverty, and ignorance, while those that took the narrow road receive more and more glory, honor, learning and fame.

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Now, in youth, we are to determine which of those two roads we are going to take. Some may take the broad road because it seems to be more pleasant, some because it seems easier, and others because they want to be in line with some of their companions. But let us remember that we cannot become great by pleasure alone--that greatness is not acquired by always doing what is easy, or by following some of our companions. If we wish to accomplish anything in the world; we must work, and this work must begin in youth.

We are living in a great and glorious country; we are blessed with happy homes, and surrounded by learning and advancement on all sides. Who has done all this for us? Is it the youth of today? No, but it is the youth of the past; it is those that have lived and died before us. Oh, then, what a debt we owe to those that made this country what it is, and carried this country through all its dangers, so that we now may enjoy peace, freedom, and happiness.

But whether peace, happiness, and prosperity is going to continue in the future as it has in the past, does not depend upon our never-to-be-forgotten Washington, Lincoln, or Blaine; it depends upon the youth of today, whether they are going

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to take the road that leads to glory, or the road that leads to shame, whether they are going to try to follow men like Washington, or whether they are going to follow those that are leading this country and its people to destruction.

What a precious time is the time of youth! How important it is to begin our walk in life on the right road! For on the youth of today largely rests the destiny of our country. Therefore, it is the duty of each and everyone of us to try to follow the great men and women who have raised this country to its present heights; and to follow them we must work, and the work must be such that it does not pull us downward, but continually tends to lift us and our country to greater happiness and prosperity.

If the work and aim of the majority of the youths are of this kind, there is good hope for our country's future. But if a large part of the young are going to take the downward path, respecting none higher than themselves, and not trying to rise any higher than they now are, then will this nation reach a point when

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happiness and prosperity must end, and sorrows and calamities begin. This nation must then fall, fall as many other strong nations have done--fall for lack of true men and women.

Therefore, we must all join in and work for our dear beloved country by sowing the seeds which shall grow into true manhood, by following men and women that are worthy of imitation. Then we may say in the future as we say today: "We live in the happiest and most prosperous country on the globe."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 7, 1899.

CHOOSING A VOCATION

There seems to be a tendency among young people to overlook their unfitness for the profession they prepare themselves to enter. This tendency may be partly due to the fact that while young we are inclined to cherish rather high ideas as to our capacity for adapting ourselves to anything that may strike our fancy.

There are, however, other reasons. One, we believe, lies in perverted ideas in regard to the relative merit and respectability of the various useful pursuits of life. Many seem to think that the professions of law, ministry, medicine, teaching, etc. are the only occupations worthy of a person's best efforts, while the mechanical trades and agriculture are often looked upon as inferior, something to fall back on in case we fail to get into the so-called higher vocations of life.

It is an error to think that true success consists in entering a certain profession. We may all be workers in the vineyard and have a common end in view, although our



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work may be difficult, but if we perform the task assigned to us faithfully and well, be it ever so humble, we are truly successful and deserve as much credit as those who have been assigned to the more difficult task of pruning the vine stock.

A successful life does not necessarily consist in great deeds, but it rather consists in doing little acts of kindness, in speaking words of comfort to cheer the afflicted, and in doing with all our might that which we are able to do. A prominent minister once said: "It is a sin to spoil a good farmer, and make a poor preacher out of him". It often happens that parents in easy circumstances will, for instance, prevail upon a son who feels no inclination or calling to study for the ministry. The motives in such cases may be good, though they seem erroneous, but they often originate in the idea that such a calling is more respectable than others, or that it is meritorious in itself, notwithstanding the fact that the person is unfit for the mission.

We often hear such expressions as: "He is only a farmer". But the farmer has a noble mission which, when well performed, is as honorable and deserves as much

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 7, 1899.

credit as a well-performed service in any other vocation in life. The intelligent farmer's home has been the source from which the best material for nearly all honorable pursuits of life has been gathered in the past, and we hope it will continue to be so in the future.

Therefore, do not imagine yourselves to be above the common walks of life, even though you shall have attended some higher institution of learning for a year or two. I think the columns in this paper are very interesting, and would like to hear from others on this subject. Let us hear from you.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 30, 1898.

LET US BE OURSELVES

Paul Du Chaillu, the famous traveler and author of The Viking Age and many other well-known books on Norse topics and travels, was one of the Americans who attended the banquet given in honor of Dr. Nansen in Chicago last fall. Mr. Du Chaillu is proud of the "old North" and the people who hail from those lands, and is not afraid of saying so, even in the teeth of haughty prejudice. He thinks that the Scandinavians in this country ought to cherish the land of their fathers and the tongue of their mothers. These sentiments find eloquent expression in a letter recently received by the publisher of this paper concerning the Nansen banquet. As it may be suggestive to many of our young men and women who are inclined to discard their paternal heritage of nationality and language tradition, Mr. Du Chaillu's letter is published here, in English. It reads as follows:

"John Anderson, Publisher of Skandinaven.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 30, 1898.

"Dear Sir:

I write to thank you and the Nansen committee for the great honor you have done me in inviting me to attend the banquet given in honor of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen by the Norwegians of Chicago and the Northwest.

"It is a memorable occasion. The demonstration was a success. I felt quite proud to meet not only Dr. Nansen but also many distinguished Norwegians and other guests of the three other Scandinavian nationalities who had been, like myself, invited to meet him. Many of those seated round the festive board had come from different states and travelled a long distance to be present and testify our admiration and great appreciation of the scientific value of his exploration and of his indomitable courage. Well may Norway be proud of such a son. Let the children of Norwegians born in the States be ever proud of the land of their fathers-- for it is a glorious land with a grand history-- let them remember that the Vikings of the Scandinavian lands conquered and settled in Britain, Ireland, and Gaul, overran Germania,



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Spain, Italy, Greece, Sicily, the Black Sea countries, Palestine, North Africa, and that finally some of their ships crossed the broad Atlantic and discovered America. Let them remember that we owe today a great part of our civilization, laws, and energy to those grand Vikings of old.

"Let every Scandinavian **never** change a single letter of his name, and still less transform the name of their fathers into English or Scotch. It is beyond my comprehension that any Scandinavian fails to be proud of the land of his ancestors."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1898.

THE NEWS AGAIN

(Editorial in English)

The Chicago Daily News of yesterday gives an account of the rush of volunteers at Quartermaster Lee's office and says in part:

"The Swedish sailors were a detachment of hardy Norsemen, all veterans of King Oscar's fleet or of the Swedish merchant service. They had decided that dry land and the lakes offered few attractions as compared with the "bounding main", and that war for their adopted "country" was a peculiarly proper method of getting back to the element they love so well. So, the Swedes--a superb-looking crowd of mariners--crowded into the hydrographic office, put down their names, and, when the hour of battle comes, will be on the big ironclads or in the turrets of the monitors."



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The "Swedish sailors" who enlist will give a splendid account of themselves. But the majority of the so-called "Swedish sailors" in Chicago are Norwegians. By consulting The Daily News Almanac, our contemporary may ascertain that the merchant marine of Sweden is small compared with that of Norway. Norway's army of sturdy seamen is more than twice as large as that of Sweden.

The majority of sailors on our Great Lakes are Scandinavians, and among them the Norwegians are in a decided majority. In Chicago there are at least three Norwegian sailors to one Swedish; hence it is fair to assume that three out of every four Scandinavian sailors enlisting in this city are Norwegian tars, or "sturdy Norsemen" in the proper sense of this term.

Many people cannot understand why the Daily News is unable to treat Norway or Norwegians in common fairness.



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It would seem that it is a settled policy in the News office to ignore Norway and her people, or, if that cannot be done, to insult them by slurs and misrepresentations. Norwegians are loath to think that the hostility shown by the Daily News to everything Norwegian can be accounted for by the fact that the Proprietor of the News was born of Norwegian parents.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 1, 1898.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN

(Editorial)

The Order of the Crown, recently established in the heart of American "blue blooddom," is destined to supply a long-felt want. We have in this country a number of people who can trace their pedigrees back to royal mistresses, more or less infamous. Up to the present time, these denizens of noble blood have been compelled to associate with the common herd in this turbulent democracy of ours, and their sensibilities have been most woefully lacerated in consequence. But their patience and forbearance are exhausted at last. They can stand it no longer. They propose to put a stop to a condition of things which compels them to mingle with common folks. From now on, they are going to flock by themselves in a sacred and exclusive fold -- the Order of the Crown, which ordinary mortals will be permitted to admire but not to enter.

Nothing could be more timely or nice in every way. Of course, to all genuine descendants of royal mistresses, it is a matter of deep regret that they live in a country which presumes to struggle along without kings or nobility, etc.



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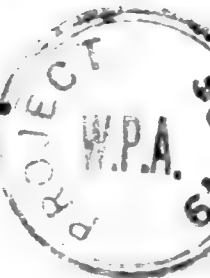
But if we cannot have the genuine "crown" article, we can get up an imitation and that is exactly what the knights and ladies of the Order of the Crown have undertaken to do. It would be preposterous to question their success. There can be no doubt that they will get up something that will be as nice as nice can be.

It may be a surprise to some of these knights and ladies -- but; nevertheless, it is a fact -- that their noble undertaking has aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the Scandinavians, all of whom have royal blood in their veins. In earlier times, the Scandinavian countries were abundantly supplied with kings; in fact, their crop of kings was so large that they were able to furnish rulers to Russia, France, England, Sicily, Ireland, and other countries, and still retain all they needed for home consumption. Norway at one time could boast of no less than some thirty kings, while Sweden and Denmark had in proportion as many more. Every promontory was adorned with a royal castle, and every valley had its own royal court. Those rulers generally were men with large families. Their sons and daughters intermarried with sturdy yeomanry, and in the course of time the whole nation became permeated with royal blood-- became, so to speak

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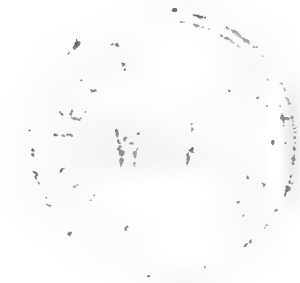
thoroughly royalized in blood. This is true of all the Scandinavian countries. It would be extremely difficult to find a Dane, a Swede, or a Norwegian, either in the old country or in America, who cannot trace his lineage back to some proud king.

It was, therefore, natural that the founding of the Order of the Crown should be hailed with joy among the Scandinavians here. It is true that there is a difference between them and our knights and ladies of royal blood in the East, inasmuch as the Scandinavians have received their blue blood through the channel of lawful wedlock. However, for the good of the cause and for the sake of unity of action, they will probably refrain from pointing out this difference. It is even probable that they will consent to a special restriction upon their voting power in the new society, lest they may completely engulf the Eastern contingent. This they have no desire to do! they have no disposition whatever to hog all the honors of royal blood in this land. They have enough to spare and hence are perfectly willing to let others enjoy their full share.



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But one thing is inevitable: the Order of the Crown will follow the course of empire; its seat of power must be transferred to the West, where the majority of the Scandinavians live. So what would be more proper than to make Chicago the capitol of the new order? Ah! Then will we have the first royal court here?



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UNFOUNDED CRITICISM

(Editorial)

The Svenska Kuriren appears to think that the Skandinaven ought to have permitted Mr. Sherhard's misstatements to pass unnoticed. Says our contemporary in part:

"Our esteemed contemporary, the Skandinaven, is in a bad humor because an English writer in McClure's Magazine said that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen (a Norwegian) is Dr. Sven Hedin's (who was born in Sweden) countryman. The Skandinaven is rather critical of the innocent fellow who made a mistake regarding Dr. Nansen's nationality and accuse him of being a fraud and a cur.

"Now, suppose this same 'cur' and 'fraud' had stated that Dr. Hedin was Dr. Nansen's countryman, would that still have provoked the ire of the Skandinaven?"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 27, 1898.

We doubt it very much. Andree, the Swede, was often called a Norwegian by the American press; yet we never heard the Skandinaven make any complaints.

"We would suggest that since the population of either of the Scandinavian countries is rather insignificant in comparison with the rest of the civilized world, and even in comparison to the population of the United States, we lay ourselves open to ridicule when we, too often, insist upon the recognition of our different nationalities. We do not think we are mistaken in asserting that this petty quarrel may sometimes attract a rebuke of the most undesirable kind."

The allusion to "petty quarrels" is out of place in this connection. The only controversy in which this paper has been engaged in these columns deals with a notorious liar concerning indisputable facts. Few foreigners have been more hospitably received in Christiania than this fellow Sherhard; but as soon as he

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had turned his back upon the city he published the most outrageous slanders and calumnies against its people. His despicable behavior was exposed, and in order to take revenge, the cur now attempts to rob Norway of her Nansen, insofar as he is able to do so with his poisonous pen. This fresh evidence of Sherhard's hostility to everything Norwegian is resented by the Skandinaven, in much the same way as the Kuriren would, and ought to, resent similar misrepresentations which show animosity to Sweden.

The Kuriren, it appears, expects the Skandinaven to "make complaints" against current misstatements prejudicial to the Swedes. As far as this desire is concerned, it may be said that the Skandinaven is anxious to avoid doing anything that, justly or unjustly, might be construed as encroaching upon the field of its Swedish colleagues, who naturally regard it as their business to guard Swedish interests and protect Swedish honor. Yet the Skandinaven has, on some occasions, ventured to raise its voice on behalf of the Swedes in the interest of truth and for the good of the Scandinavians in general. The Kuriren may be

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able to recall at least one instance of this kind--"Ralph's Rot on the Swedes," an article that brought forth a confession from the editor of Harper's Weekly that the grotesque article, complained of by this paper, "was a careless bit of writing and a careless bit of editing".

If Andree has been represented as a Norwegian this paper is not aware of it. But it is well known that when Dr. Sven Hedin first began to attract the attention of the American press he was mentioned as "the Norwegian explorer" or "the Norwegian traveler". The Skandinaven did not approve of this particular "bit of annexation," and in its issue of February 23, 1897 published the following correction:

"The staid and usually reliable Scientific American speaks approvingly of the excellent work of 'the Norwegian traveler, Sven Hedin'. With the permission of its esteemed contemporary, the Skandinaven desires to state that Sven Hedin is

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not a Norwegian. He is a Swede. For the present, at least, Norway is perfectly satisfied with the laurels won by her distinguished son and traveler, Dr. Hansen."

A copy of this paragraph was forwarded to the Scientific American. Since then the American press has generally permitted Sven Hedin to be a Swede.

Does the Kuriren still doubt the readiness of the Skandinaven to "make complaints" of misstatements prejudicial to Swedish interests or /affecting Swedish/ sensibilities?

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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LET YOUTH LEAD

When the praises of our country are sung, our hearts beat high with joy, for we love our republic, the mightiest on earth; its welfare is our delight, its growth our pride. Our souls are filled with ardent wishes for its prosperity.

And yet, in our devotion we are not blind to its imperfections. In mechanical skill and in inventive ingenuity, we are world leaders. Our resources, combined with our practical turn of mind and our industry, have made us a rich people and we are able to afford more luxuries than any other nation. But this very circumstance seems to be our great misfortune. We have been caught in the meshes of our own prosperity, and have become slaves of our wealth. The maturity of mind that characterized the builders of the nation is no longer abiding with us; our best traits are fast deteriorating just because of the abnormal growth of our prosaic, practical faculties.



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No greater misfortune could befall a people. For those ill-directed tendencies, if not checked, must in the end lead to our downfall. History tells the story. Preferable it is many times to be a poor nation with a country as stingy as that of the Alpine people, but with a rich, spiritual life, than to be the earth's richest nation devoid of spiritual life.

Degradation has advanced so far that we have made the dollar our national idol--the meanest to which any people can bow down--and we have even confided the issues of our state and national elections to its decision. We have made the march back as far as the corrupting times of George III. Thoughtful men view the situation with the greatest anxiety, and not one dissenting voice is heard in the declaration that a reformation is necessary.

It is among our young people such a reformation must begin, among the heirs of yesterday's pioneers, among the citizens of tomorrow's nation. Our young people must be awakened to see the impending danger, and must be stirred to come to the rescue. There must be a great uprising from mountain to plain

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all over this broad land. As of old, Switzerland against Austria, Greece against the Turks, and young America against King George, so must our youth flock under the banner of spiritual freedom, and advance against the lurking foe that threatens to destroy what is best in us. And when this young army of giant strength takes the field, it shall not rest until the last lingering enemy has fled our borders.

But somebody must begin; somebody must make the first move. And it is here, I believe, that our Scandinavian youth should find their places. They should be the vanguard of this noble army; the leaders of this great movement. Why not?

The Scandinavian peoples have always possessed strong moral and religious convictions; even the old heathen cult shows this very clearly. To this add a fixed determination and steadiness of purpose, traits inherited from the old Vikings and still inherent in the people, and certainly, the Scandinavians are endowed with qualities which in a high degree fit them for leaders.



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The Scandinavians in this country have shown several times that they admire the successes won by their brethren across the sea. It is meet and becoming that they should so do. But that is not enough. How will the glory of Ibsen, Bjornson, and Nansen help us if we do not prove that we are of their spirit. We must act ourselves, do deeds that bespeak our relation to those great minds. Then we will have the right to claim their brotherhood.

Certain accomplishments are, of course, necessary to take up the proposed work effectively. A sound, common sense education is necessary.

Some courage needs to be cultivated. It is the lack of this quality, courage, which, for a long time, has prompted our people to take their places in the rear of the ranks. There is no reason why we should do so any longer. We must have some faith in ourselves, and come forward in the broad daylight, not fearing to face our fortune. If we sit the whole day brooding over our own imperfections, and even imagining some



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where we can find none, what wonder then if others should look down upon us, and consider us inferior? A great portion of success is made up just of faith. And we must have conviction. Conviction is the mainspring of action.

It is an heirloom of the Scandinavian race; and I believe that our youths have great wealth in possessing it, and hence are particularly well-fitted as leaders.

I know well enough that there are among us worthy representatives who have taken their places among the foremost of the nation. But those are only single voices in the wilderness, and would easily be drowned in the great roar. In every place where the Scandinavians have cast their fortunes there should be spokesmen; young men and women who would not be satisfied merely to follow others, but would themselves be leaders of noble enterprises. That scarecrow, the language, should soon be exploded to atoms, and the dark phantoms who go abroad whispering murderous doubts of our

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abilities should be utterly destroyed.

Scandinavian youths, do not linger behind in the race, and do not suffer yourselves to be looked down upon as inferiors and skulkers by those who believe themselves more able. But push forward, seize the unfurled banner, and march at the head of the advancing columns. Then the burning shame of incompetence shall no longer make havoc in your breast, but the spirit which unites you with the greatest minds of mankind, shall urge you on to still greater actions.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 9, 1897.

OUTRAGEOUS KNOW NOTHINGISM

(Letter)

Mr. Editor: It appears, upon analysis of the recent decapitation order of Chief Kipley, that out of sixty Scandinavians in the police force, fifty-four were guillotined by that one order. The figures may not be absolutely correct, but they are nearly so. A more outrageous case of Know Nothingism could not be pointed out, and it is a gross insult to all three nationalities--Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians--which group themselves under the general head of Scandinavians. We have no better class of citizens, and this practical declaration that they are unfit to serve as protectors of the public peace is nothing short of a gross insult to every son and daughter of Scandia.



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II B 2 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1897.

IT WILL NOT DO

Editor of Skandinaven

Dear Sir: An article headed "A Malicious Falsehood" in the September 25 issue of your paper has been called to my attention. The article reflects upon the Northwestern Emigrant Agent and its publisher, myself. I write simply to inform you that to place anything "malicious" in my humble little paper has ever been farthest from my mind. In fact, I have always striven to avoid anything of the kind. Therefore, while I feel greatly flattered that such a large and eminent publication as yours should even notice my paper, the criticism is undeserved. I beg to inform you that the article in question was a digest of one which appeared previously in the Minneapolis Times, and I looked upon it merely as a rather interesting item. If you really think that the said article was malicious, I wish to heartily assure you, a representative Scandinavian of the Northwest, that the alleged malice was purely unintentional

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1897.

on my part. I trust that you will in a few lines give my paper credit for this apology if, you can consistently do so.

Regretting that any article I have published, even though innocently used, should have caused any ill feeling whatsoever, I am,

Your respectfully,

J. V. Daniels.

Until Mr. Daniels' apology has been published in "my paper" in due form no "credit" is due.

Mr. Daniels claims to be the publisher of the sheet in question; but the paper itself says that it is published by the Emmigrant News Company. Inasmuch as it takes more than one person to make a "company", either Mr. Daniels or "my paper" must be fibbing. Some may assert that both are guilty of this

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1897.

sin--that neither Mr. Daniels nor any "company" is the real publisher.

Mr. Daniels says he looked upon the falsehood "as merely a rather interesting item". Whether it was true or false was a question that did not bother him. He is now anxious to use the Times for a shield. But **is it** not a fact that Mr. Daniels wrote the "interesting item" for the Times and later transferred it from the Times to the columns of "my paper".

Mr. Daniels knows as much about the people in the "little villages of Scandinavia" as does the average Scandinavian farmer about the little villages of Roumania or any other country where strong Jewish settlements are found. If the average Scandinavian farmer should state, in a real or alleged newspaper, that such Jewish villages are "plentifully sprinkled with mental wrecks", there would be prima facie evidence of bad faith on his part and he would be a liar and a malicious slanderer. And that is exactly Mr. Daniels' position. The character of the article coupled with Mr. Daniels' lack of knowledge of life in the

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1897.

Scandinavian countries are prima facie evidence of bad faith.

This paper shall look for a retraction that will retract, for corrections that will correct, and for apologies that apologize.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1897.

SEVENTEENTH OF MAY



This year, as usual, the Norwegians celebrated their Independence Day. This year's celebration was the most successful in years. More people attended than ever before. Many were the speeches delivered, and excellent ones, but the outstanding address which is herewith published was delivered by Attorney Fred Gade:

Fellow Countrymen:

"Patriotism, great and deep-seated, has been demonstrated here today. On a foreign shore, thousands of miles away from our beloved homeland, this patriotism asserts itself and finds expression in a celebration similar to those at home. We march in a procession with our national colors, as they do far away, there in Norway, where we ourselves, most of us as children, some even at a more advanced age marched with flag in hand to the honor and glory of the dear motherland and her day of rejoicing. Today we unite in mind and heart with our brothers at home--for home it still is and ever

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1897.

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I E will be, however good citizens we may be here--and we sing the praises
IV of that home in our national hymns and **commemorate** the day when there
was given to her that bulwark of liberty and independence, the consti-
tution of "Syttende Mai" (17th May).

"Of what does this patriotism consist? Love of our country with its beauty, traditions and customs? Love of all that is dear to us from our childhood; our relatives, friends and other ties there at home? Yes, love certainly and something else beside, which perhaps after all is part of that love: gratitude, deepfelt and lasting, gratitude for all she was and still is to us every day of our life.

"We are told we make good citizens in this country, that we are found to be an honest, industrious trustworthy people. It is said that we are the kind of immigrants this country wants and needs, and that we seem to bring with us from across the seas a knowledge of institutions and conditions of the freest kind, presumably similar to those existing here. It is said

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1897.

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I E that we are an element for good and that we benefit the country by
IV standing on the right side where principle is involved, above all,
 that we are law-abiding.

"If this be true and if we are deserving of such commendation, if we are in truth law-abiding, it must be due to the conditions and institutions of our homeland where that quality which naturally obeys and respects the law was fostered in us. It must be because we are accustomed to a law that commands respect, and deserves obedience.

"To learn the nature of a people one must look to their laws and institutions. The rules and regulations laid down by a people for its own conduct are a criterion of its sense of responsibility and honor, and in proportion to their justness, goodness, liberality, or the reverse, those laws advance or retard that people's growth, development and happiness. They cannot but affect the attitude, not only of the people as a whole, but in some degree of the individual towards every question met with in life.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1897.

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"What laws has Norway? What is her constitution? It is a constitution that is freer and more just than any on earth. Some would object to this statement on the ground that Norway is not a republic, under the impression that a monarchical form of government implies curtailment of the people's power, that in fact the very word "king" means loss of the rights of the people. But is it so after all in Norway? Do we not know that the will of the people is asserted there in more prompt and telling manner than in this republic, and that our constitution retained as chief executive "king" because our traditions, abounding with the leadership of a king, so demanded it? Have not the Norwegian people repeatedly passed the measure they wished above the king's veto in accordance with their constitutional right to do so? Did not the democratic spirit of the Norwegian people bring about the abolition of titles against the expressed wish of King Carl Johan--nobility being the last remnant of class distinction repugnant to the spirit of the constitution?

"And it is to the constitution to which we today pay honor and respect with a deep feeling of gratitude in our hearts not only for its sturdy care and

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NORWEGIAN

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protection of us at home, but also for its lasting benefit to us here,

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in training and adapting us to American citizenship.

"God keep that constitution safe, and give to our people strength to preserve it intact and sacred!"



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 1, 1897.

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LUTHER COLLEGE

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(Editorial)

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IV The Luther College Club of Chicago held a festival in the Auditorium, in honor of the men and women graduates of the College.

O. W. Torrison, the chairman of the evening, opened the festival with a few words, welcoming those present. The first speaker was professor Larsen, who spoke about the success of the College. He mentioned that twenty-three were graduating and two hundred and sixty were left; these were expected to graduate in the fall. The college has produced one hundred and thirty ministers, fifty-five teachers and a great number of lawyers, doctors, editors, etc.

Reverend A. Bredesen spoke as follows:

"I have not had the honor of writing the history of the Norwegian pioneers; but I may say that I have lived that history. My earliest recollections



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 1, 1897.

cluster around men and things in a struggling frontier settlement in central Wisconsin, more than forty years ago. I have known the Norwegian pioneer long and well, and in my appreciation of him and regard for him, I yield to no one.

"It is meet and proper that the Norwegian pioneer should have recognition at a festive gathering of the loyal sons of Luther College. Our Alma Mater and her alumni owe him a great debt of honor and gratitude. Who was it that thirty-five years ago, in a frontier hamlet, called our Alma Mater into existence? Not, I trow, some multimillionaire in the East, some merchant prince, coal baron or oil king, but the horny-handed Norwegian pioneer on the prairies and backwoods of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Who, but the Norwegian pioneer, has been the best friend and patron that our Alma Mater ever had? His good will was for many years her only endearment. Very little of material or moral support did the struggling college receive from any other source. The Norwegian pioneer of the past and the present has contributed cheerfully and liberally from his hard earnings to establish, equip, and support our Alma Mater.



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He has sent hundreds of thousands of his brightest boys to fill her classes. Luther College is the college of the Norwegian pioneer, and stands today, and will ever stand, a noble monument of his sincere devotion and heroic endeavor in the cause of "Scientia vera et fides pura" [True knowledge and pure faith].

"The Norwegian pioneer deserves honorable recognition also at the hand of the whole American people, for the splendid service which he has done in the advancement of civilization throughout the West and Northwest. If there is anything to which Americans of Norwegian birth may well point with pride, it is the Norwegian pioneer and his achievements. I do not know that the Norwegian-American has been a conspicuous and dismal failure in any respect--unless it be as a Democratic campaign shouter. His record as a thrifty, law-abiding, intelligent, and patriotic American citizen is very good. His percentage of pauperism, crime and illiteracy is as low as the lowest. In the trades, in the learned professions, in business, and in politics he has been reasonably successful. He has dotted the whole Northwest with his churches, schools, and charitable institutions.



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He is an excellent farmer. He is the American sailor of today, and, whenever Uncle Sam wants to beat the Britishers in a sailing match, he calls his Norwegian sailor boys to do it for him. If, perhaps, in some respects the Norwegian American has done only passably well--as a pioneer, he has certainly been, as was to be expected, a splendid success. The typical Norwegian is a born pioneer. With his passion for ownership of land and a home, and his decided liking for adventure, combined with physical stamina, courage, and endurance, he is the stuff that pioneers are made of. And of this he has given abundant proof.

Sixty years ago (1837), when immigration from Norway began, Chicago and Milwaukee were rough frontier towns, and the great Northwest was an almost unbroken wilderness, the haunt of wild beasts and wilder men. Many of the Norwegian pioneers settled here, by the great lake; lived here; struggled here; died here. And still, today, some of them are here to tell us the story of Chicago's growth from a small frontier town to a metropolis. As by a miracle, in the brief space of sixty years, this vast wilderness has been transformed into a splendid galaxy of wealthy, enlightened and



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progressive states. In the face of bloodthirsty savages and prowling beasts, blizzards and drought; dangers, difficulties, and hardships of every description, a grand army of brave, sturdy pioneers, men and women, has advanced civilization from the shores of the Great Lakes to Puget Sound.

"To that noble army the Norwegian American has furnished far more than his quota of men and women; and they have not been camp followers, but have marched in the forefront, and borne more than their just share of toil, hardships, and dangers. On our Western and Northern frontiers, after the fur trader, with his 'Indian goods,' or the prospector, the timber thief and the cowboy--they were the first settlers to come. They were the harbingers of civilization, usually some were brawny descendants of the Vikings with their worthy helpmate and a half-dozen tow-headed children. The history of every state from Wisconsin to Washington, will, I believe, bear me out in this. The last national census shows that the Norwegians have been least given to huddling together in villages and in the great centers of population.



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Though newcomers as compared with other nationalities, as owners of farms and homes, they already outrank all other elements of the population, the native American included. It is safe to say that this country never saw, and never will see more hardy, pushing, plucky and successful pioneers than the sons and daughters of old Norway.

"Such is the stock that helped build our Luther College. Without them we would not have been able to build. We, here in Chicago, have done a small share in keeping the college going, but the main credit goes to the sons and daughters who have graduated from Luther and gone out into the world to sow the culture of Norway among the people. Our ministers are many, and they have done much to lighten the hearts of the people, living in the small towns, on the prairies, and in the forests. All hail these pioneers of our Lutheran faith. May our college keep up the good work of educating our people, and may it send them out to help those who need us. Long live Luther College."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 27, 1896.

A LETTER FROM NIELS GRON

To the Editor of Skandinaven:

Dear Sir:

On my return to Chicago, I find that your esteemed paper has done me the honor of mentioning my name in two leading articles in the issues of September 13 and 22.

I herewith kindly request you to publish in just as prominent a place in your paper, the following corrections of a few misstatements which appear in the articles in question.

1. Nowhere in the article mentioned by you, do you find me explaining that I had been requested by Major McKinley to transmit this "message of good will,"

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 27, 1896.

as you prefer to call it. Neither is there anything that "purports to convey greetings from him to the Scandinavians." What was related in the article in question, was simply the contents of a conversation that I held with Major McKinley at his home on the 16th of July, 1896.

2. I was not removed from my position as chairman of the Scandinavian department of the Republican National committee, but simply turned the department over to Mr. Julius Goldschmidt, chairman of the foreign bureau, when there was demand for my services on the platform.

I never stated that I was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, but you will find my name on the register of Pennsylvania College (between the years 1885-1886). Also on the graduating roster of Harvard University for 1894.

Yours very truly,

Niels Gron.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 27, 1896.

Mr. Gron's corrections fail to be true. This paper has found nothing in his article which had not already been found there by many other Skandinavian papers. He ought to know that the Scandinavian "Popocratic" press is still at it ridiculing the ex-head of the Scandinavian bureau, and charging him up to Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna, together with his luggage of cheek, overweening self-importance and bad breaks. Mr. Gron would better abstain from writing for the press until he shall have learned how to say his say.

His denial of having ever stated that he is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania should have been addressed to the Pioneer Press, where the statement was originally made in a manner suggesting that Mr. Gron himself was the direct source of information. But although he is known to have made extensive use of the puff published by a western paper, he is not known to have troubled himself about a correction of the false statement.

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What Mr. Gron says about "simply turning the department over to Mr. Julius Goldschmidt" is amusing, if it isn't true. Taking him at his word, Mr. Gron must have been a part of an autocrat at the Republican headquarters, and Mr. Hanna and the other members of the national committee are evidently very grateful to this young man, because he has graciously refrained from kicking them all downstairs, and turning their respective departments over to somebody else.

The fact of the matter is Mr. Gron was removed as chairman of the Scandinavian department after his arrogance and incompetency had become unbearable. In order to let him down easy, he was sent out to make a few speeches in these parts. That's the long and short of the "demand for his services on the platform," to which he alludes.

Should Mr. Gron be sent East never to return, the Scandinavians of the West will endeavor to get along without him.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 1, 1896.

THE NATIONALITY ISSUE

(Editorial)

On or about May 15, the press published biographies of four candidates running for the Republican nomination for office. The article, it is understood, was written by Joe Mannix in the interest of John Reese, who, like Mannix, is of Irish descent. Among the four candidates "written up," was the present assistant county attorney, James A. Petersen. The biographer took great pains to state the nationality of Mr. Petersen's parents, but had nothing to say about the nationality of the parents of the other three candidates.

This insidious discrimination called forth the following letter signed by "Nils":

"Why is it that when you write about [political candidates], you always differentiate between men of different nationalities; and between men in office, and

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I F 5 those 'running for office'? Why is it that when [the candidate] is a
I J Scandinavian, you mention his nationality? Although [this reference]
is, of course well-intentioned and appreciated--since we Scandinavians
are rather proud of our respective mother countries--why do you omit [making
references to the nationality of the candidates] when you speak of men of Irish
descent? I never saw you allude to the fact that William Henry is of Irish
descent, even when you reported that he was dining with the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
Moreover, in your recent survey of the candidates, why did you not give Brother
Reese credit for his Irish nationality to offset the fact that Petersen (the
only one whose nationality you do mention) had opened his office on Washington
Avenue in 1887, thereby getting a two-year head start on Reese? If any of the
other candidates of Irish descent or parentage are too modest to permit their
nationality to be mentioned, you should have stated this fact.

I wish to beg the pardon of the editors, but I insist that the Times is principally to blame."

Thereupon the Times replied as follows:

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"The complaint against the distinction made among the foreign nationalities can probably be accounted for by the facts that the Scandinavians are numerically the largest [foreign nationality], that they hold the balance of power between the two parties, and that they vote as a [national] bloc on political questions, although there are indications that they are outgrowing this narrow attitude."

As the reader will observe, the Times admits that it is discriminating against the Scandinavians, and tells its readers why it has taken this stand. "They are numerically the strongest and hold the balance of power between the two parties" says the Times--hence candidates for office with Scandinavian blood in their veins should not have a fair deal. Another reason for discriminating against Scandinavians is that they tenaciously "cling together in politics".

This certainly is [a good example of] "minority representation" and "minority rule" with a vengeance. The weaker a group is, the stronger is its claim to public offices--that is the logic of the Times. Our contemporary [i.e., the Times] should scold the Irish group, because, up-to-date, it has not furnished

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more than three candidates for offices this year--Armstrong Taylor

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for probate judge, John Reese for county attorney, and John Steele

for district judge, all gentlemen whose parents were born in Ireland.

The Irish are certainly weak enough in the county, numerically speaking, to be entitled to more offices, according to the logic of the Times.

The assertion that the Scandinavians "cling together in politics" is false, and, we believe, insincere. If any one doubt this statement let him turn to the columns of the Times. No newspaper has been more persistent [than the Times] in proclaiming that the Scandinavians, particularly the Norwegians, are altogether too broad-gauged and too thoroughly Americanized to support men of their own blood who are not fit to hold office--e.g., such men as Senator Knute Nelson. Generally speaking, this is true. In Minnesota and the Dakotas, the Scandinavians are probably more thoroughly divided along party lines than any other nationality. Nor is this division quite so unequal as that of the Irish, who furnish all parties with a liberal supply of office-seekers, while they give the Democratic Party the benefit of all their votes.

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To make James A. Petersen a butt of this sort of narrow prejudice is

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rank injustice, and, moreover, utterly absurd.

Pray, who is a true American, if he [Petersen] is not one? His parents were naturalized citizens for twelve years when he was born on their homestead in Wisconsin. He grew up on the farm, and received his education in the public schools, graduating from the law department of the university at Madison. He has always been a member of the "so-called 'American' church". He is intensely devoted to his country, and exultingly proud of its achievements and grand destiny. His American citizenship is his platform, and his claims to consideration rest exclusively upon whatever ability and integrity he may possess. What more is required to constitute true Americanism? Can it be that a knowledge of foreign tongues has come to be considered an un-American trait? Are blue eyes to be tabooed in conventions, or is a genuine white man to be excluded from the Republican ticket?

Mr. Petersen has been sternly relentless and exceptionally successful in meting out justice to rascals, not excepting those born in the native country.

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of his parents--even if they happened to have a pretty strong

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"American pull". Is this trait un-American if found in a prosecuting attorney?

The nationality issue has no place in politics. John Steele is a good American, even if his parents do come from Ireland. John Reese is a "bright boy," and may properly covet the county attorneyship, but not as an Irishman. James A. Petersen is an American, and should be permitted to run as such.

His claims to the office, we believe, are the strongest. As the first assistant to the present attorney he has shown himself to be thoroughly competent, fearless and absolutely incorruptible. That is the kind of a county attorney a very large majority of the people want; and, if precedent is followed and justice done, he will undoubtedly receive the nomination.

We all know that "shuffling politicians" use the nationality issue for selfish ends. But the press should take a different attitude, and frown upon every

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sneaking effort of this kind, instead of pandering to narrow prejudices. The Skandinaven believes that every responsible contemporary [newspaper] takes the same view, and it expects the Times to repair the injustice it has done to James A. Petersen and to disavow its flimsy pretext for discriminating against citizens of Norse blood.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 10, 1896.

"THE SCANDINAVIAN CONTINGENT"

(Editorial)

"The Scandinavian Contingent," a paper by K.C. Babcock in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly, is a very valuable contribution to contemporary history.

The author has devoted many years and a vast amount of patient labor to the study of the Scandinavians in America, as well as in their old homes. His opportunities for observation and study in this particular field have been exceptional. He has lived for some nine years in Minneapolis, a city with a large Scandinavian population representing all three branches of the Norse family and making itself felt in all walks of life. As a student and as a teacher of history in the University of Minnesota, he has maintained close relations with a large number of Scandinavian young men and women of the best type. As a citizen of Minnesota he has been in a position to observe



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the Scandinavians in politics; one fourth of the population of Minnesota are of Scandinavian birth or blood, while one fourth of the Scandinavians in the United States are residents of Minnesota. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis affords the best view to be obtained of the Scandinavians in the United States. Moreover, Mr. Babcock is familiar with the languages and literature of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He has personally visited a large number of Scandinavian settlements in the northwest, and has extended his investigations and observations to the Scandinavian countries. He is singularly well qualified to discuss "The Scandinavian Contingent" intelligently and instructively, and in his paper in the Atlantic Monthly he has done justice to his subject and to himself alike.

Mr. Babcock's narrative [style] is easy and steady. He writes as one who knows, and at once gains the confidence of his reader. His picture of the Norseman in America is fair, truthful, and sympathetic. As a citizen, the



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Norseman ranks very high in Mr. Babcock's opinion; yet he is not blind to his racial defects. His characterization of the three Scandinavian types is apt to be impartial. The article concludes as follows:

"As Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, they fast disappear; merging, not into Scandinavians, but into Americans. They earn their right as such, and are proud of their possession. They readily fit into places among our better classes, and without hammering or chiseling, add strength and stability to our social structure, if not beauty and a high level of culture. Because of their habits of thought, their respect for education, and their conservatism, the difficulties of adjustment to their presence are at a minimum. The Scandinavians will not furnish the great leaders, but they will be in the front rank of those who follow, striving to make the United States strong and prosperous--'a blessing to the common man'. As Americans, they will be builders, not destroyers; safe, not brilliant. Best of all, their greatest service will be as a mighty steadying influence, reinforcing those high qualities which we sometimes call Puritan, sometimes American."



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As has been stated, Mr. Babcock's paper is a very careful piece of literary workmanship. It is singularly free from mistakes; and such inaccuracies as may be found are merely suggestions or incidental remarks. The Norwegians' "distrust of the Irish," to which he refers, is largely confined to a few cities, for example, Chicago where competition for work is apt to run along national lines. In the country districts Norsemen and Irishmen get along peacefully, as neighbors should. The author's reference to statistics on intemperance in the Scandinavian countries would indicate that he is not fully familiar with the great improvement which has taken place in recent years. The consumption of "strong drink" has decreased materially in Sweden and Denmark, while Norway for a number of years has exhibited a smaller consumption of intoxicating beverages per capita than any other country in Europe, excepting the southern peninsulas of that continent. Here in Chicago the Scandinavians are not heavy drinkers, in fact, little drunkenness is noticed.



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In the opinion of the author, "the Scandinavians will not furnish great leaders," of this great people. He may be right, and probably is; their comparative numerical weakness in the country at large, places them at a disadvantage in this respect. But they have produced great leaders in the past and even in our own days. The late John Sverdrup of Norway was a leader of rare genius and power; in England he would have been a Gladstone, in America a James G. Blaine. And in the Northwest the Scandinavians have already furnished leaders of considerable power and influence. Mr. Babcock will, it is believed, admit that the sturdiest and strongest political leader in Minnesota today is a Norwegian.

Here in Chicago, and in Illinois, we have leaders who are not only popular, but of real importance.

It may be assumed that Mr. Babcock is preparing a more exhaustive presentation of the subject so admirably outlined in "The Scandinavian Contingent".



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He does speak of the professional men and women of note who live in Chicago and the middle west.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1896.

OUR CANDIDATE IS RIGHT

(Editorial)

Our candidate favors measures for the restriction of immigration, says the platform adopted on Thursday.

Tom Reed will lose nothing by this declaration. Politicians are prone to assume that adopted citizens are indiscriminately opposed to any restriction of foreign immigration; hence they prefer to dodge the question lest they may offend the "foreign vote."

The politicians are mistaken, and would better save their cowardice for use on some other occasion. Generally speaking, adopted citizens are good citizens and are ready to support any measure which is calculated to promote the common welfare. Look at Ellis Island teeming with thousands upon thousands of ignorant and degraded paupers from southern Europe! Can any



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1896.

sane man hold that the country will be benefited by admitting people of this class in large numbers?

This parrot-like chatter about the alleged prejudices of foreign-born citizens is a gratuitous insult and is becoming very tiresome. Let our statesmen and politicians be men and stand for principles like men and they will be respected by all citizens without regard to nationality or place of birth, and will receive such support as they deserve.

Thomas Brackett Reed has strengthened himself with the great majority of our adopted citizens by the frank statement of his position on the question of immigration.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 4, 1896.

NEW SETTLERS IN CHICAGO

In 1830, only seventy immigrants arrived in Chicago. Immigration was heaviest in '88, '89, '90, '91 and '92. Today Chicago has 1,750,000 inhabitants. The Scandinavians have not increased much in the last few years. The majority has gone on toward the West, generally toward Minnesota and Iowa.



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I C (Swedish)

I C (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1896.

A SORELY VEXED WOMAN

(Editorial)

A woman hiding behind the initials "C.A.J.," tells the readers that this country is preparing trouble for itself in tolerating such foreigners as the Swedes. The danger is near at hand, too, for the politicians of both parties are ready "to raise to power this very undesirable race of whilom serfs of Norway, as well as the descendants of cold-blooded robbers." Is it not terrible? Let the American people awaken before it is too late to rescue the country from the grasp of these foreigners! The fair writer is by no means prejudiced. "A good Swede is one of the finest and most exemplary of men," she says; "but, unfortunately, Swedes of this kind are rare, the majority being cunning, aggressive, narrow-minded, selfish, excitable, rebellious, clannish, and not well-versed in the science of "mine and thine." There are no more aggravating people to live near than these northern people. Force is the only law they recognize."

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1896.

I C (Swedish)

I C (Danish)

The dear, sweet thing! How her poor soul must be vexed! It may be suggested, however, that a little elementary instruction will allay her apprehensions and set her fears at rest. The Swedes were never serfs of Norway or any other country. Prisoners captured in war, felons, and defaulting debtors were the only serfs ever found either in Sweden or Norway, and this species of serfdom was abolished about the time America was discovered by Leif Ericson, five hundred years before South America was discovered by Columbus. The institution of slavery never existed in the Scandinavian countries, while thousands of those "aggravating northern people" of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark shed their blood on southern battlefields a generation ago to wipe the infamy off the fair face of this country.

The Norsemen were "cold-blooded" robbers at a time when the sword was the only arbiter of nations. History has it that they were successful in war. They set up empires in Russia, France, England, Ireland, and in the Mediterranean countries. If the disturbed lady patriot considers herself as

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1896.

I C (Swedish)

I C (Danish) being of pure English stock(?), then she has the great misfortune of having Danish or Norwegian blood coursing through her veins; should there be a French strain in her blood, she may trace it back to some of the Norwegians who conquered England from their stronghold in Normandy. Even if she be a Celt, her blood is likely to contain Norse strains; for, once upon a time, the Danes were established in Ireland for a period of a hundred years, or more, and the result is that a very large number of Irishmen are half-Danes.

If she desires to know something about her present cousins from the Scandinavian North, she should turn to a compendium of comparative statistics. She will discover that the Scandinavians, including Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, are the best-educated and the most law-abiding people in the world. Illiteracy is practically unknown in those countries, and in no civilized country is the percentage of crime and pauperism so low as in those very lands. As for the Scandinavians in America, it is a well-known fact, supported by indisputable statistics, that they are the most law-abiding of all our citizens, the native born not excepted.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1896.

I C (Swedish)

I C (Danish)

This country is threatened by undesirable immigration. But if she wants to know whence come those who are a menace to our welfare and institutions, the disturbed writer should turn her eyes in a different direction.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Apr. 4, 1893.

[AN ELECTION OF NEW DIRECTORS]

On Saturday there was a new election of directors for the World's Fair. All directors but five were reelected. One of those turned down was Paul O. Stensland. He was the only representative of the Scandinavians on the World's Fair Committee. We were only allowed one representative. The Scandinavians are very upset over this. There are more Scandinavians in Chicago than Irish, but we seem to be nobody. We don't know the reason why, but we feel it is a national disgrace. We were treated like stepchildren.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 25, 1892.

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PROFESSOR BOYESEN ON THE SCANDINAVIANS

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(Editorial)

V B

The current issue of The North American Review contains an article from the pen of Professor H. H. Boyesen on the subject of the Scandinavians in the United States. Professor Boyesen is supposed to be thoroughly at home in this field, and it is needless to say that the picture he has drawn is in the main true to life. Yet we venture to assert that it fails to do justice either to the painter or the "paintee."

That Mr. Boyesen should repeat and emphasize the stale slander about Scandinavians at home was a surprise as painful as it was unexpected. There is no excuse whatever for such a glaring misstatement of fact. Whatever may have been true, or not true, in the past of the Scandinavians in this respect, it certainly cannot be maintained that the Scandinavians of today are more addicted to drunkenness than are other peoples, or races, subject to similar conditions of life.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 25, 1892.

During the past generation the temperance reformer has found no more promising field than on the Scandinavian peninsula. Nowhere has he attained greater or more substantial results. Excepting the peninsulas of southern Europe there is no country in Europe where the consumption of intoxicating liquors per capita is less than in Norway. Sweden also made rapid and substantial progress in her war on the dram shop. The Danes, like their southern neighbors, are still a people of rather steady drinkers; yet it is a fact that there is comparatively little drunkenness in Denmark.

The same is true of Scandinavians in this country. In the West and Northwest the most determined and aggressive regiments in the army of temperance warriors have been recruited from among the Scandinavian farmer population of that section. The present High License Law of Minnesota is their work, and they are the leaders in the recent movement for more rigid restrictions. It was the Norwegians who forced prohibition upon North Dakota. In South Dakota, in Iowa, in Nebraska, in Kansas, the Norwegians and Swedes--excepting those dealing in intoxicants--stand firm and united in support of restrictive legislation.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 25, 1892.

It is not necessary for the purpose in hand to search for the source of the current belief that the Scandinavians are a race of drunkards. Most of those who hold it are not to blame. They have been misinformed, and do not know any better. But certainly, it could not be otherwise than painfully surprising to find the falsehood repeated in a publication of the high standing of The North American Review over the signature of Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Most of the readers of this excellent magazine naturally take it for granted that writers admitted to its pages know what they are talking about. Their statements are generally believed whether true or false. It is sincerely to be regretted that Mr. Boyesen should fail to make better use of his splendid opportunity to cut the roots from a current falsehood.

Mr. Boyesen's picture of the Scandinavians in the West is rather unattractive. If it is true, he cannot be blamed for that. But we think the general verdict will be that it is incomplete and misleading. He exaggerates the mutual jealousy alleged to exist between the three Scandinavian Nationalities. In proof of this assertion it is sufficient to point to the outcome of the recent election in Minnesota. He is unjust to the Norwegian Lutheran clergy. There



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 25, 1892.



may be, and probably are, mossbacks among them as well as in all other walks of life; but it is true that as a class, the ministers of the Norwegian Lutheran Church are opposed to general and national education. Among the students in the colleges and universities of the West, the Scandinavian youth are well represented. Most of these Scandinavian boys and girls are farmers' sons and daughters, who, with their parents' consent, have gone "in search of strange gods," as it is their aim to prepare themselves for a successful business or professional career.

No hostility to the public schools is found among Scandinavian Lutheran Churches, nor can it be said that they are endeavoring to establish a system of parochial schools, strictly speaking. On the contrary, it is well understood throughout the Northwest that Scandinavian protestantism is a strong and unyielding bulwark of the unsectarian common school system.

Exception might be taken also to other statements made in Professor Boyesen's paper. But this will do for the present. It might be added that a portion of

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 25, 1892.

his article containing all the doubtful elements in his picture of "The Scandinavians in the United States" has caught the eye of the exchange editor; and he has already started upon a more or less extensive journey into the columns of the daily and weekly press. Thus disconnected and isolated, this part of the article is a libel upon the Scandinavians as well as upon the author. Professor Boyesen undoubtedly regrets this use of his article as much as we do.



We have critized frankly Professor Boyesen's statements. But we have no desire to be unjust to him or anybody else. If we have misrepresented his position or views in any way, he is welcome to the use of our columns. We shall also be glad to stand corrected if it be shown that we are mistaken in our views, or have made incorrect statements of facts.

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NOR.WEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 17, 1892.

NOR.WEGIANS IN CHICAGO

Olaf E. Ray came to Chicago in 1880; he became a lawyer in 1886. P. D. Stromme, editor of Norden, and E. M. Kalheim, editor of Amerika, arrived in Chicago in the seventies, and have become leaders in many of our large societies.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1892.

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NORWEGIANS IN CHICAGO

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(Editorial)

It is not known when the first Norwegian arrived in Chicago, but we do know that there were a number of Norwegians here in 1850.

Pastor Paul Anderson organized the first Norwegian Lutheran Church here, about 1850. There are only a few of the original settlers left, among whom is Mrs. Iver Larsen, whose son Victor Lawson, is the owner of the Daily News.

John Anderson, the publisher of Scandinaven, came here about 1848; at that time Jens Olsen, Mrs. Andrew Nielsen, and Dr. Paoli were already settled here.

John Anderson began to publish Scandinaven in 1865. Norden and Amerika



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1892.

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were started in the seventies.

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The Norwegian settlers lived around Huron, May, Erie, Indiana and Superior streets. Milwaukee Avenue was their main street.

The first bank in Chicago was started by a Norwegian, The Chicago State Bank; the president, H. A. Haugan, came to Chicago in 1859 and in 1879 he and Mr. Lindgren started the bank.

Paul O. Stensland started the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank; he came to Chicago in 1871.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1892.

I C (Swedish)

SWEDE AND NORWEGIAN

(Editorial)

The political disagreements and the consequent misunderstandings and strife which temporarily may spring up between neighbor peoples in the old world, should not be transplanted needlessly to their representatives on this side of the Atlantic. We may and we must have our sympathies, but these should be curbed as soon as they threaten to lead us beyond the limits of friendly rivalry and honorable competition. Here we are primarily Americans, and only secondarily and traditionally, Swedes and Norwegians.

Sweden and Norway have lived in peace together as separate and independent kingdoms but with a common king for three quarters of a century, and, as we believe, with mutual advantage. That a relationship so unusual should be fully comprehended in both countries from the beginning, could not be expected. Questions have arisen which have put to test the sagacity of the statesman, as well as the intelligence, patience and good temper of the masses. Such questions

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1892.

I C (Swedish)

are now agitating our kinsfolk beyond the seas, and we can hardly expect that they will all be settled in this generation. Their final adjustment, however, will certainly not be accelerated by stirring up strife or enmity between Swedes and Norwegians in this country.

This is unfortunately the natural tendency, and, as it would seem, the direct aim of Mr. Robert Lindblom in his recent statements in The Press in this city and in his reply to criticisms in The North, a Minneapolis newspaper.

The Skandinaven has already with sufficient severity characterized both the animus and the inaccuracies of Mr. Lindblom's effusion (in the foreign edition). We do not care to rehash these things for the edification of our own readers, nor do we wish to pursue Mr. Lindblom with any spirit of vindictiveness or revenge. The occasion does not call for it; indeed, we think his frivolous remarks have received too much attention already. But we do not desire that anyone who may have read them should suppose that they had remained unchallenged, and therefore accept them as a correct exposition of the relations between two peoples. We

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1892.

I C (Swedish)

recognize in Mr. Lindblom a man of great energy and no inconsiderable native talent. These endowments he may put to much better use than his public statements both in addresses and in the press recently would indicate. His statements in regard to Norway--that her "politicians are trying with all their might to foster hatred towards their political superiors"--that they are "striving to gain political independence"--and that "experience shows Norway incapable of self-government"--are so malicious and false as to merit nothing but contempt. If Mr. L. had been familiar with the expressed sentiments of the sober-minded and well-informed men in his native country, he would have avoided this public display of his folly. The fact that the Scandinavian peninsula has enjoyed external peace since 1814, should be the sole and sufficient proof that Sweden forever must control the foreign policy of Norway, is another example of the political and economic wisdom of Mr. Lindblom.

This new statesman seems to be unaware that in the national developments of today, there are other factors to be taken into account than the movements of

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1892.

I C (Swedish)

armies and navies. That Mr. L. finally characterizes Bjornson as a "political mountebank whose failure as a poet has compelled him to seek other fields of action," that he is "in the pay of Russia" trying to excite hatred towards Sweden, and that both Bjornson and Ibsen are together trying to work themselves into passion and prominence by talking revolution, liberty and separation--are statements so sublimely ridiculous that anyone who is awake must attribute them to the disturbed dreams of one who has just made a disastrous plunge on the Board of Trade. But when he boastfully talks about the possibility of Sweden finding it necessary to administer "another spanking", the boyishness of the whole performance is so apparent that it is impossible to treat it with anything but amused forbearance. Who is it that is trying to "work himself into passion and prominence"? Where are we to look for "other fields of action"? It has given us pleasure to learn that Mr. Lindblom has made successful plunges on the Board of Trade and that he has come out of some of them covered with glory and gold, but from present indications, we are afraid that he will emerge from his plunges into journalism covered with a much less lustrous coating. If we are correctly informed, The Press is to be Mr. Lindblom's personal organ.

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I C (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1892.

We would respectfully warn Mr. L. that in his present state of mind, it may prove as dangerous for him to toy with a newspaper as for a child to play with edged tools. Before he again ventures upon these international, political and historical themes, we commend him to the sound and dispassionate instructions of the editor of The North. We entertain nothing but feelings of friendship and respect for our brothers the Swedes, both in their native land and in this country, and we are sure that nothing Mr. Lindblom may say, or that may be said in criticism, will in any way disturb that amicable relationship and mutual good will which does, and forever should, bind the two peoples together in indissoluble union on both sides of the waters.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Feb. 8, 1891.

SCANDINAVIANS

In the year 1890, the Scandinavians were the third best represented European nation in Chicago. There are in Chicago today: 384,958 Germans; 292,463 American-born; 215,534 Irish; and 100,500 Scandinavians. The Irish are the most aggressive of the nationalities mentioned.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1890.

CHICAGO FROM 1880 TO 1890

An interesting group of figures has been compiled by this paper. We believe that forty years from now, 1930, Chicago will have at least a population of twenty million people. There will be at least a hundred-mile frontage, and let us say four hundred thousand buildings.

If we did not have the following statistics, it would seem impossible:

	1880	1890
Census	491,516	1,268,669
Buildings	1,342	10,947
Cost of Buildings	\$8,206,550	\$47,407,149
Churches	187	317

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1890.

	1880	1890
Street railway mileage	140	387
Horses in Horse car service	2,450	9,051
Buildings built since great fire	55,579	
Cost	\$255,383,928	
Frontage in feet	1,345,680	

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1890.

BECOME A CITIZEN

Why is it that the Scandinavians are slow in taking out their citizenship papers? We want to ask all of you to go down to the Court House now and take out your papers.

It is not only a duty, but it is necessary. You have certain rights as citizens, certain prestige, and all Scandinavians should be able to vote.



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I C (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Mar. 23, 1883.

PROTEST



There has been a great deal of protest because the city wants to change street names.

The Danes resent the change in the name of "Dania Avenue," and the Norwegians protest the change in "Christiania Avenue."

We object to this changing of names; if the "Common Council" persists they will find that every one will protest.

1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

POLITICS

Mr. Arthur Olsen writes to us again, as follows:

"Dear Scandia,

"Your answer to my statements regarding the Landis proposition did not surprise me, knowing as I did what stand you had taken in your editorial published February 25. You say that by keeping out of politics Landis would make a good mayor. You stop there and say nothing about his qualifications. Our next mayor should be a man who is unbiased, one who would seek advice about current city matters, one who is a good listener, and finally one who will work for the betterment of the people, the majority of whom are the workers. Judge Landis does not possess such qualifications. He does things on the spur of the moment. As for being a good listener, ask the lawyers what they think about him.

"It is not my intention to discuss with you the merits of the Non-Partisan

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

League, but inasmuch as you mentioned it in your answer to my letter, I must call your attention to a few facts. It has always been my belief that Scandia was a liberal paper, and that its circulation was among the workers. I cannot conceive how Scandia can denounce a party that believes in government ownership of banks, mills, elevators, insurance, real estate, and mines. Do not present conditions show that public ownership would avert unemployment and the hardships of the workers today? Wall Street has bled the farmers and the workers throughout the country. It has deprived the workers and the farmers of their right to make a substantial **profit** on their products. Wall Street deliberately offered the farmers \$1.25 for a bushel of wheat when it cost the farmer \$1.75 to thresh it and put it on the market. When Wall Street saw what the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota was doing, boycotting the capitalists and preventing them from making any profit, it turned around and called North Dakota a "Bolshevik State". Do you realize that ninety per cent of the population of that State are Scandinavians--your own people? The money spent by capitalists in propaganda against the Non-Partisan League amounted to millions of dollars. They have succeeded in electing their men

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

as governors, attorneys general, etc., but they have not broken the spirit which the League has fostered in the people of many States.

"If you want to enlighten yourself on the subject of the Non-Partisan League and Gomper unionism, why not acquaint yourself with the real facts from the Federal press instead of deriving your ideas from the poisonous papers of Chicago, which have always been enemies of organized labor?"

"I will inform you later as to the man that I would recommend as our next mayor.

"Yours truly,

"Arthur Olsen."

Mr. Olsen seems to believe that our man and our politics are wrong, and that his man and his politics are right. If only we would listen to him and to

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Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

his party, then we should be on the right side. Gompers and Frazier are all right, but Landis is all wrong. But, Mr. Olsen, that is the result of all party politics, and also of what is called unionism. All people of this type eat the pudding, and the other fellow pays for it.

Like a real politician, Mr. Olsen mentions mills, banks, factories, etc., and profit. Can't Mr. Olsen think and speak of these institutions without using a rubber stamp belonging to some one else?

You say that Wall Street has "stolen" the farmer's profit. Let us ask you what right the farmer has to make a profit. Would it not be better to eliminate all profit, everybody's profit, yours, mine, the farmer's, the mill-owner's the banker's and so on? No. Let us not have any Frazier or Landis liberalism; let us have the real thing.

Scandia, as you say, is not a liberal paper, but its editor is radical. Well, we will not argue that point. But we will argue whether the workers shall

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Scandia, Mar. 18, 1922.

accept crumbs or shall demand real liberation from exploitation. Let us have a whole hog or none.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 24, 1920.

STOP THE SUGAR ROBBERY

(Editorial)

Sugar speculators blandly predict that sugar will retail for thirty cents per pound or more when the canning season opens. Conservative wholesalers say that the retail price will reach or exceed fifty cents per pound before it closes. One billion pounds of sugar have recently been exported from these shores to Great Britian in addition to the millions of pounds shipped abroad during recent weeks or months, says a current news report. The Government owes it to itself and to the American people to declare at once an embargo on sugar and seize immediately every stock of this commodity in the United States for distribution to the consumer at cost.

Because a government that is sworn to protect its people permits this robbery and puts no curb upon it, this profit-taking campaign and canning-time hike

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 24, 1920.

of the speculators and profiteers in sugar now surpasses in bareface nation-wide grand larceny any brutal and impudent demand yet made on this long suffering and outraged nation.

The American colonies went to war against George III for much less when they dumped his taxed tea in Boston harbor and defied him. Are we now to permit a few score of reckless and greedy exploiters to victimize the American people at will?

WPA (ILL.)

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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Skandinaven, July 25, 1917.

THE NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE

(Editorial)

Annual meetings of stock holders in the Norwegian America Line was held June 20. The directors message to the meeting gives evidence of a year of high earnings. The corporation now has ten ships in operation. Delivery of the new ship, Stavangerfjord, contracted for at Birkenhead, can hardly be expected in the near future, due to the war. Negotiations for delivery are still going on, however.

The company has set aside considerable amounts for its various funds. Earnings to be distributed for 1916, amount to twenty per cent. The question was raised as to the necessity of setting aside as large sums for various funds as has been done. The reply is that in the future, a far greater competition is to be expected in the distribution of profit in the leaner years that may be coming.

Scandia, Apr. 5, 1913.

(Editorial)



Pierpont Morgan, the grandiose manipulator of values, is dead. It is suggested that he could not face the really intimate inquiry of the Pujo Committee. Morgan dominated over enormous business enterprises to a greater extent than any other living being.

Not alone was this true of American industry, but nearly every country in the world felt his power, banks in London and Paris, railroads in China, saltpeter mines in Chile. Insurance companies such as the New York Life and the Equitable, and no less than fifty-nine gigantic trusts and other financial giants were controlled, if not entirely owned, by Morgan. Of the combined wealth of the United States he had absorbed \$15,000,000,000.

Morgan's death naturally brings to mind other financial giants, - Carnegie, Bessemer, Nobel, Crupp, Cunard, Vanderbilt and others whose manipulations not only accumulated their individual fortunes but were, to a greater or

Scandia, Apr. 5, 1913.

lesser extent, beneficial to the country as a whole. They pioneered and built-up big industries that supplied work and profit for thousands. While these men were capitalists in the strictest sense of the word, they must be given due credit for their share in making possible the development of our vast resources and territory.

Morgan cannot be placed in the same class as these men. To the best of our knowledge, Morgan did not once lend a hand in the development of anything productive; he was a speculator (polite phraseology for gambler) whose specialty was not to create wealth but to accumulate it by any and all means. Some years ago he had a vision of a universal ocean-shipping monopoly to be controlled by himself, but in this he failed, not even getting a start. His idea was not to increase and improve transoceanic service, but to monopolize it. As a speculator he desired to concentrate values with himself in control and possible ownership later on. So great was this one man's influence that panics happened at his will with resultant loss to others and gain to Morgan. Here is one man whose demise will not be mourned, by those who created his wealth.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

[THE PROGRESSIVES AND THE TRUSTS]

Olof E. Ray, prominent Chicago attorney, contributes the following: "Your last issue of Scandia contained an article signed 'An old Republican,' who advises us to continue in the Republican method of handling the trusts. The result of this method is that the big trusts have been split up into smaller sections still ruled by one head, and that instead of holding directors meetings, the managing personnel now gather for afternoon lunches.

"The prices of Standard Oil products have been raised, and the Standard Oil stocks have reached the highest price in history since the Standard Oil Trust was busted. What, I ask, has been won in the way of benefits to the general public by this side-splitting political farce?

"The entire maneuver boils down to a drastic change in the bookkeeping system of the monopoly; the play is so obvious that a blind man can feel it with his cane.

"The Progressive party offers the only safe and sane remedy, while neither



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

the Republican nor the Democratic party has a single constructive idea to offer. In our Progressive platform we demand the appointment of a Federal commission, with an adequate knowledge of business methods, empowered to act in matters concerning trusts and monopolies in business; this commission to work along the same lines followed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in handling railroad matters. In this manner, monopolies in goods of prime necessity will be done away with, and the head of the trust-serpent crushed without everlasting legal red tape and beating about the bush.

"Not long ago our railroads set up a cry of failure and bankruptcy because of the cut in passenger rates from three and four cents per mile to two cents per mile, but the trains still run on schedule, the service is just as good, and the roads are making money.

"The accomplishments of the I. C. C. is ample proof of benefits to be obtained by the appointment of an honest and intelligent group of men to handle the trust question.

"The Democratic party's hands are tied by their plank, labeled 'State Rights,'

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Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

and they can do exactly nothing without discarding it. They are helpless, too, for the reason that Woodrow Wilson is an academician full of untried theories, as compared to Theodore Roosevelt, the practical man and the born fighter."



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 29, 1912.

/THEY ARE ALL ALIKE/

(Editorial)

A new era in American politics is at our door. The conservative Old Guard, consisting of Wall Street vampires, trusts, and other leeches, is dominating the old parties more and more, while Roosevelt, Bryan, and other so-called progressives are howling to high Heaven to get the idea across that nothing can be accomplished for the common welfare by continuing the old trust-saturated political setup.

The eyes of our citizens have at last been opened. They now readily see that both the Republican and the Democratic parties are owned (hide, hoofs, and horns) by Wall Street and the trusts. The Republican convention was concrete evidence that "the people," in particular the working class, can expect exactly nothing from that party. The election of Root as chairman of the convention was

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Scandia, June 29, 1912.

equivalent to raising the black flag of piracy over the meeting, since Senator Root is the attorney for the Wall Street vampires. President Taft was renominated, and there cannot be the slightest question, in any intelligent mind, as to who owns Taft.

Roosevelt, contrary to tradition, wants a third term, and is starting his third party of which he will be the head and the tail (and all in between), so that he can play his self-created role as the Bismarck of the United States.

Roosevelt's cry of "wolf, wolf!" means in effect, "those who oppose me and--socialism". In spite of Roosevelt's so-called radical humbug, we can see in the background Wall Street, the trusts, big business, and other parasites, with their hands deep in their pockets ready to supply the "pork" wherever and whenever Roosevelt needs the votes. The only difference between Taft and Roosevelt is in plain avoirdupois.

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/ROOSEVELT SPLITS REPUBLICAN PARTY/

(Editorial)

The speech by Theodore Roosevelt at Columbus, Ohio, at the Constitution Day celebration, was openly and naturally the program speech of the Progressive Republican party. Roosevelt declared himself in favor of "initiative and referundum", which is nothing more or less than a whitewashed form of the "recall of judges", which President Taft, his successor, opposes in every form.

The policies of Roosevelt and Taft regarding trusts and their control are as opposite as the poles, in spite of the fact that Roosevelt named Taft as his successor and as the one to carry to fulfillment the ideals he had started to put over.

Roosevelt also advocated legislation to give more benefits to the workingman, such as job security, shorter hours, and higher wages. This, of course, was

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directed toward the large number of foreigners who work for the trusts and are at the mercy of them. Of course, this was not an appeal for this foreign vote.

This speech by Roosevelt has definitely split the Republican party into two very hostile camps. La Follette, because of ill health, is entirely out of the running, leaving the party without a single dependable leader. The vacillating hero of San Juan Hill is now, to all intents and purposes, the Progressive leader. Opposing him we have President Taft, highly endorsed by Roosevelt as his successor, and politically a greater man than Roosevelt. The Republican fight now is a civil one narrowed down to the two great friends of four years ago--Roosevelt versus Taft, and either faction will go Democratic rather than vote for an opponent within the party.

The present situation make the prospect of a Democratic victory the most promising in many years.

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Scandia, July 29, 1911.

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(Editorial)

p.2.....A grand military show is now under way in Grant Park where 10,000 soldiers are mobilized for training an exhibition. The majority of them are citizen soldiers, designated as National Guards (the former State Militia), there being but a handful of regulars taking part. The maneuvers are sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce, conclusive evidence that capital and industry in order to carry out their aims, do not hesitate to use our military strength in peace as well as in war.

Who, if any, of the country's founders would have dreamed that within a comparatively few years the American soldier would be used to put on a circus to attract customers to a central market? The whole thing is abhorrent, almost unthinkable.

Scandia, June 15, 1911.NORWEGIAN[TRANSPORTATION IMPROVES]

(Editorial)

p.4.....Permit us to boost (brag) just a little. We recently protested, through our columns and personally, against the poor street car service on Milwaukee Avenue and the waiting time between cars was reduced from fifty-five to forty minutes. A follow-up of the protest has again brought a reduction to a thirty minute schedule. It pays to be both insistent and persistent, thank you.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, March 25, 1911.

(Editorial)

p.4.....The Norwegian National League recently decided to accept the invitation of the Union League Club to take part in a series of meetings and lectures whose aim is to instruct "new comers" (immigrants) as to the duties and privileges of American citizens.

This sounds like a brilliant idea and only one of the National League's delegates had the courage to voice his skepticism regarding the practicality of the idea.

Let us look more closely into the matter. What is the Union League; who and what are its members? The league is a social and political organization whose members are drawn from the city's wholesalers, merchants and manufacturers, all prominent in capitalistic circles, all (but a vanishing minority of Democrats) are Republicans. We can not condemn these men on the grounds of wealth, but when this same capitalistic club machinery is put into motion to inculcate the ideals of capitalism and machine politics into the minds of Norwegians and other so-called foreigners, it is high time to register a strong protest.

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The Norwegian National League is far more capable of instructing our new arrivals in Americanism than the Union League and when meetings and lectures are deemed advisable and practical we will readily find, among our own people, far better and conscientiously clean instructors than any of the Union League's capitalistic demagogues. As far as high ideals of citizenship are concerned these self styled teachers have much to learn from our Norwegian immigrants and we, who already are citizens, should wake up and protect our fellow countrymen from the rotten intrigue of the money hungry teachers and parasites of the capitalistic system.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1910.

HONEST WORK AND ITS REWARD

Some Tendencies, Good and Bad, in Modern
Life--Our Duties as Citizens

[Speech by Reverend Ole O. Lien at the reunion
of the Norwegian Old Settler's Society]

Time rolls unceasingly onward, gliding with unwavering precision past the milestones of history, disappearing in the mysterious ocean of darkness and dreams. Every fleeting year is a rolling wave of time, moving us incessantly nearer to the great unknown where generation after generation is apparently lost on the silent shore of eternity. In the past year, millions of human beings have been born, while other millions have vanished forever from the arena of strife and struggle. Since we have met today to review the past, and prepare for the tests and trials of the future, it is perfectly proper to glance at our former meetings; for by so doing we may learn a lesson that

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may be useful to all of us as a reminder of the uncertainty of human life.

The first time I was called upon to address the reunion of the Old Settlers, our meeting convened on the old Meltvedt homestead. Mr. West, who was the first child of Norwegian parentage to be born here, was one of the speakers. David Vinje, of Nebraska, and Mr. B. Wick, of Iowa, came in as orators in proper order, and I made up the tail end of the procession. During the exercises, a poem by good old Eli Botnen, or Blind Eli as we generally called her, was to be read by Attorney David Vinje, whose stepfather, Mr. Mons K. Vinje, was Blind Eli's brother. It was a touching poem, dealing with her life and the trials and struggles for existence, founded on the serious infirmity that had been her sad fate since early childhood. David Vinje started to read the poem, but he had not read very far when his tender emotions overcame him, and he broke down, giving up the attempt to proceed while tears trickled down his cheeks. Finally, my friend Nils Thompson called upon me to read the poem, and I did. I did not break down that day; but, ladies and gentlemen, when I recall the scene today, remembering that Blind Eli, David Vinje, Mr. West, and Knute Meltvedt have all gone to the "happy hunting

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grounds," the recollections of the past and my own experience since that meeting are almost too much for my feelings.

I have on three previous occasions been called upon to address an audience of the pioneer settlers, and today is the fourth time I have had the honor of standing before a fine gathering of the farmers and businessmen who have by industry, energy, and ability made this section famous for beauty and prosperity. Having met today to renew old acquaintances and to enjoy a pleasant and social gathering of friends from everywhere, it behooves us to remember with love and respect those friends who have recently vanished from our mortal view and entered the bright mansions of the Great Beyond.

Just one year ago, your beloved friend, David Vinje, was with us as one of the speakers at the reunion; but his health and energy was gone; his voice was weak and trembling; and as I watched him closely while listening to his speech I could see plainly that his race was run and he was tottering on the brink of the grave. He was a good, honest lawyer and a kind tenderhearted man, and we honor his memory today.

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At a reunion of this character, however, it must be the aim and object of an invited speaker to notice the particular points of progress and improvements that have made your surroundings so famous as a community. I can only imagine how the landscape looked to the pioneer Norwegians who came here to make their homes sixty--yes, in some cases, seventy--years ago.

To follow the different stages of progress through more than half a century of faithful and successful labor would be quite a lesson in evolution. The pioneers certainly did not rush over the roads in glittering automobiles as you do--sounding warnings to poor people with "standpat" horses and old rattletraps to get out of the way or take their chances in the ditch. No, your grandfathers commenced the great battle of life with hope and faith in the future, entering the arena of honest labor with undaunted courage, determined energy, and perseverance.

The landscape of this part of the country did not look quite so grand and inviting as it does today; but the pioneer settlers chose their ground and went bravely to work, stirring the virgin soil of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin,

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and Minnesota, and turning a wilderness into golden fields of grain, blooming gardens, and teeming cities. We celebrate the triumph of labor, and to the earliest settlers of this prosperous community belongs the greatest honor for the beauty and fertility of your cities and farms. The pioneer settlers of our grand farming communities raised the noble standards of honest labor; and you, their descendants, are reaping a bountiful harvest of prosperity and happiness today.

By the eternal wisdom of Providence, labor is, humanely speaking, the salvation of mankind; it is not a curse, but a blessing to a fallen race. God did not originally create man for toil and trouble; but in some way man fell from his high position and ideals in the order of creation; and on account of his disobedience our original parents were, according to the Bible story, turned out of the wonderful fairyland, the Garden of Eden, while an angel with flaming sword was placed there to guard the gate. "Go out into the world and cultivate the soil!" was then the great command to all the generations, and through all the progress and advancement of ages labor has overcome all obstacles, turning sandy deserts into gardens; and has built cities in

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the forests and on the prairies, raising an empire in the wilderness.

And thus it is that the cultivation of the soil is the real foundation of all prosperity, all ranks and stations in society, and is far superior to all other trades, occupations, and professions. Society without labor means stagnation and decay, for without life and motion the fountains of political, social, intellectual, and moral life turn to corruption. You, the descendants of the pioneer settlers, must be congratulated for the part you have played in the progress and prosperity of your community. You stood faithfully by your fathers or grandfathers in all the tests and trials of the early settlers. Consequently, it cannot be said of you that your farms, your property, your fortunes fell into your hands without any exertion or struggle on your part. And very lucky for you it is that you were taught the value of the nobility of labor; for if you had simply inherited your fortunes, you would, in all probability, have been a set of good-for-nothing parasites in society. Of course, you don't count your money by the millions; but you have sufficient funds to raise the dust by automobiles as well as the best of them; and you are independent and can do as you please and be content.

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The idle triflers of the money powers are frequently at a loss how to invent new games of sin and Satan in their reckless life of infernal passions and sensuality. All the floodgates of immorality and corruption are thrown wide open by the autocratic money magnates, and the whole country is threatened with Hell's pollution. Wherever those pampered pirates of the money power appear, a disgusting stench of immorality follows their trail, and it would take all the icy blasts of the polar regions to air them out. With their fast automobiles and still faster women they rush in fearful clouds of smoke over the land, crushing everything in their way, leaving corpses and cripples as evidence of their brutality and speed.

Never before in the world's history has the overbearing despotism of the money power been so intolerably cruel and oppressive. It defies all the codes of Christian morality and violates all the laws of God and man. When the delirious dance of immorality and corruption has scandalized the land, the infernal gang of money magnates transfer their grand and glittering harems out on the ocean, where their floating hells of "high-toned" prostitution are an infernal insult to the winds and the waves.

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With the invention and introduction of the automobile the arrogant power and prestige of the money despots were increased to the disadvantage of, and the danger to, the plain and common people who are now actually driven from the public highways by a howling and hissing procession of murderous automobiles. Death in front and destruction behind is now the pleasant situation of a poor man who may be jogging and jolting over the road in a rattlebox drawn by the skeleton of a horse old enough to vote the standpat ticket--endorsing Carrie Nation as president of the "women's clubs".

But I ought to apologize to you farmers and businessmen; you have automobiles, too, and you can afford it. You don't have to mortgage your homes for this extra luxury, and you did not get your money by gambling and graft, but by the sweat of your brow. You can with honest, noble pride meet those other fellows on their own ground, and you do not have to take a back seat for anybody. I wish you abundant joy and comfort with your speeding autos; but I would suggest that some of you automobile scorchers swing into space in an attempt to overtake Halley's comet and bring it back for more reliable inspection. Astronomers were rather badly taken in by that mysterious and

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distant wanderer of the heavens, and if some of you expert speeders could catch it by the tail and tie it to your automobile, it would not only be fine fun for the ladies, but you would do a great favor for astronomical science and research. Some of the aristocratic scorchers who infest certain highways should undertake the job of racing with the comet, for they and their ladies balance their important heads in such a lofty position that they come dangerously close to a collision with stars and comets; in passing, they raise wind and dust enough to blow out the sun.

Automobiles are all right in their proper place when used with care by sensible parties who stand firmly for their own rights and respect those of other people as well; but when the arrogant and autocratic money magnates display their impudence and brutality by driving like demons over the public highways, disregarding the lives and safety of the common people, then the automobile has become a curse to the country.

Whose country is this anyway? Is it the home of a great free, and independent American people--demanding equal rights and justice for all--or is it the

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sole property of the money aristocracy, whose tyranny and brutality is far more cruel and oppressive than that of oriental despots? Since the automobile has become the emblem of the money powers with all their intolerable arrogance, criminal carelessness, and reckless brutality, these speeding monsters of the highways must be considered an unmitigated evil and a scourge.

What rights have the common people and the workers in a state of society where the concentrated power of the cruel corporations and trusts conspire to rob the workers of their wages and the farmers of their well-earned profits? You farmers and workers can stand the loss of some of your gain, for your rich soil, your industry and ability at agriculture, your knowledge of trades and crafts, have raised you to such an independent position that you can **defy** the combinations. But it is, nevertheless, a stubborn fact that the trusts rob you of a great deal of your earnings, and that they will some day outmaneuver you.

What would be the consequences if the standpat politicians were allowed to

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continue in power for an indefinite period? The last developments and disclosures in the dark and mysterious conclaves of political gamblers have brought to light a state of graft and corruption that must make a free, intelligent, powerful, and independent people boil with indignation. It is a glaring disgrace and a national scandal, and the infernal business of graft and gambling should be laid at the door of the money barons and the standpat politicians who make the laws in favor of the few, to the injury and ruin of the many. Such a state of political affairs will not be tolerated very much longer. The American people seem to be slow and patient in dealing with their corrupt politicians, but they will rise in noble indignation at the outrageous conspiracy of the combined money powers, and the evils of gambling and corruption will be swept from the political arena.

This is the greatest and best country of ancient and modern times, and it is for the American people to guard the treasures of liberty, justice, equality, and Christian morality. This noble land of ours has been and ought to be the "poor man's country"; but a disreputable gang of political grafters are trying hard to make it a land for the rich only. The real greatness of a

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state or nation is not measured by the number of her millionaires, but by the standard of free, happy, and independent homes. The American nation is so great and powerful that only God is its superior, and He has given us a noble mission in the world of thought and action. We are not destined to be standpatters, but progressives in the eternal march of advancement and the higher ideals of Christian civilization.

There is no denying the fact that the money power of the present day is responsible for the greatest moral as well as political corruption of modern society. Marriage has been turned into a monstrous caricature; the divorce business has become a flourishing institution, and the harems exchange masters according to the most approved methods of "love's" locomotion. "Race suicide" is one branch of the business, and "half"-married "ladies" of the Cleopatra and Jezebel stamp carry their infernal puppies or poodle dogs in their loving arms to church where "mama's sweet little darlings" may learn from the lips of a "popular" preacher how awfully nice it is to marry, get a divorce, and marry again.

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What society needs is a political and moral house cleaning of far-reaching effect. We need leaders in a battle royal for social and political reform, and we have some noble champions who are tried and trusted in the gladiatorial arena. The greatest of all Americans of the present time is Theodore Roosevelt, a man of commanding personality, nobility of character, and invincible moral courage. He is the model and perfection of noble manhood--a social, political, and moral reformer of tremendous force. Both physically and intellectually he is a giant among the political pigmies, and two hemispheres do homage to his mental powers and his moral character. When Theodore Roosevelt takes the field for justice and humanity, the money bosses and their hired tools tremble in their dark corners, for when the lion roars all the other animals are silent.

As citizens of this great and noble nation, it is our duty and our privilege to take an active part in all the important issues that confront the body politic. The sovereignty of the people must be maintained by the power of the ballot box, and every loyal citizen should enter the political arena for the right.

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But we have to choose our leaders among the different groups of politicians. Now the question is: Who is to lead us out of Egypt into the promised land of political and moral reform? Is the triumvirate composed of Aldrich, Payne, and Joe Cannon going to do the job, or shall we cast our political fortunes with Roosevelt, Cummins, and Dolliver?

I think that you farmers, workers, and businessmen have taken your stand long ago. You are progressives of long standing; but you are not standing pat. When you stand for the right, for justice, and morality, you are progressives. No nation, however prosperous and powerful, can stand the shock of ages and evolutions without the moral progress and patriotism of her citizens. Great nations arose to tremendous power and prominence in ages past; but on account of brutal despotism, cruel injustice, immorality, and degeneration, they were doomed to destruction and decay. The Chaldean, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Greek Macedonian, and the towering Roman Colossus--where are those mighty empires of antiquity? In the dust and debris of ages. What are they now? Graves and grinning skeletons. The grand and magnificent cities of the Orient, with towers, temples, columns, and

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colonnades, appear above the smoldering ruins of antiquity like the giant remains of crushed empires. Only those nations that can work in the light of the Lord may defy the shock of the century billows and sail majestically on toward the distant, shining goal of eternity.

Let us show our unwavering loyalty and patriotism by standing faithfully on the line for right and justice in this great land of the free. As citizens of these United States of America, it is our duty to stand firm and loyal for her prosperity, her national honor, and her flag.

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Scandia, July 9, 1910.NORWEGIAN[MILK TRUST IS AT IT AGAIN]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.2.....Anent trusts:- Chicago has a very real and efficient "trust", the milk trust (Bowman Dairy Co. and the Borden Dairy Co). Every summer they manage to boost the price of their milk products thus giving them a price consistently one cent higher than that charged by the smaller independent dealers. The trust claim this privilege because of asserted higher standards in quality and sanitary production and handling methods.

John Public has been bled to such an anemic condition financially that he can barely exist; he does a lot of roaring about the depredations of the trusts but when an election is held he consistently casts his vote for the candidates that spends the money most freely and snaps his fingers at tomorrow.

We have come to the painful conclusion that the needed change will come only after the trusts have lowered the living standard of the American worker to a point where

a revolution will be the only way out. We doubt whether anything but constantly worse living conditions will ever bring about a movement for the better.

Last week our customary two quarts of buttermilk was delivered by a Bowman driver. An hour later the contents of the bottles had settled and the top quarter was a sickening, watery liquid of a dirty yellowish color. We shook the bottle remixing the ingredients and drank two glasses of the mixture and promptly threw it all up; it was sour as vinegar. It is our candid opinion that this buttermilk had been "doctored" with formaldehyde or some other dope to artificially preserve its freshness and nourishment.

Had this doped milk product come from a small dealer he would certainly have been summarily dealt with and severely punished but in the case of the "trust" - endless and meaningless investigation resulting in exactly - nothing.

A complaint to our Health Department brought a reply that our complaint had been referred to the Bowman Co., for investigation. On Saturday the driver was shown the

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untouched second quart in question and, "Those dumb idiots in the country have added to much water." But one does not, as a rule, vomit from fresh water. On Monday an inspector of some sort from Bowman's called. He was extremely courteous but would not admit even a remote possibility that the milk had been doped in any way. His company, he said, was very thankful for our having brought the matter to their attention and assured us that the blame would be properly placed and the guilty properly dealt with.

This is the super service and quality mothers of Chicago are paying excessive prices for in order to be sure their little ones are getting pure unadulterated milk products that protect the life and health of coming generations.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1909.

THREE KINDS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC

(Editorial)

Rebates, free passes, and overcapitalization are three of the worst abuses within the railroad world here in this country.

The granting of rebates has been a dangerous evil in the business world. Through the simple means of rebates, railroads have been able to kill competition both between individuals and cities. Ordinarily, the effect has been to strengthen the strong and destroy the weak. Theodore Roosevelt has done more than any other individual to kill the rebate nuisance.

By means of free passes, the railroads have been able to acquire undue influence over legislators and other public officials, including judges. This abuse, too, has been checked or eliminated through legislation, federal as well as state.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30.15

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1909.

The question of overcapitalization is now well on the way toward **solution**. Individual states--Wisconsin, for example--have accomplished a **good** deal in this direction, and the Federal Government, too, is awake to the situation. President Roosevelt had constantly hammered away at the problem, and President Taft, in his inaugural address, declared that it is important to have laws adopted soon to prohibit overcapitalization in the future. It is to be hoped that Congress will adopt such a law when it convenes in the fall for its regular session. We are progressing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1909.

PRICES AND TRUSTS

Prices are high and living expenses are difficult to meet. Anyone who has a family to take care of is aware of this situation, and every housewife knows how difficult the situation is, if she is among those who have to try to "stretch" the amounts that are coming in. When times are good, the impact of high prices is felt less, for in good times the income is also higher. In such times all prices rise. Good times and high prices are really but "different names of the same thing". Such, at least, has been the story under normal conditions.

But the situation has changed. For more than a year now, we have had poor times; yet the prices have remained high, and for many families the matter of making ends meet has been a most difficult one. What explanation is to be found for the present condition?

Experts explain that a large part of the blame must be placed on trusts--



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capital trusts, and labor trusts as well. Both of these drive the prices up, and the consumer must pay. In the cotton industry the old conditions are still prevailing. There is no trust in the industry.....Cotton prices, therefore, have been reasonable.

On most other goods prices are unnaturally high because capital and labor, each in its sphere, demand too much. Even many farm products....are being made unnecessarily expensive to the consumer because the market is controlled by trusts which do not pay any too much to the producers, the farmers, but drain the consumer as completely as possible. If, now, the farmers of the country go ahead organizing the contemplated trust in farm products, the result will necessarily be that people will find it next to impossible to raise the money required to pay for the farm products. In other words, living will be made difficult, if not impossible.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 27, 1909.

INSPECTION OF FOODS

(Editorial)

During the present session of Congress, Senator McCumber and Congressman Gronna of North Dakota have resumed their efforts in behalf of federal inspection of foods. The proposal has been recommended for adoption by the appropriate committee in the Senate.

As matters are now there is no uniform system of inspection and grading of foods. The gradation scale may be different in different states for the same type of produce, as is the case with wheat, for example. This is a great hindrance to commerce and trade, especially with foreign countries, and the loss as a rule hits our farmers. The proposal by McCumber will correct this evil by assigning the task of inspection to the Federal Government, which would then establish a uniform scale of gradation for the various kinds of produce.

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It would seem logical for all the dealers in produce to support this proposal since uniform inspection would make buying and selling easier. Yet the National Board of Trade, which recently met in Washington, adopted a resolution opposing the McCumber proposal. It is, however, quite significant that the main arguments against the proposal were of a political nature. It was pointed out that the proposed measure would be unconstitutional, and in addition, the cry of centralization was raised.

This scarecrow, however, does not frighten people as much as before. The people are no longer afraid that the government will devour individual liberty. If there is anything which the Federal Government can do better than the separate states, it is generally conceded that it is wiser to leave it to the Federal Government; for this is, in any event, better than having the matter taken care of badly or not at all.

The resolution adopted by the National Board of Trade against the McCumber

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proposal is in reality a proof of the value and the timeliness of the McCumber plan.

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RICH TAX DODGERS

(Editorial)

The tax assessment in Greater New York for 1909 presents us with the following millionaires: Andrew Carnegie, \$5,000,000; William K. Vanderbilt, \$1,000,000; John D. Rockefeller, \$2,500,000; Clifford V. Brokaw, \$1,500,000; Ida Hagler, \$2,000,000; Lilla Gilbert, \$1,500,000; Margaret O. Sage, \$5,000,000; Florence G. Sotterwhite, \$1,000,000; Alice G. Vanderbilt \$1,000,000; Gladys Vanderbilt, \$1,000,000.

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Everybody knows that the above statements of wealth are incorrect. New York has a far greater number of millionaires, and the rich people mentioned own far more than they have reported. Here we find, as elsewhere in the country, that the people who own the most are the worst tax dodgers. If the rich



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people in this country paid their proportionate part of the tax burdens, then would all the cities and all other municipalities have plenty of money for their undertakings, and the large fortunes would not grow so dangerously large as is the case now.

Only ten millionaires in New York, four men and six women! This proves among other things that the women are not as devoid of a sense of duty as are the men. The God-fearing John D. Rockefeller owns no more than one half as much as Margaret O. Sage! Things must have moved rather badly for the old man of late. Of course he has an income of forty million dollars per year merely from his shares in the Standard Oil Company, and besides he is probably earning a few pennies here and there on odd investments. But his report to the tax assessors shows that his slight income does not help him much. Our sympathy to the poor old man!

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Skandinaven, Sept. 13, 1907

TEMPORARY DEFEAT

The telephone franchise was slated to be forced through at the special meeting of the city council last night, but at the last minute the aldermen lost courage and the plan failed. This seems to indicate that public criticism is carrying some weight even though certain of the aldermen have skin as difficult to penetrate as an elephant's hide.

It has been said that the foremost advocates of the new charter used their influence to gain postponement. They feared that the acceptance now, of the monstrous ordinance, in spite of the general protest against the "deal", might arouse the public anger to such a degree that it might spell the defeat of the charter also. If the new charter is adopted, the people may have a chance to vote on the telephone franchise, and the strategy was that, by postponing the voting on the



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franchise till after the charter vote, support might be gained for the charter.

Skandinaven believes that the advocates of the charter are mistaken in this reasoning. It would be folly for the voters to support the new charter for such a reason. If the new charter cannot win on its own merit, it should be defeated. If a voter finds the charter unacceptable in itself, then, of course, he must not favor it on account of some entirely extraneous matter.

The telephone people have suffered temporary defeat, but they will renew their attack with increased vigor. They will utilize the time at their disposal to attempt to make certain their victory when the matter comes before the city council once more. It is necessary that the opponents be equally alert. The voters need to let their respective aldermen know what they demand in regard to the franchise.



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As everybody knows, there is a certain number of aldermen who are not concerned about the will of the people. These aldermen, fortunately, form a minority. The majority will not dare disregard the will of the people; they realize that the people are in earnest. It depends upon the attitude of the voters whether this "robber-franchise" is to be accepted by the city council. Let the voters demand that their respective aldermen vote against the franchise, and the franchise will fall.



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Skandinaven, Sept. 12, 1907.

FOGGY BACKGROUND

(Editorial)

The fate of the telephone ordinance was to be decided by the City Council this afternoon. When the aldermen about half past one o'clock began to gather in the corridors of the City Hall, it was easy to note that the atmosphere was tense. And when the meeting had got underway, it was not long before the bitterest fight in the Council for many years was in full swing. Accusations were hurled back and forth, and it was not necessary to be a psychologist to realize that some of the aldermen were inclined to think that certain of their fellow members in the Council were not acting merely with the interests of the people in view. Several quite open intimations were heard that the methods used by the telephone company in gaining votes were not above reproach.

One of the aldermen, a leader in the opposition against the franchise but one

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who would prefer not to have his name mentioned, said to a reporter for Skandinaven:

"The less said about this matter, the better. Anybody can see that things are not on the level. The friends of the ordinance will do everything possible to get the matter through today, and the haste and arbitrariness displayed are cause for thought. The opponents of the ordinance will do their utmost to prevent this franchise steal; anybody can see that if the franchise is granted in its present form, the city will be robbed of many thousands of dollars annually."

At the time when Skandinaven was going to press, the fight was still at its height, with no definite indications as to who were ahead. The proponents of the ordinance thought, however, that by making a few concessions they could win over the majority of the aldermen to accede to the granting of the franchise. The opponents, under the leadership of Alderman Snow, also fought hard, however. Amendment after amendment was moved and strongly urged by the opponents of the

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ordinance. Some of these amendments were significant; the only value of certain others was that they caused delay, the hope of those who made the proposals being that the City Council might become weary of the whole matter, and at such time the opponents of the franchise would unite in a motion to postpone further consideration till after the election, when the fate of the charter is to be voted on. At least twenty-five of the aldermen present spoke determinedly against the granting of a franchise at the present time.

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Skandinaven, Aug. 13, 1907.

THE STOCK MARKET CRISIS

(Editorial)

The strike of the telegraphers broadened quickly Monday, and as a result there was further decline in the stock and other markets. The strike is placing great obstacles in the way of business which demands speedy negotiation and quick decision, and as a consequence, many withdrew from the market for the time being. Those, who under normal conditions would be buying wheat or stocks, do not buy, and those who have bought hurry to sell. When everybody wants to sell, and nobody wants to buy, there is, of course, a decline in values. There was a general and quite heavy decline on Monday, and it is well to be prepared for more of the same type.

The leaders in great companies are blaming President Roosevelt for the condition of the stock market. The principal among them, John D. Rockefeller, has just expressed his opinion on the situation, and as he probably represents

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the opinion current in leading financial circles, his words are of general interest.

"The policies of the government in regard to the large corporations of various types can have only one result," he said; "those kind of policies will ruin the country and bring financial depression all around."

The country already has experienced a good deal of this since a large company with a limited number of shareholders was given a maximum fine. The consequence was loss of confidence, and this caused the decline of the stock market, tightened the money market, and created fear for the future.

What will be the result of similar attacks on other corporations with thousands of stockholders all over the country, among whom are a multitude of widows and fatherless children? There is but one answer. The present situation will become infinitely worse. Any man of common sense will realize that.

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A further step. The country is already drifting toward the financial rocks. Confidence has been lost, and confidence is the foundation for all prosperity. Induce confidence, and nothing can stop the wheels of activity. With confidence lost, everything stops automatically. Everybody puts his money in his vault, and the wheels of business stops."

Such is the view, held by the king of trusts and finance. It does not hurt to learn the attitude taken by the circles for whom he may be considered spokesman. Any one of us will realize that there is a good deal of truth in Mr. Rockefeller's statement; but on the other hand everyone knows that those people may have a one sided view of the matter. That Rockefeller may see dark clouds everywhere is quite reasonable; a fine of twenty-nine million dollars is no joke. But it must be remembered that the same anthem has sounded from that same camp every time a great and necessary reform has been suggested. Rockefeller, and his group, do not look to the future with confidence and equanimity, unless they be permitted to have their own way in everything; in other words, only if the money power and the corporations are

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permitted to rule, do they admit that things are all right. These powers have been permitted to rule too long and too completely, and the government is busy nowadays cutting away some of the evil growths resulting from their unhealthy rule. The operation may be painful, but it is necessary if the people are to become masters in their own house. The people realize this and arewilling to endure the pain caused by the surgeon's knife.

Besides, it is probable that a decline in stock prices would have occurred under any circumstances. Stock gambling moves in waves, the prices have been advancing, and a recession was to be expected. Quite naturally it came now in conjunction with the Standard Oil fine and it is quite probable that the fine and related matters may have speeded up the recession. But the business conditions in the country are healthy, and there is reason to believe that the decline will not be as serious as predicted by Rockefeller. It is, however, a wise policy for everybody to be prepared for the worst while at the same time hoping for the best.

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THE TELEPHONE ORDINANCE

(Editorial)

The City Council did not come to a final decision in the telephone matter before the arrival of summer with its vacations, and the general opinion seemed to be that further consideration of the question ought to be delayed till fall.

Suddenly Mayor Busse stepped forward, however, proposing that a flat rate of \$125 per year for business telephones be incorporated in the ordinance.

The telephone company has continually fought this, but since it was evident that the committee would second Mayor Busse's proposal, the company declared that it would accept the rate. As now altered, the ordinance would permit a flat rate service or a measured service, according to the telephone user's preference.

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At the discussion of the matter in committee it appeared that the majority now had changed its attitude and was ready to adopt the ordinance at once, including the proposed change.

Alderman Sitts objected strongly, mentioning other changes that ought to be made, but the committee majority had evidently made its final decision. Twice it voted to recommend the ordinance for adoption.

This sudden change in attitude is curious. There is no need at all of pushing the matter through just now. There is no need of hurry. The city and the people of the city would lose nothing by having the decision postponed till fall. The people would not, to say the least, get a worse bargain then:

The company would not be so eager to submit if it did not find the ordinance completely satisfactory, and time should be given to the telephone users to find out whether or not the ordinance is fully satisfactory for them also.

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Arguments, however, will hardly influence the majority of the City Council, and it appears that the ordinance will be passed in its present form.

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HIDING LIKE A THIEF

(Editorial)

John D. Rockefeller and others of the leading men of the Standard Oil Company have been summoned by Judge Landis to make explanations in the Federal Court in Chicago. As the readers know, a case against Standard Oil Company of Indiana has been under consideration in Judge Landis' Court resulting in judgement against the company. It has been claimed, however, that the Indiana Company is merely a branch of the great trust, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and before Judge Landis determines the amount of the fine, he wishes to be informed on this point. Nobody can give better information here than the leading men in the New Jersey Company, and Judge Landis had them summoned to testify in the case.

What, now does John D. Rockefeller do, this good man who preaches about the sinfulness

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of the world, and who gives much money to churches and schools? Does he take the first train to Chicago to save the court the trouble of summoning him? As a law-obedient citizen, will he do his best to get the needed information before the court? Not at all! John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world sneaks away so that the sheriff and his men shall not be able to find him.

When a law criminal has broken a law he will usually try to escape the consequences of his act by running into hiding. The servants of law hunt him and he flees from place to place like a hunted beast, seeking refuge in any place seeming to give promise.

John D. Rockefeller and many of the rich men of this country class themselves among the lowest of criminals in this respect. Claiming that they are running their business for the good of the people they insist, when some law interferes with their activity, that the law is unconstitutional or anyway so foolish that it cannot be

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executed without doing enormous damage. It might be imagined that they would gladly appear, then in the courts in order to prove that they are right. Instead, they flee as common criminals, and if caught they seek refuge in every possible subterfuge in the witness chair.

Our greatest money lords are playing a miserable role in these matters. Their infractions of law may call forth a kind of admiration on account of the magnitude of the actions involved. But when the rich law-defiers slink from place to place like common thieves, in order to escape from the process server, then they cannot escape the general contempt of the people. As President Roosevelt said, "they are undesirable citizens."

Skandinaven, June 9, 1907.

ON THE ALTAR OF THE IRON HORSE

(Editorial)

Hardly a day passes without human life being sacrificed at the railroad crossings in Chicago. Frequently several such accidents occur in one day; during the past week six people were killed in one day. A far larger number are being injured. Perhaps most of the maimed persons seen on the streets are people who have been injured at the railroad crossings.

Accidents at crossings will continue to happen as long as the tracks through the city are not elevated. But most of them could be prevented through a better guarding system by the railroads. Much has been done of late in the direction of elevating the tracks, and at a multitude of crossings it is no longer necessary to keep watch. Why not move the flagmen thus released to other crossings where no watch is kept now?

The city has the right to compel the roads to keep watch where needed, and if the coroner and the coroner's jury used their wits there would soon be

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the necessary number of watchmen at the crossings. No consideration should be given to the railroads' contention that it is too expensive to keep watch. The roads have had a number of good years, and the only complaint of late has been that the traffic has been so enormous that the roads could not cope with it. It is therefore no use trying to argue that the companies cannot afford keeping watch at dangerous crossings.

But human life is cheap in America, especially the lives of humble people. The life of a workingman is about the cheapest article in the country. Therefore, we will probably for a long time yet continue to read day by day the sad news of people sacrificed on the altar of the Iron Horse in Chicago.

Skandinaven, June 2, 1907.

THE TELEPHONE ORDINANCE

(Editorial)

For several months now, representatives of the Chicago Telephone Company and the appropriate committee of the City Council have been working on a new ordinance to extend the franchise of the Company, and to determine its rights and duties. They have now agreed upon an ordinance, and a digest of the regulations contained in it has recently been published in certain newspapers at the expense of the company.

The Chicago Telephone Company is one of the worst monopolies which the people of the city have to contend with. The cost of telephones could, and ought to, be comparatively low in Chicago, where it is easy and inexpensive to construct lines, and where the Company has secured an immense business which shows a marked increase every year. But instead of being inexpensive or reasonable, the telephone service here is more expensive than in most localities. The fact is that the company obtained the franchise it desired;

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a pliant City Council said "Aye" and "Amen" to everything the Company asked for, and the latter was not modest in its demands.

The plundering of its customers by the Telephone Company during all these years has been the object of general anger on the part of the people. But what could be done? The ordinance tied the hands of the people, and the Company could do as it pleased. Patiently people have waited for the time when the Company needed a new franchise, hoping that a more equitable arrangement could then be made. The present franchise will expire soon, and a proposal for a new franchise, as we have stated above, is ready for consideration by the City Council.

We hope that the City Council will take its time in considering the proposal. The Company and its agents are trying to convince the people that an ordinance such as that proposed will bring about a great decrease in expenses for all those who have telephones. But the decrease in expenses is merely apparent. In fact, if the proposed ordinance is passed, telephone service will be far more expensive than at present in many cases, especially for the poorer

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classes. To adopt the ordinance as proposed would be unjust to the great majority of telephone users in Chicago.

Under no circumstances should the proposal be adopted in its present form. Most of the aldermen voting for the ordinance as proposed would thereby sign their own political death warrants, for it will not take long for the people to find out what it really means and what its real purpose is.

There is no hurry in this matter. Of course, the Telephone Company is anxious to get the matter settled. The old franchise is about to expire, and the Company is anxious to get a new strangle hold on the people's throats. But there is no good reason why the people should be in a hurry to get strangled. There is plenty of capital in Chicago for telephone installation at reasonable rates. Let the matter rest. After a while, it will be found that the present telephone company will be eager to get a new franchise on conditions which will secure reasonable rates for the people.

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THE PRESIDENT ON THE RAILROADS

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt's Decoration Day speech in Indianapolis has stirred the attention here and abroad to an unusual degree. It is not easy for a man who speaks as much and as often as President Roosevelt to say anything new, or to repeat what has been said before in a manner which compels people to listen. But the whole country has been listening to the latest speech by the President although it is merely a resume of statements he has made on earlier occasions concerning the railroad question, or, rather, about the relation of the federal government to the railroad corporations.

In a matter like this, two objectives must be kept in view. First, illegal actions by the railroad corporations, in the past, must be punished; second, necessary reforms must be undertaken and carried through in such a manner as to disturb the business life of the nation as little as possible, and avoiding

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interference with the healthy development of the railroad systems of the country. In his speech, the president discusses both these phases of the question. He repeats, what he has often emphasized before, that the government is not carrying on a war against railroads or railroad men who are striving to obey the laws and to conduct the railroad business for the benefit of the people and the shareholders instead of making them the playthings of Wall Street speculators. He states that the vast majority of railroad men in the country are capable and honest men, and that our railroads as a whole, in spite of the many instances of abuse and of infractions of the law, are worth more than the total of their stock value and their mortgages.

Money is needed for improvements, and people may safely invest their money for such purposes, if only they have assurance that the money is to be used for the right end.

The objective of these statements was to put at ease the financial interests here and abroad, and it is evident that the objective has been reached.

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But at the same time the President took a forward step in regard to the question of governmental control of the railroads. He declared that such control must be intensified and extended by new laws. First of all, the government must get reliable information about the actual value of the roads. Second, the government must supervise the refinancing of the railroads in order to ascertain that the new capital is used for new buildings and other improvements, and for nothing else.

The national government should supervise the railroads as closely as it now supervises the national banks. Mr. Roosevelt is not at all doubting the power of the congress to enact laws necessary to this end. The constitutional authorization for this he finds in the paragraph giving the congress the right to build and supervise post roads. Since all the railroads are mail carriers, the railroads belong, according to the president, in the category of post roads. This view was expressed some time ago, by an attorney in Louisiana. As is easily seen, it is very broad in its applications. The President has adopted this view, and it

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is probable that the majority in the cabinet share his opinion on the matter.

As regards the question of new legislation concerning control of the railroads, the President's speech in Indianapolis is more far reaching than any of his earlier utterances. It is evident that the cry from Wall Street has not intimidated him, that he is not minded to stop half ways, but that he will continue his course, as hitherto. And it is a remarkable fact that the most prominent railroad men in the country are in agreement with him. This shows what a radical change has taken place in the conception of these questions in but a few years. One railroad president declares that nine-tenths of the people are in agreement with the President. We believe his is right.

The conviction is also speedily gaining ground that Federal control must supersede State control completely in this matter. Divided control can only breed weakness and confusion. There are many who still cling to the old doctrine of state rights, but their number is dwindling. If we are to get uniform, systematic, vigorous, and able control of our railroads, the states must retreat. Even in the south, this view is gradually being accepted.

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This presidential speech will form the centre of the platform at the coming election. The railroad policy - is the dividing issue.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. CO., 1905, pp. 248-498.

(SHEET METAL BUSINESS GROWS)

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Architectural Sheet Metal Ornaments, shows the new factory home of William Thoresen, the manufacturer of sheet metal ornaments, signs, etc. He is located at 419-21 West North Avenue, Chicago near Robey Street and Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago. Those interested in such work will find a large and varied selection of new art and attractive designs for all building purposes and signs. Mr. Thoresen was formerly a cornice maker but took up the metal ornament work when he engaged in business for himself in 1893.

He came to America in 1879. He was born in Christiania, Norway, Sept. 20, 1867. He was apprenticed to Price & Kaufman to learn cornice work. At eighteen he had mastered his trade and was offered the foremanship in one of the largest cornice shops in Chicago. He started in business for himself at 816 North Western Avenue. He was favored by securing a contract for all the cornice work for the Board of Education and in the meantime Mr. Thoresen had devoted a great deal of study and designing of metal ornaments. In 1897 he

A.E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 248-498.

(SHEET METAL BUSINESS GROWS)

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abandoned the cornice business and devoted all his facilities to the making of sheet metal ornaments. The demand for these ornaments increased so much that Mr. Thoresen was obliged to seek larger quarters, and to meet his requirements he erected a new building at 419-21 West North Avenue. The family resides at 50 Columbia Street.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 9, 1902.

WPA FILE 30275

A STREET RAILWAY TRUST

(Editorial in English)

And now it is a street railway trust. A traction combine with a capital of one third of a billion dollars is reported to be forming for the purpose of acquiring and controlling the traction interests in the six largest cities of the United States. The Whitney-Elkins-Widener-Ryan syndicate is the prime mover in the premises, and as a matter of course, the great trust builder, J. P. Morgan, has been consulted.

The rich men of the country have been paving the way for socialism at a rapid rate in recent years. The result of the combined efforts of all socialist agitators in the land dwindles into insignificance compared with the powerful impression made upon the public mind by the steel trust and other gigantic combinations. Socialistic teachers have been quick to point to these monster concerns as practical illustrations of the truth of the socialistic doctrine that competition has outlived its usefulness.

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But of all trusts a street railway combine would be the most powerful propagator of practical socialism. The people of American cities are jealous of their rights of home rule, especially as regards the control of "public utilities". Even now a large number of people who disclaim any sympathy with socialistic teachings favor municipal ownership, with or without municipal operation, as the best settlement of the street railway problem. In the opinion of a majority of thinking and well-informed people such a solution would be very unwise and fraught with disaster--at least under the prevailing condition of local politics in our large cities. But should a street railway trust begin to acquire control of the traction lines in one city after another, leaving a murky wake of corruption behind it, "public ownership" would at once become the leading issue in municipal politics and a prominent factor in state and national affairs; and the result would probably become public property before the people were ready to manage them properly and well.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 9, 1902.

Gentlemen who are in the trust building business are not supposed to consult the wishes of the people to any great extent. But if the promoters of the street railway combine are wise they must see that this particular trust is likely to challenge public sentiment as no other combination has done, and that it may arouse a hurricane of public wrath that will crush and shatter even billion-dollar combines as if they were mere cardboard houses.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1902.

MR. SCHWAB AT MONTE CARLO

(Editorial in English)

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is in Europe at the present and has put in a week at Monte Carlo, probably for the purpose of studying the business methods in vogue at that famous, or infamous, industrial establishment. With the respect due to a trust king the cable has faithfully chronicled his daily winnings and losses for the edification of the American people. It appears that Mr. Schwab has been pursuing his studies in up-to-date gambling with his customary energy and success; the climax was reached on Sunday when he is said to have performed the feat of breaking the bank in addition to the Sabbath.

At the request of Andrew Carnegie, his associate in the steel corporation, Mr. Schwab has cabled a denial of the report of his "sensational gambling." This denial, which amounts to an admission of the fact of gambling, is not

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 16, 1902.

likely to prove satisfactory to the hard-headed Scot who, whatever may have been his faults, does not owe his success to gambling, but to hard, unremitting work.

Mr. Schwab is a man of a radically different type. His industry and ability cannot be doubted; but the country is full of able men who have not been so successful as Mr. Schwab simply because they have not been favored with equal opportunities. The truth is that the career of Mr. Schwab is interwoven with the element of chance or "luck". His first substantial promotion was due to the accident of a sympathetic voice and a taking rendering of popular songs that fell soft and soothing upon the ears of his chief, the sick steel king, Carnegie. Since then his rise has been rapid until he was placed at the head of the gigantic steel trust.

Since his elevation to the presidency of the steel corporation, Mr. Schwab has



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avored the people with his views upon important public questions. He has instructed young men how to achieve success--permitting them to believe that the instructions were merely the epitomized lessons of his own life. Before numerous gatherings of businessmen he has discussed modern industrial conditions, especially the principles and merits of concentration and combination. Upon his return from Europe he will be in position to enrich and spice his discourses with illustrations of his experiences at Monte Carlo. Knowing, as every thinking man does, that gambling in any form is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of young men, Mr. Schwab may emphasize this truth by pointing to himself as the conspicuous exception. And when he again speaks to businessmen on trusts, he may, with his Monte Carlo lessons fresh in his mind, truthfully say that, while Monte Carlo is the greatest gambling trust in the world, the modern industrial trusts, as organized and conducted in the United States and other countries, present the strongest and most perfect union of advanced methods in gambling and business. And should anybody be rash enough to dispute his assertion he might appeal for succor

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to his worthy colleague and rival, John W. Gates of Chicago, who knows perhaps as much about trust making and gambling as Mr. Schwab himself.

But the people who behold these great captains of industry stake, upon the turn of a card, thousands of dollars that they have not earned in the sweat of their brows--they may say, with Mr. Heire, the unique character in Ibsen's play, "The League of Youth," "It is a great comfort to see your money so well spent."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 22, 1901.

CORPORATIONS AND THE JURY
(Editorial)

Attorney Charles M. Hardy....presented a remarkable statement in his speech of defense in court last Friday.

"....Jury bribery," he said, "is taking place right along in Cook County. I do not know whether the corporations have formed a trust for the purpose of perpetrating this crime, but it looks that way. I do not believe that there is a single railroad or streetcar company, having cases here in court, which does not bribe or try to bribe juries. A lawyer risks his reputation when he works for these companies."

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If Mr. Hardy is right -- and there is reason to believe that he is well informed -- the jury system in Cook County is rotten to the core. "All the corporations bribe juries or try to do so." This is spoken of as an everyday occurrence -- a situation with which everybody is familiar.



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The greatest danger that threatens our society is the disdain of the powerful corporations for law and justice. The people cannot and will not, in the long run, stand for the bartering of justice for money. If the great corporations cannot or will not obey the laws of this country, the people will be compelled to put on the thumb screws even though the end were to be that the government be compelled to go further in its control of semi-public companies than most of us wish at this time. If companies which are supposed to be the servants of the people attempt to dictate the laws of the land and the judgments in court, then it becomes clear to anybody that danger is lurking. The practical question is, will the people act forcefully, prudently, and moderately before it becomes too late?



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 4, 1901.

ROOSEVELT'S ROUSING MESSAGE

(Editorial in English)

President Roosevelt's first message to Congress is a true reflex of the man himself; it is sincere, vigorous, able, broad-gauged, patriotic. It is a model of healthy conservatism and dignity, yet the spirit of buoyant progress breathes through every line of its terse and vigorous English. On some questions the President takes advanced ground, but he carries the reader with him by the force of his convincing logic. In his treatment of all public questions that come within the scope of the message, he is frank, straightforward, and courageous. On the whole the message is an exceptionally valuable contribution to the discussion of the leading issues of today. It may be confidently asserted that it will take rank among the distinguished state papers of America.

....He gives a clear and true definition of anarchy as an enemy of any and all forms of social order, good or bad. Existing legislation does not furnish society adequate protection against this new danger; and the President



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recommends, among other things, that the federal courts be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man in the line of succession to the presidency. But the President goes further. He brands, and justly so, anarchy as a crime against the whole human race. It follows that, like manstealing and piracy, it should be made an offense against the law of nations, and be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. In recent years several tentative efforts have been made to enlist all nations in a common war upon anarchy. Thus far such attempts have been barren of tangible results. President Roosevelt's advocacy of international co-operation in this matter is assured of a cordial response in other countries and is likely to lead to definite action.

The President next devotes his attention to the "trust question", which is discussed in a broad and comprehensive manner. The industrial development has been so rapid and momentous that the old laws which were good enough in the time of our fathers are no longer sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Hence we are confronted with a new social problem, which we must face with wisdom and courage. The President emphasizes



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the danger and ineffectiveness of rash and crude legislation. On the other hand, modern industrial life presents grave evils such as overcapitalization, which should be and can be corrected.

The first prerequisite to an intelligent and effective dealing with this problem is full knowledge, which can only be gained through full publicity. The next step is to make all corporations doing an interstate business subject to the control of the nation. In this way, the President believes, we shall be able, not to prevent the combination and concentration of wealth -- which is not desired by public opinion -- but to control the large corporations so as to safeguard the rights of the people.

A very interesting chapter of the message deals with the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. The people agree with the President that this question is of large and growing importance, and that in dealing with this problem we must bear in mind that we are building for future generations. They



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are also in thorough agreement with his policy, national ownership and control of the water supplies, reservoirs, and canals. It is safe to say that the President's broad and enlightened policy on this question will be accepted by the people as the safest and best course to be pursued. No part of the message surpasses the discussion of the arid land question in lofty, farseeing, and inspiring statesmanship.

The President is opposed to a general revision of the tariff law at the present time and says so in unequivocal language. He is a firm believer in reciprocity as the "handmaiden of protection" and recommends suitable reciprocity arrangements as a means of securing a needed extension of our foreign markets.

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Before taking his oath of office the President gave the people a solemn pledge to follow faithfully in the steps of his predecessor. Though he himself en-



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joyed the confidence of the people in a marked degree, the wise declaration allayed the apprehensions even of the timid. He has faithfully kept that pledge in every particular; but his message is the most conspicuous and emphatic assurance of an unbroken continuity of policy. It has established the new president securely in the confidence of his countrymen; they all know now that the "rough rider" is not only a dashing but also a wise leader--not only a courageous and able, but also a safe, president.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 27, 1901.

TAXES AND TRUSTS

(Editorial in English)

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The widespread hostility to trusts is rooted largely in the manifest purpose of great corporations to evade their share of taxation. The "trusts", considered purely as industrial agencies, would be discussed more calmly and with less hostility by the public if the people were convinced that the gigantic corporations could be depended upon to assume their part of the public burdens. They never fail to invoke the law when their rights are threatened, and due protection is never denied them; in fact, some people are under the impression that the rights of property, especially corporate property, are held more precious and sacred by our courts than are the rights of men. This may be a prejudiced view. But the people are not mistaken in their firm belief that corporations generally pay much less than their just portion of the taxes.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 27, 1901.

If managers of great corporations would adopt a broader and less selfish policy the interests entrusted to their charge would be safer, as they would rest upon a foundation of justice which is now lacking. It is true of corporations no less than of individuals that, in the long run, honesty is the best policy. In the present temper of the people, corporations will not be safe from attack so long as they attempt to shirk their duties to the people. If they are slow to move, the people will rise some day and call to account not only public servants who sell their rights but also those who buy them. When their wrath is once aroused the people may go too far; but the blame will be upon somebody else. Injustice and wrongs always expose society to serious disturbances and dangers. Just taxation is the very foundation of social stability and safety, as unjust taxation is the mainspring of social discontent and upheavals.

Let the corporations share the public burdens with the people upon equal terms, and they need not be concerned about the safety of their interests, but may then confidently look to the people for full and fair protection.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 5, 1901.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS

(Editorial in English)

A great speech by a true American to true Americans on true Americanism--that is the pith and moment of Theodore Roosevelt's address. To Roosevelt, himself a strong and healthy man, the American pioneer is the ideal of vigorous manhood; and speaking as he did, in a pioneer state, to an audience of hardy home-makers, he could not but be impressed with the magnificent illustration of progress before him and the character of the people of the northern states.

"You are," he said, "typical Americans, for you have done the great, the characteristic, the typical work of our American life. In making homes and carving out careers for yourselves and your children, you have built up America. Throughout our history the success of the home-maker has been



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but another name for the upbuilding of the nation. The men who with ax in the forest and pick in the mountains and plow on the prairies pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness have given the definite shape to our nation. They have shown the qualities of daring, endurance, and farsightedness, of eager desire for victory and stubborn refusal to accept defeat, which go to make up the essential manliness of the American character. Above all they have recognized in practical form the fundamental law of success in American life--the law of worthy work, the law of high, resolute endeavor. We have but little room among our people for the timid, the irresolute, and the idle; and it is no less true that there is scant room in the world at large for the nation with mighty thews that dares not be great."

The marvelous development of the country has brought the people face to face with fresh tasks and new duties. Only by approaching them in the genuine pioneer spirit, with true courage and resolution, can we hope to succeed.



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We could not shirk our new "world duties" if we would, nor would we disregard them if we could. But the most difficult of all problems now confronting the American people arises from the rapid centralization of wealth. Roosevelt is alive to the danger threatening from this source and is ready to adopt new policies, if need be, for the protection of the man against the dollar. His utterances upon this point are suggestive, significant, and inspiring. He said in part:

"It is not only highly desirable, but necessary that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of the workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience, and will do right only under the fear of punishment.

"Nor can legislation stop only with what are termed labor questions. The



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vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and nation toward them. Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or we down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the state, and if necessary, the nation has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creations, particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist so that it may be invoked if the need arises."

This is exactly the position of all patriotic and sane citizens upon the question of trusts. Only upon one condition can the public hostility to trusts be allayed: that the great combinations be made subject to effective

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control by the people as represented by the states and the nation. Though a multitude of trust laws have been enacted, the people realize that the last word of legislation has not yet been said and that it cannot be delayed. And the people believe that the leadership of Roosevelt offers the surest guaranty of wise and effective trust legislation. They have implicit confidence in his judgment and courage, knowing that he never flinches in the face of the enemies of the country, whether they be lawless millionaires, or mobs. They know that he says what he means and will do what he says. His leadership would inspire the people with fresh faith in their own power and spur lawmakers to vigorous action. And they will confer the leadership upon him, no matter what party bosses may do or not do. Roosevelt is the proper choice for President in 1904, and the people will take care of his nomination and election.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug.11, 1901.

THE WORST OF THEM ALL

What will probably turr out to be one of the most famous trusts in the country has just been organized by the undertakers and liverymen in Chicago. These gentlemen who minister to our wants at important stages during our journey from the cradle to the grave, have formed a compact organization for the purpose of enhancing the value of their service. It includes all undertakers and liverymen in the city except twenty-five who are left to choose between going into the trust or going out of business.

To begin with, the prices for livery service at christenings, weddings, and funerals have been increased materially, from twenty-five to forty per cent; but as the trust is master of the field there is no telling when the increase will stop.

Opinions may differ as to the merits and demerits of trusts in general, but



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there can be no reasonable doubt as to the dangerous character of the undertakers' and liverymen's trust. In point of wealth it cannot be compared with such giant combines as, for instance, the United States Steel Corporation; but as it affects the spiritual as well as the material welfare of the people, it is a greater menace to society. Just think of it! While we send out missionaries to convert and baptize heathens, a monopolistic coterie of fe low citizens have decreed an all but prohibitory tax upon baptism of our own children! Our swains and maidens show a growing disinclination to marry because they think they cannot afford to enjoy the bliss of marriage; and in the face of such a serious condition the cost of weddings is increased! And what shall we say about funerals? They were already so expensive that only well-to-do people could indulge in the luxury of up-to-date funeral arrangements, and yet forty per cent is to be added to the price of decent burials.

But this is not all. Following in the footsteps of other famous combinations, this odious trust is likely to extend itself at both ends as it were. We



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may expect the midwives to form an affiliated body, while cemetery owners and sextons will not be slow to organize at the other end--thus adding to the perplexities of entering the world and to the difficulties of leaving it. It is perfectly clear that under such conditions only rich people can afford to be born and to die. But let us hope that the eventual decrease of business may check the greed of the trust and that rival concerns may enter the field and save mankind by salutary competition.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1900.

THE DEMOCRATS AND TRUSTS

(Editorial)

Colonel Bryan and all the rest of the Democrats seek to make people believe that trusts are a result of the protective tariff; that the Republicans are protecting the trusts and that the Democrats would demolish the trusts if only Colonel Bryan could be elected president. If anybody feels inclined to believe any of this, let him take a look at the list given below of corporations which in everyday conversation are called trusts. The list shows the time of organization of the trusts in question, and also their capital in shares and bonds. Only corporations having capital of ten million dollars or more are included. The list is as follows:

Corporations	When Organized .	Bonds, Shares
Standard Oil Co.....	1872	\$97,250,000
National Wall Paper Co.....	1879	35,431,500
American Cotton Oil Co.....	1883	33,593,700
Chicago Reef Combine.....	1885	Not Known



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Western Elevator Assn.....	1886	\$15,000,000
Coal, Iron and R. R. Co. (Tenn.)	1887	30,000,000
American Linseed Oil Co.....	1887	.....	28,500,000
American Spirits Co.....	1887	.....	36,935,300
American Sugar Co.....	1887	.....	37,000,000
Electric Storage Battery Co....	1888	.....	18,450,000
Diamond Match Co.....	1889	.....	11,000,000
National Salt Co.....	1889	.....	12,000,000
Agricultural Chemical Co.....	1890	.....	50,000,000
National Starch Co.....	1890	.....	11,605,900
American Tobacco Co.....	1890	.....	51,080,000
American Window Glass Co.....	1890	.....	30,000,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.....	1891	,.....	10,000,000
Westinghouse Electric Co.....	1891	.....	16,483,950
Anaconda Copper Co.....	1891	30,000,000
National Lead Co.....	1891	29,322,003
Chicago Brew and Malt Co.....	1891	22,089,000



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Sperry Flour Co. (Cal.).....	1892	\$10,000,000
U. S. Rubber Co.....	1892	52,191,000
American School Furniture Co.	1892	11,500,000
Fuel and Iron Co. (Col.).....	1892	.....	20,857,000
General Electric Co.....	1892	.....	26,543,000
U. S. Leather Co.....	1893	.....	130,388,000
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.....	1893	.....	28,722,000
Union Typewriter Co.....	1893	.....	18,015,000
American Electric Heat Co....	1893	.....	10,000,000
California Winemaker's Co....	1894	.....	10,000,000
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co.....	1894	.....	25,050,000
Consolidated Ice Co.....	1895	.....	11,255,000
American Sewing Machine Co...	1895	10,000,000
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.....	1895	30,000,000



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Standard Rope Co.....	1896	\$22,412,000
Central Lumber Co. (Cal.).	1896	<u>70,000,000</u>
Total capital.....		\$1,093,881,353

Here are thirty-seven great corporation trusts with a total capital of more than one billion dollars. As the list shows, all of these were organized before McKinley came to the helm. Three of the trusts were functioning when Cleveland first became president; seven were organized during his first term; thirteen during his second term; and most of these while the Wilson law was in force.

Colonel Bryan needs to explain why the Democrats did not do anything to abolish these trusts during the eight years when they were at the helm. He cannot excuse his party by saying that these trusts are better than the others. Several of them are just the kind of corporation which is most obnoxious to the little fellow....Mr. Bryan need also explain how it happens that trusts were organized while the Wilson law was in force, since the Colonel insists that free trade is the antidote to trusts.



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Mr. Bryan will reply, perhaps, that he is not responsible for Grover Cleveland, and that he cannot be judged on the basis of Mr. Cleveland's acts. But in such case, Mr. Bryan needs to explain why he himself did not get after the trusts when he had the chance. Most of them were in full activity when Mr. Bryan was a member of the Congress. As a lawmaker it was Mr. Bryan's duty to do what he could to rid the country of the trusts if he found them bad. There is, however, nothing in the Congressional Record to show that he raised a finger for such purpose. Mr. Bryan is an eloquent man, and he could have opened the eyes of the people for the trust danger if such danger there be; but Mr. Bryan remained silent--completely so.

Now he promises to do wonders in the matter. But if he is to make the people believe his words, then he needs first of all explain why he and the Democratic party did nothing when they had the power and the opportunity. Unless he can explain this inactivity, the people will naturally conclude that his words and promises in the matter at the present time are sheer humbug.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1900.

TRUSTS NOW AND IN THE PAST

(Editorial)

"I do not believe that there is a single trust in our country," said Senator Mark Hanna in a brief speech delivered recently in Chicago. Most people probably considered this statement a jest; others probably thought that Mr. Hanna deliberately was stating a falsehood; while others, again, had to agree that he was right.

In a later address Mr. Hanna informed the public that his Chicago speech had been incorrectly reported by the newspapers. What he did say was that in the legal or commercial sense of the term, there is no trust in existence in the country.

Is Mr. Hanna right? He is, in so far that the great commercial combina-



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tions are no longer trusts in the legal sense of the term. The earliest trusts were organized in such a manner that various corporations which engaged in competitive or related business activities were placed under a common directorship and were then operated in behalf of the public interest. They were trusts in the legal meaning of the term; the term "trust" was rightfully applied to them. This, however, was an illegal form of industrial activity, and after the courts had declared them illegal, these trusts were dissolved. Several years have passed since the last of them was dissolved; even the Standard Oil corporation is not a trust.

The great corporations, however, have merely changed their appearance and names. The modern tendency toward great industrial enterprises cannot be stopped by law. One road may be blocked, but there will be other roads that can be traveled. This has been proven also in the United States. The first consequence of the war against trusts has been not



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less, but greater centralization.

The corporations which could not be legally operated under a common board of directors were simply reorganized into one single corporation. This was perfectly legal. There is no legal limit to the amount of capital that may be owned and used by a corporation, or to the number of factories operated by such a corporation.

By "trust in the commercial sense" is meant a corporation which holds a monopoly of the market in its particular branch of industry. According to Mr. Hanna, there are likewise no trusts in this sense of the word in our country.

Whether he is right or wrong on this point is a question not easily decided. Mr. Hanna is a man of wide acquaintance with the business life of our country, and for this reason he ought to know the subject he is



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discussing. Skandinaven is of the opinion, however, that Mr. Hanna is wrong. It may well be that there is not one single corporation whose monopoly of the market in its particular field is absolute; but there can be no doubt that many corporations have a practical monopoly of the market for the goods they sell, a monopoly quite adequate for the purpose.

It appears to the Skandinaven that the American Cotton Company deserves the name "trust" in the commercial sense of the term. The corporation in question has a capital of seven million dollars, of which three million dollars are in preferred stock at eight per cent. The company owns the only existing machine for the packing of cotton into round bales. The company does not sell its machines but leases them at a high rental. Every producer of cotton and every dealer in cotton is compelled to lease one or more of these machines and to pay the fee demanded by the company.

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There is of course no law against the invention of better machines for the purpose of packing cotton. Until such a machine has been invented, however, the American Cotton Company is a virtual monopoly which, in the opinion of Skandinaven, makes the company a trust in the commercial sense of the word.

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Trusts in the legal sense of the term no longer exist in the United States; in this we do agree. The centralization of industry did not cease with the dissolution of trusts. On the contrary, there is greater centralization than ever before.

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According to the now prevailing usage of the term "trust," the word simply signifies a very large business with considerable influence on the market in its particular field. The trend is decidedly in the direction of con-



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tinued centralization in every country, including our own. As easily
might a law make water run uphill as bring a halt to centralization in busi-
ness.....It is our task to direct this development so that the centralizing
tendency may be of the greatest possible benefit to the people as individuals
and to society as a whole.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 25, 1900.

MANLY SPEECH

(Editorial)

Governor Theodore Roosevelt spoke on September 24 to a large audience at Rawlins, Utah. Among other things he said:

"Without a doubt there are evils in our mighty, intricate, and wonderful industrial system. The large fortunes which have been accumulated by individuals and by corporations have no doubt, frequently been gained through tactics that were not altogether proper. There is every reason why we ought to strive fearlessly and intelligently to abolish such evils; but there is also every reason to go at this work carefully, so that we may not kill the patient while trying to cure the evil.

"Let us approach the work with courage! Never shall I advise timid action.



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But let us give this question careful consideration. And remember: what men in public position are saying must be weighed on the scale of their actions. A pledge made to the people ought to be just as sacred as a pledge made to an individual, and ought to be kept just as faithfully.

"On the other hand, the people ought to demand no more in the way of a promise which cannot be kept from a man in public life, than they would demand from a man in private life. When the people demand pledges or promises of a public man, then they ought to demand that the man in public life explain in what way he will keep those pledges or promises. The people should never demand of their public servants any more than they know those servants can do." These are manly words and sound political morals. There is no attempt to flatter the people in this speech.

Let the reader compare the statements by Roosevelt with the resounding phrases



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of Colonel Bryan, with his eternal acrobatics, and his promises of everything between earth and sky; and he will at once realize the basic difference between these two men. Roosevelt does not flatter; he uses the whip, and rightfully so. He tells the people that they are demanding promises of their public men which cannot be fulfilled. This is true. In doing so the people are tempting weak men to take a false stand. Lies may flatter, and the people try to imagine that they believe the lie, and they reward the eloquent liar with votes and applause. This may continue so long that the people may forget they are dealing with humbug of the most dangerous type.

The cure advocated by Roosevelt is simple: never demand any more in the way of promises of men in public life than you know they are able to keep. Then you may and must demand that they fulfill their promises.

Here is a reform which is much needed, and for which all of us should work.



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It is the paramount issue in this and every other election, and will be until humbug is weeded out by its roots.

A hurrah for Theodore Roosevelt; the man without guile or humbug! He is a man the nation cannot afford to push aside or to lose.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1900.

TRUSTS IN EUROPE

(Editorial)



Trusts are growing and spreading out in Europe about as fast as they are here in the United States. They have, however, not aroused as loud a clamor in Europe as here, on account of the fact that the question has not been drawn into politics in Europe to the same extent as in the United States.

Mr. Wilhelm Berdrow, a careful observer, informs us that the brick, stone, glass, lime, and other great industries in Germany, which have been organized into a few strong combinations, show that this organization is a real blessing for the industries in question; without having derogatory influence as far as the public welfare is concerned. In other words, these combinations have prevented unreasonable competition without markedly increasing the price of the goods. Competition is all right within limits; but there may be too much even

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of a good thing.

Karl Marx once said that "competition is going to destroy competition." He saw clearly enough that if two competitors fight each other until their businesses no longer give any returns, then the weaker of the two must succumb; the victor remains alone in the field, and competition has ceased.

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A German author, writing about trusts in Germany, asserts that these trusts so far have shown prudent moderation in fixing prices, and have given no just cause for complaint. In following this policy they are simply protecting themselves-following the dictates of a natural commercial law. No person, trust, or corporation will be able long to control the distribution of any product if the price is made high enough to make it profitable for any person who might wish to start producing the product.

The European trusts, as a rule, have gained a more or less complete control

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of the production of some articles in certain districts. In doing this they have not quite prevented overproduction, but they have lessened this evil. Frequently the complaint has been put forward against the American trusts, that in order to curtail production and oversupply, they close their factories; thereby depriving thousands of people of the chance to work. Such complaints cannot be leveled against the majority of the European trusts. The custom in Europe is not to close any of the factories controlled by the trust, but to distribute production between the factories. Then every factory producing an article of particularly good quality, is permitted to employ only enough workers as may be needed to meet the demands of the market for that article. In this manner it is possible to keep in operation all the factories connected with the production.

These trusts have not abolished overproduction, but they have lessened the evil; they have not put an end to strikes or solved all the labor questions,



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but they have, however, made some progress in the desired direction.

The experiences of the European trusts emphasizes what has been learned in this country in regard to the advantages which may be gained by business combinations and co-operation. These foreign trusts, however, do not throw much light upon the question of the influence wielded by the trusts in regard to the work and the wages of the employees.

The pay of the European factory worker is, as a rule, woefully small, and there has not been produced sufficient evidence to show that the wages have been either increased or decreased by the merging of thousands of businesses into a few hundred--each directed by a central executive staff.

In Europe they are fully aware of the advantages gained from trusts. If the European trusts had been of derogatory influence instead of the opposite, if

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they had produced evil instead of good, they would not have been tolerated; for the political leaders of the various countries, as well as the leading economists there, are making careful studies of their activities. There are robbers among the trusts--such as combinations holding more water than value. These are detrimental to society and should be destroyed. The world has nothing to fear, however, from an honest combination of capital; only where there is misuse of the power gained through combination, should the government step in to restrain the evildoers.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 10, 1900.

A NEW PHASE OF THE TRUST PROBLEM

(Editorial in English)

The vote in the House of Representatives on the Constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with industrial combinations has revealed a new phase of the complex problem of trusts.

Both parties were already on record as favoring legislation for the suppression of monopolistic combinations. Antitrust laws have been enacted in Republican as well as in Democratic states, and the various Democratic and Republican state platforms adopted in recent years have been pronounced in their hostility to the rapid growth of the trust movement. In 1890 a federal antitrust law was enacted by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President. Although this law was necessarily limited in its scope and faulty in some respects, the Democratic party failed to improve or strengthen it while it had the power to do so during President Cleveland's administration. Since then, however, it



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has been trying to recoup itself by vigorous shouting and by claiming a monopoly on the antitrust sentiment. The solid front presented by the Democrats in Congress to the antitrust amendment will make it rather hard for Democrats to shout, and still harder for the average voter to believe in their sincerity.

It is probable that both parties in Congress, in view of the impending national election, were apt to look at the trust question mainly from the political point of view, while the purely economic aspect of the problem was more or less disregarded. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, charged his opponents with proposing the amendment merely for political effect and made a frantic and most undignified appeal to his party associates to oppose it because it was a "Republican measure". This, however, was only the political scum of a heated debate. The debate went to the bottom of the question from a Constitutional viewpoint and disclosed the opposing parties in their traditional positions: The Democrats stoutly opposing any enlargement of the




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power of Congress as detrimental to the "sovereignty" of the states--and the Republicans ready to confer upon Congress such additional powers as the exigencies of existing conditions and the welfare of the people seemed to demand. The practical unanimity of each party shows that neither, as constituted at present, will or can recede from the position taken.

The trust problem may possibly solve itself without any further interference by legislation. That is not at all probable, however. The people are likely to insist upon exhausting every means of legislation in their determination to arrest a development that threatens to destroy the present economic fabric of society and pave the way for a new society framed upon socialistic lines.

But, according to the best legal opinion, they will find themselves handicapped at every turn. The power vested in the states is inadequate, even if all the states should agree upon a uniform law, which is a practical impossibility. The power vested in Congress is admittedly insufficient to enable it to cope with the question. Hence, unless the Federal Constitution can be amended, the power



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of the people to deal with trusts is practically exhausted. Upon this battleground the last and final contest of the political trust-war must be fought. The recent vote in Congress has foreshadowed the battle lines of the opposing parties and also the strategic objective of the forces opposed to trusts. The solid opposition of the Democratic party to a sufficiently broad antitrust Constitutional amendment will make it necessary for the people not only to keep the Republicans in power, but also to give the Republican party a two-thirds majority in each branch of Congress.

This is a stupendous task which may not be attempted for some time. But if the trust question is to remain before the people as a dominating issue of politics, public thought and action will, sooner or later, be determined by the new phase of the problem.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1900.

SPECULATION AND TRUSTS

(Editorial)

The abrupt closing of twelve of the thirty mills operated by the American Steel and Wire Company, and the consequent flurry on the stock exchanges, undoubtedly have intensified the popular distrust of trusts and strengthened the widespread demand for anti-trust legislation. But what is more to the point, Mr. Gates has taught us a valuable lesson as to the true aim of such legislation.

The public sentiment against industrial combines has been gathering strength from year to year and has placed a series of more or less stringent laws upon our statute books. But these laws are all but worthless because they are the upshot of hopeless groping in the dark. The lawmakers attempted to deal with problems but imperfectly understood, and hence, enacted laws that were either inoperative or harmful.

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Whether it be wise or even possible to restrict, by means of legislation, combinations formed for purely industrial purposes is an open question. But the imperative necessity of emancipating the large industrial organizations from the influence of unscrupulous speculators has been clearly demonstrated by the recent maneuvers of Mr. John W. Gates. The trust manipulator himself is not of that opinion. "Our company," he says, "is running this business without any need of explaining. We shut down our mills and we open our mills when we see fit."

Mr. Gates will presently discover his mistake. His associates have already compelled him to make explanations, and the public will exact more. Mr. Gates stands unmasked as an enemy of the people, as a beast of prey upon society, sacrificing with the light heart of a highway robber the welfare of thousands of working people and the happiness of their homes; and, likewise, the savings of thousands upon thousands of honest investors. Such things do need "explaining". Mr. Gates and others to

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whom trusts are, first of all, a convenient vehicle for stock jobbing, must be taught that they cannot shut down and open their mills when they see fit, for stock jobbing purposes.

The value of this object lesson will not be lost either upon the people or upon the Congress. To oust the stock gambler from the councils of our large industrial organizations will be the first and foremost aim of anti-trust legislation. Unless that can be done, there can be no assurance of industrial stability and peace. But it can be done. Remove the veil of secrecy; let the full daylight fall upon the books; make the responsibility of the directors commensurate with their immense power, and the trust will become a bonafide industrial organization that will stand or fall according to its merits or demerits as such.

Scandia, Jan. 13, 1900.

A SUBSIDIZED FLEET

(Editorial)

It must be obvious to everybody that it is out of the question for American shipowners to compete with Europeans who operate their ships twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper; and it is this difference in sailors' wages, building costs, etc., which the country is requested to pay in subsidies.

The advocates of subsidies assert that many more American sailors will find employment, and that this will make up for what the country pays in subsidies. But this is far from being certain. Americans will not hire out as sailors as long as they can make more money in other lines of business. American shipowners will hardly pay higher wages than they are compelled to, and if they can get foreign sailors a trifle cheaper than natives, they will probably take them, and the majority of the sailors on American steamers will be foreigners, as now. All that we should get for the five or ten millions a year expended

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would be the satisfaction of seeing American goods shipped under the American flag.

While protection may build up the manufacturing industry and other interests for the home market, we have never heard that a high protective tariff will enable American factories to produce goods for European and other foreign markets. We do not believe that many politicians would dare to advocate this kind of protection.

But to subsidize American steamships in order to enable them to compete with European ships in the European trade is no more absurd than to impose high tariffs in order to help American factories gain a market in Europe. It may not be impossible; modern engineering may even compel the stream to run uphill. The question is merely whether you are willing to pay the price.

Scandia, Jan. 6, 1900.

A SUBSIDIZED FLEET

(Editorial)

The Republicans in Congress are bent on passing a law appropriating some million dollars a year in subsidies to American shipbuilders or to American steamships in foreign trade. Heretofore most of the American shipping to Europe and other continents has been done in foreign vessels; these are cheaper to build and cheaper to operate; they can therefore accept lower rates than American ships. This is the reason why American goods have been carried by European ships; it is cheaper. American shippers who are not in business for their health alone will not pay American steamers higher freight rates than European. If the American steamers accepted the same freight rates, they would sail at a loss; but for the pleasure of seeing American goods shipped in American vessels, Congress will pay the difference. American steamship owners are told: go ahead and accept the same freight rates as European ships; you will lose by it, but never mind, Uncle Sam will foot the bill. The people at large will

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have to pay some millions more in taxes (as they always do, to help capital) in order to see more American steamers employed in foreign trade.

A few years ago, Captain John Anderson, of Chicago, president of the American Steam Barge Company, in order to show the necessity of subsidies, pointed out that a steamship which costs \$500,000 to build in the United States can be built in Great Britain for \$300,000; the American ship therefore costs \$15,000 a year more in interest and insurance.

Then Captain Anderson, who certainly knows what he is talking about, asserted that while an American tramp steamer of 4,000 tons needs 34 men, he has seen English 6,000-tonners that can get along with 26 men; and each of these men receives smaller wages and poorer fare than the Americans. While it costs 75 cents a day to board the sailors on American steamers, the English sailors are satisfied with fare that costs about 35 cents a day.

In order to establish a few American steamship lines and enable them to compete

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with European lines, Captain Anderson wants something like \$5,000,000 a year.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1899.

JUST TAXATION

(Article in English)

It is not only part of moral doctrine that every citizen without discrimination should pay his just share of taxation of securities, embodying mortgages, bonds, etc. If some property is cancelled to avoid taxation it only means a heavier burden on those not inclined to deception. Men of increasing wealth are paying taxes. It is one of the easiest things in the world to formulate a lie and deceive the tax collector.

The poorer people do not avoid paying taxes. Farmers are undoubtedly the most honest class of people with their names on the tax list. But it is the wealthy who are guilty of such dishonest acts.

Monopolies and trusts have got hold of our government; the legislatures of the states have become their workshops for private profit only. They nominate and



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elect men that will work in their interests. These officeholders vote against everything that tends to injure the trusts and monopolies. They have got politics into their own hands through the formation of machines. They elect the public officers while the people's choice is rejected. The will of the people becomes no longer the law of the land.

But why do they do all this? To have such laws passed that will enable them to avoid taxation. Now, is this just? Is it right? No, it is wrong. We must annihilate this evil. Talk will never do it. The power of the government must come to the rescue. Adopt a plan of electing honest officers true to the people. Get the direct vote system instituted. Abolish caucuses and conventions and so make this government a government by the people and for the people. Act now, before it is too late.



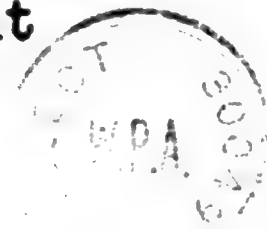
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 2, 1899.

A SUGGESTION, MR. SPAULDING

(Editorial in English)

Yesterday morning the Chicago Union Traction Company assumed the actual management of the West Side and the North Side street railway systems, and Mr. Jesse Spaulding succeeded to the position so long occupied by Mr. Charles T. Yerkes.

The transfer of these large properties will rank as a transaction of great magnitude, even in these days of gigantic deals. Every detail had been carefully arranged by a few men representing the moneyed interests involved on either side, while the community at large was afforded only occasional glimpses into the pending negotiations. And yet, important as was this transfer considered merely as a business transaction, its public importance was of still greater moment. The shareholders whose capital is invested are vitally interested in the welfare and earning power of these traction systems; but the noninvesting, franchise-granting public, the city, and the people, have greater things at



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stake; for the growth and development of the city and the prosperity and happiness of the people depend in a large measure upon the character and adequacy of the street railway service.

Considering the double character of the valuable properties that have changed hands, it is to be hoped that the change may prove to be advantageous alike to the people and the new owners. The realization of this hope depends mainly upon the company. The people are patient and reasonable in their demands, and if they are met in the same spirit there need be no apprehension of impatience or unfairness on their part. But their rights should be respected and their wishes receive proper consideration.

Let Mr. Spaulding ascertain the needs and consult the wishes of the different sections of the territory tributary to these systems, and he will strike the path that leads straight to success. There is no disposition at this time to rehearse complaints of conditions in the past. It is admitted that great things have been accomplished; on the other hand, it is not to be denied that greater



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things remain to be done.

Mr. Spaulding has been so closely identified with the late management that his conception of the existing need of improvements of the service may not be entirely unbiased. If he were to inaugurate his management by a personal inspection of the various lines at all hours of the day he would acquire a vast fund of useful information. The work, if thoroughly performed, would not be one of unmixed pleasure. If the president of the Union Traction Company should find himself attempting to hang onto a car by his fingernails, the object lesson of the experiment would be all the more valuable. On the Halsted Street line, for instance, he would discover that not even such meager accommodations always are to be enjoyed during the busy morning hours, and he would often be compelled to wait fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes, or even longer, on a street corner, unless he should decide to walk. Pressing business might be waiting for him at the office, but that would not increase the number or capacity of the cars. Should he want to try the line during the rush of the evening hours he would better limit the cash in his pockets to a nickel,

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otherwise some of the gangs of pickpockets, who do business with the patrons of this line whenever the crush on the cars offers opportunities, would be likely to get it. If he is a good listener he would find the conversation of the passengers on the overcrowded cars very instructive, if not particularly edifying. Among other things, he would discover that the people wonder why it is that trailers may be run on Sundays, but not on weekdays on this line; why the time of a businessman or a worker going to his place of work, is considered less valuable than the time of people who are going somewhere to do nothing except to breathe the free air. He would probably find somewhat similar conditions prevailing on other lines also. On the whole, a thorough personal investigation could not fail to be instructive in many ways.

The great majority of the people of Chicago believe in private management of our street railways, as affording the best guaranties of a safe, efficient, and progressive service. By pursuing a broad, liberal, and progressive policy the company will justify and strengthen this belief. But public opinion is

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quick to change nowadays, and it may be set down as a certainty that a manifest disregard of the reasonable demands of the people will result in an irresistible demand for public ownership and management. The shareholders have a good thing in their investment and naturally desire to keep it. No one will be disposed to begrudge them even liberal dividends if they understand that they are not the masters, but the servants of the community, and act accordingly. A wise policy will gain for the company the good will of the people--the surest guaranty of the safety of capital invested and of the stability and profitability of the investment.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1898.

LET THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL

(Letter to the Editor)

A correspondent sets forth that the railroad system of this country ought to be owned and controlled by the government. I fully agree with him. But what about the passenger steamboat lines on the coast and the Great Lakes? It requires just as much care and precaution to take a passenger across the waters as it does to take him across the continent. The passenger steamers should be owned and the traffic controlled by the government. Upon it depends the welfare of the traveling public, and that is too valuable to be left in the hands of those greedy and heartless private companies, whose only object is to accumulate money, regardless of the prosperity and welfare of their traveling customers. With the passenger traffic in the possession of the government, traveling expenses could be reduced considerably, and it would still yield a fine income to the government.

Besides this, I will propose some restrictions to be made on the acquisition of



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the citizenship of this country. Uncle Sam is too liberal in his distribution of citizenship papers. Many individuals that cannot master the English language sufficiently to express themselves in it, and naturally know little or nothing about government affairs, hold responsible offices. The result of this, however bad it may be, is insignificant compared to the evils of weak administration occasioned by careless voters. They will, without further consideration, cast their vote for the purpose that will bring them the greatest immediate gain, whether it be financial or otherwise.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1898.

OLAF RAY ANSWERS

It has been asked; "Why did Olaf Ray leave the Democratic party?" Here is his answer:

"Now that I am being asked why I left the Democratic party, as every one knows I have done, here is my answer, briefly.

"Because the Democrats are not sincere as to principle. Grover Cleveland, though elected on a good and liberal platform, turned out to be an autocrat who defied the country and the people. He promised, before his election, that he would take up the tariff question. This he forgot, and instead he took up the issue of capital for the benefit of the Wall Street bankers, and so betrayed his trust almost at once. Mayor Harrison who was elected on a 'free silver' platform, also forgot, and instead acted very undemocratic in regard to civil service reform.

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"Because in time, all liberal and radical elements have supported the Democratic party, but have found it necessary to drop away, one by one. The Democrats did not support the issues at stake, such as free trade, the single tax, personal rights, and, last but not least, the People's party had its wings clipped because of the alliance with the Democrats. Everyone who has allied himself with the Democratic party, has been fooled--everyone from the royalist to the anarchist.

"In general, the Democratic party has shown itself as an element without honor; a party that forgets its promises; a party that wants to gain at the expense of their supporters.

"Their stand in the recent war was very unsound; yes, almost traitorous. They have turned their backs on Dewey and his victory, refusing to profit by the peace terms; and on the Philippine question, they are going against the will of the people.

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"I agree with President McKinley's stand on this question. He is a real patriot; he is firm in his statements and on his issues. We should show our appreciation this fall, by electing a full Republican **slate.**"

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1898.

THE ANARCHY OF CAPITAL

(Editorial in English)

Those contemporaries who a few days ago vilified and hounded Governor Tanner because he refused to aid the Chicago and Virden Coal Company in running its mines, have suddenly become as silent as the grave. What is the matter with them? Is the Constitution dead since they have quit quoting it upon the Governor, or have they come to understand that the Governor was right?

However this may be, their silence is significant. If it is sullen and ill-tempered, it is nevertheless a plain recognition of the force of public opinion. The Governor acted for the best interests of the people in this grave crisis; the people understand this, and no amount of misrepresentation will blind their eyes to the plain fact.

The officers of the coal company had a great deal to say about their constitutional rights and the duty of the Governor to protect these rights by all the



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power at his command. But they were silent about the duties of their corporation and the rights of the state.

Theirs is a position that cannot be tolerated in a civilized society. There are no rights without corresponding duties; right and duty are in every instance so completely intertwined that one cannot be separated from the other. When workers attempt to enforce their rights without any regard to their duties, they wage war upon the fabric of society as it exists today, and are branded as anarchists. The same is true of capitalists. The impudent threat that the Virden Coal Company would enforce its rights at the mouth of Winchesters and to the extent of sacrificing every life on the train, was the rankest sort of anarchy. The Governor properly took the ground that the company had outlawed itself by its armed attack upon the state, and that it is responsible for the lives lost in the deplorable conflict.

Governor Tanner has furnished a precedent for his successors in this state and the executives of other states. His position is in advance of the written letter of the law, but it is in line with public sentiment, which will be the



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law of tomorrow. He deserves the thanks not only of labor but of the people at large for his wise, patriotic, and courageous action. And the tragedy at Virden will arouse the people to a sense of the danger that threatens society from the anarchy of corporate capital that is controlled by unscrupulous men who recognize no duty or law that conflicts with their rapacity and greed.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1896.

STILL DOING WELL

(Editorial)



The various street railway companies have held their annual meetings. The people will be glad to know that their gracious masters, the said street railway companies, are still doing well. They have enjoyed a high degree of prosperity during the past year and look toward the future with expectations of increasing dividends. Eighteen per cent is a truly magnificent return on capital received as a gift from the community.

It may be held that the people ought to have received something adequate in return for gifts large enough to make and support scores of millionaires. But, inasmuch as the royal donations were made by servants and agents of the City, to pay fare and curse (sic) are the only privileges left to the people. The companies will collect the former, leaving it to the sovereigns of suffrage to collect the latter in the manner most agreeable to themselves.

Meanwhile, fresh franchises are granted in rapid succession by the City Council,

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to serve as cornerstones for another batch of millionaires created by water, which in a short time will be as substantial and glittering as the purest gold.

The patrons of the Halsted Street line will be overjoyed to observe that the North Side Street Railway Company heads the list of dividend earners. If they cannot share in the profits themselves, it will afford them great satisfaction to know that they have not been drenched nor had their ears and noses frozen in vain, and that their nickels have been put to such excellent use.

And while the silent process of piling up new dividends is going on, the part of the community that does not earn dividends should unite in contemplating the glories of our local self-government and admiring our collective ability to protect our interests in the management of the public affairs of this great city.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 18, 1892.

A SAD TARIFF LESSON

(Editorial)

by

Nicolay Grevstad

Tariff for revenue only sapped Norway's strength and ruined her industries. The heavy burden of taxation fell upon her common people and crushed them. Tariff for revenue only will bring the same calamity upon the American people. This is proved in this article.

The last session of the Norwegian parliament recently held, witnessed a new departure in fiscal legislation, which briefly may be characterized as a determined effort to relieve the common people and the industries of the country of some of the burdens imposed by a ruinous tariff policy. Although Norway is a country with limited resources, her experience in tariff legislation is instructive and valuable. It illustrates with unmistakable plainness

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IV that the inevitable effects of a tariff for revenue are impoverishment for the common people.



Norway was one of the first countries in Europe to embrace the economic gospel of Richard Cobden. Towards the close of the corn-law campaign in England, a young man of eminent ability was appointed to teach political economy in the University of Christiania, and with him, free trade made its entrance into Norway. His work soon bore fruit. The university began to grind out free traders at a rapid rate, and gradually the press drifted into the hand of these young and aggressive followers of the great prophet of England. The Norwegian people, generally so slow and deliberate in their movements, were converted to the new gospel in an incredibly short time. Opposition was silenced, and the doctrine of protection was commonly regarded as economic lunacy. Cobden had no sooner scored his triumph on foreign soil by the conclusion of the commercial treaty between England and the empire of Napoleon III, than Norway followed in the footsteps of France, adjusted her import duties on a tariff for revenue basis only and concluded a series of commercial treaties by which she bound herself to

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IV adhere to the new policy for a number of years. Thus free trade was firmly established in Norway.

Various reasons of a fiscal and industrial nature account for Norway's easy conversion to the new policy. In the first place, the expenses of the government made it necessary to levy duties on all or nearly all articles of import as well as a few articles of export. The raising of revenue consequently must be one of the main objects of any tariff which might have been adopted. Moreover, from a fiscal point of view, the lowering lumber and fish products. In exchange for these concessions, Norway exposed her tiny industrial plants to practically unrestricted foreign competition, and placed the main burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the common people by raising about two-thirds of her total revenue from heavy import duties on a few articles of common consumption, especially coffee, sugar, tea, illuminating oils and tobacco. In other words, she adopted the very policy which the Democratic party endeavors to establish in this country.

The new policy was inaugurated under favorable auspices, and for a time

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IV all went well. There was a steady and increasing foreign demand for lumber and fish products; imports increased enormously, and business flourished. The source of all this apparent prosperity was the phenomenal growth of Norwegian shipping. With a population of less than 2,000,000 people, Norway in a few years attained the rank of the third maritime power in the world. Her flag floated over all the seas, and the net income of her ocean trade, some \$25,000,000 annually, was sufficient to cover the large difference of value between imports and exports and thus keep the balance of trade even. Free trade was worshiped as the mother of the new activity and what appeared to be the rapid accumulation of wealth.

This spell of an illusory prosperity did not last long, only some fifteen years. By that time iron and steam had largely displaced the old wooden vessels, and in consequence the value of Norway's magnificent fleet of clippers was almost destroyed. They could not be employed profitably. A large and steadily increasing adverse balance of trade stared the nation in the face. The conclusion was inevitable. Gold flowed out of the country to pay for imports; business was at a standstill, employment was scarce,

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IV wages fell, and the country sank gradually deeper into the quagmire of a financial and industrial crisis. As if carried by contagion, a general bankruptcy swept the whole line of coastal cities, so prosperous and flourishing during the first years of free trade. In some of them nearly every business house was wrecked.

Nor was this all, nor perhaps the worst effects of the free trade policy. The most deplorable feature of the situation was that the people found themselves practically helpless. They had learned to consume more liberally, depending upon foreign countries for manufactured articles. These they were no longer able to buy in sufficient quantities while they were as unable to manufacture them for themselves. Now it became evident how completely free trade had sapped the strength of the country. Its manufacturing industries, never of great importance, had scarcely made any progress whatever. Many industries had been wiped out of existence by foreign competition. The once prosperous tradesmen in the cities were ruined, as was also the very creditable domestic industry of the rural districts. The country was



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 18, 1892.

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IV flooded with foreign goods and overrun by foreign traveling men, mainly Germans, who in many instances penetrated into the valleys to compete with the country merchants. Their goods were cheap, of course, because Norway was made a dumping ground for part of the surplus German goods. The country was no longer able to sustain its growing population, and the emigration to this country reached enormous figures. The heavy flow of people to America, especially to Chicago and the middle west, dates back to the first years of the depression produced by the free trade policy. A majority of the Norwegian born citizens of the Northwest have come to this country since then. To them the picture outlined above will be very familiar. They left Norway as free traders and many of them have probably remained free traders ever since. Some possibly never dreamed that free trade had anything whatever to do with their coming to America. But if they look back upon conditions in their old homes in the light of their wider experience, they cannot fail to perceive [the fact] that Norway's tariff for revenue only was one of the main sources of the evils from which they fled.

The severe lesson was not taught entirely in vain. The period of pinching



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NORWEGIAN

V A 2

III H

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 18, 1892.

I C

IV was a good time for reflection. Some began to question the infallibility of the Cobden gospel. As usual in the politics of Norway, the farmers took the lead. They had suffered severely from American competition and were rapidly going to the wall. They wanted protection and had the power to enforce their demand. The writer happened to be on a visit to Norway some five years ago, when the protection sentiment began to make itself felt. The discussion and reasoning of the people were curious. Nearly everybody was firmly convinced that free trade was all right and protection all wrong. Still the conclusion was that there was nothing to do but to apply the remedy of protection. The hands of the country were tied, however, by commercial treaties. For the time being, little could have been done in the way of increasing the duties on manufactured articles, even if the country had been ready for the change. A cautious beginning was made by raising duties on agricultural products. The experiment was satisfactory, and gradually further steps were taken in the same direction. Meanwhile the protection sentiment attained greater strength and consistency. A demand arose for protection of manufacturers, and it is plainly only a question of time until the tariff laws of Norway will be revised with a

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NORWEGIAN

V A 2

III H

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 18, 1892.

I C

IV view to protecting home industries. The last Storting [Parliament] made a beginning. But public opinion is clearly in advance of legislation. Norway has very promising possibilities in the line of woollen manufactures, and the people demand ample protection for this industry. They do not regard an advalorem duty of 50 per cent on woollens as too high a price for the boon of wearing homemade clothes.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1892.

However, it is the heavy burden a tariff revenue throws upon the common people which mainly, thus far, has attracted the attention of Norwegian statesmen. This burden had at last become unbearable, and the last Storting found itself compelled to do something to relieve it. It reduced the duties on sugar and illuminating oils, although it could not do so except by resorting to the extremely unpopular measure of imposing a direct tax on property and incomes. As is well known, this form of taxation is preferred to any other by a small number of theorists; but the great majority of both parties in Norway were opposed to it at heart. Its adoption was the work of necessity.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1892.

IV How to provide sufficient revenue will always be one of the main objects of tariff legislation in Norway. In other words, she is compelled to keep more or less close to the path of a tariff revenue. Even if the majority desired it, she could not at this time adopt a tariff for protection pure and simple, because such a tariff would not produce sufficient revenue. The Norwegian people know this perfectly well. Their change of heart on the tariff issue is therefore all the more remarkable. The country is still hampered and its hands tied by bungling commercial treaties. They all contain the favored nation clause, and unscientific, unbusinesslike arrangement which generally impairs the usefulness of such treaties and often destroys their value. What will best serve Norway's interests are of course reciprocity arrangements with the various nations with which she has intercourse. This would enable her to revise her tariff duties with greater freedom and with a view to giving greater and more effective protection to her home industries.

Norway's painful experience and her efforts to get away from a disastrous policy adds a fresh chapter to the history of destruction and ruin wrought

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NORWEGIAN

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III H

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1892.

I C

IV by free trade. This lesson may be studied to great advantage by our own people. It illustrates plainly and forcefully how thoroughly free trade saps and drains the strength of a nation, only to leave it a helpless wreck on the rocks of general impoverishment and bankruptcy, unable to supply its wants because it is incapacitated for production either for home consumption or foreign exchange. Nearly every newspaper in the Northwest has many readers whose experiences in their old homes form a part of this very lesson. The change in the public sentiment in Norway as evidenced by her recent tariff and fiscal legislation must needs appeal to them with particular force. But here we are met by the curious coincidence, that while the Norwegians in Norway have been endeavoring to get away from the free trade, a considerable number of the Norwegians in America have kept on worshiping the old idol and voting for the very policy which drove them out of their native country. Generally speaking, the Norwegians in America are ahead of their kinsmen across the sea; but in this particular instance they seem to lag far behind.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 26, 1891.

WEST SIDE STREET RAILWAYS

The cable car company, of Baron Yerkes, on Milwaukee Avenue is already so dilapidated that passengers find it a torture to ride the cars. In the winter there is no heat and, still worse, some of the cars are open. The south side company has proven that it can give better service, can give heated cars and can operate with fewer accidents. Baron Yerkes could do the same if he would spend just a fraction of the millions he has made.

We will start a movement to force Charley Yerkes to give us better transportation. We were partly instrumental in causing changes to be made at the poorhouse, the county hospital, and at Dunning.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1890.

THE SEWERS



The city has finally decided that larger sewer pipes should be installed throughout the city.

We are happy to see that the Sewer Department and not the Health Department is at last waking up.

But the sewerage system is way behind the growth of the city. Many sections are not yet served by even an inadequate system. And what is worse is the fact that streets are paved before the sewers are installed. This is a waste of time and money.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1890.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE ELEVATED LINES



There is a small group of businessmen between Erie Street and Ashland Avenue on Milwaukee Avenue who have petitioned against the erection of an Elevated structure on Milwaukee Avenue. The reason is that they believe people will use the Elevated trains to travel to the South Side to trade.

We think that they are wrong in their attitude. An Elevated line on Milwaukee Avenue would increase the sale of real estate as far north as Armitage Road and as far west as Craigin village.

People living quite far west on Lake Street claim that property values have already increased.

We want to go on record as of the opinion that the Elevated lines should be built.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 28, 1890.

BETTER TRANSPORTATION

Why is the transportation, both horse and cable cars, so bad? They talk about improvements day and night, but nothing is done.

The new electric trains which are used in New York should be tried here. These trains are faster, more comfortable to ride in, and should be cheaper to operate. The boodled politicians are becoming wealthy by following the orders of big business, and the transportation companies pay well. The company which asked for a franchise on an Elevated line on Milwaukee Avenue would not or could not pay boodle, hence no Elevated trains on Milwaukee Avenue. Well, what price graft?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Apr. 26, 1881.

ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE

A meeting was held at Tremont House on Clark Street in order to form an anti-monoply organization. As a result, the Anti-Monopoly League was formed, having the indorsement of Skandinaven and a number of Scandinavian organizations.



Skandinaven, July 22, 1879.

ELEVATED RAILROADS

(Editorial)

It has been proposed that elevated railroads be built in Chicago. The common council has been petitioned for permission to erect same.

1. South Side and Blue Island Elevated Road Company with a capital of three million dollars. The line to run from Market Street and Van Buren to Lake Street, on Lake to South Water Street and on Dearborn Street south to city limits.
2. North Chicago and Evanston Elevated Railroad Company, with a capital of two million dollars, to run from the river at North Wells along Lincoln Park to city limits.
3. West Chicago Elevated Railroad Company, with a capital of three million



Skandinaven, July 22, 1879.

dollars, to run from the river at Madison Street west to city limits, with branch lines on Ogden and Milwaukee avenues.

We join in the general protest against the erection of these proposed railroads. We have learned that in New York the building of these "El" roads spoiled the neighborhoods in which they were built, and decreased the value of real estate tremendously.

We want to point out that Madison Street, for example, would have to close more than two thousand stores, and would no longer be a business street.

These "roads" would only be of value to "real estate speculators" who are stuck with worthless property in the suburbs.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

b. Small Business

I D 1 b

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 23, 1907.

W. - PR 01.30275

REAL ESTATE

The following Northmen have bought or sold real estate:

1. Artesian Avenue, North of Wabansia Avenue, E. Gauger to Joseph Knudsen.
Price, \$3,575.00.

2. California Avenue, South of Cornelia Street, F. Hensel to Lena Hansen.
Price, \$2,400.

3. Campbell Avenue, North of Dunning Street, A. Mehrmeister to Soren R. Pedersen.
Price, \$2,650.

4. Whipple Street, South of Wabansia Avenue, A. Peterson to Lorentz Paulsen.
Price, \$4,000.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 248-498.

WPA (U. S. 502)

[SHEET METAL CONCERN OCCUPIES NEW FACTORY]

Architectural Sheet Metal Ornaments shows the new factory home of William Thoresen, the manufacturer of sheet metal ornaments, signs, etc. He is located at 419-21 West North Avenue, near Robey Street and Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago. Those interested in such work will find a large and varied selection of new art and attractive designs for all building purposes and signs. Mr. Thoresen was formerly a cornice maker but took up the metal ornament work when he engaged in business for himself in 1893.

He came to America in 1879. He was born in Christiania, Norway, Sept. 20, 1867. He was apprenticed to Price & Kaufman to learn cornice work. At eighteen he had mastered his trade and was offered the foremanship in one of the largest cornice shops in Chicago. He started in business for himself at 816 North Western Avenue. He was favored by securing a contract for all the

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 248-498.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

cornice work for the Board of Education, and in the meantime Mr. Thoresen devoted a great deal of study to designing of metal ornaments. In 1897 he abandoned the cornice business and devoted all his facilities to the making of sheet metal ornaments. The demand for these ornaments increased so much that Mr. Thoresen was obliged to seek larger quarters, and to meet his requirements he erected a new building at 419-21 West North Avenue. The family resides at 50 Columbia Street.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1900.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

(Editorial)

For more than a third of a century the world has been waiting to see some definite indication of the fulfillment of the prophecy by Karl Marx that the middle class would disappear. On the basis of facts now in evidence it seems that the fulfillment of the prophecy must be postponed indefinitely.

By the "middle class," Marx means the independent minor producers, and also the small dealers who are distributors on a small scale of the produced goods.

It is true that many of these have, during the past few years, been driven out of business by the large industrial combinations, yet one has to admit that the class maintains its position remarkably well.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1900.

As far as agriculture is concerned, we find a decided tendency toward the small farms, and this tendency is being felt by the bonanza farms of the west, and in time they will have to give in.

In the sphere of industry, as Professor Ely has shown us, the small manufacturer is multiplying, and it is also a fact that the number of small retail dealers is not increasing.

The definition of the term, "middle class" implied in the above discussion is not sufficient, however; the people referred to comprise only a part of the middle class. The changes in production method which have made innumerable small dealers and manufacturers competitors of large corporations have not changed the economic position of the class. The members of the class are still only producers and distributors within the limits of the capital they have invested; they are still members of the middle class, a term which also ought to include all the public office holders whose salaries runs from \$1,500. to \$8,000.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1900.

There is no more striking proof of the increase in the middle class than the increase in the number of middle-class homes in all our cities. While these homes are generally erected and owned by big companies, the undisputable fact is that an increasing number of families are able to pay a rent of from \$300 to \$2,000 per year for their living accommodations.

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If the middle class is about to disappear, the rich people must be getting richer in proportion to the total increase in property, but it will be difficult to prove that such has been the case.

Cases indicating an opposite tendency may be found.

In 1821 the fifty-six richest men in Boston possessed 19.90 per cent of the total capital in the city, while in 1888 a similar number merely possessed 10.08 per cent of the total capital then in the city.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1900.

In the city of New York....in 1840 there were, according to Freeman O. Willey's statistical information, twenty-five persons who together possessed 18 per cent of the total property in the city. In 1894 it required one hundred eighty-three of the largest private fortunes to cover 18 per cent of the total property then in the city.



1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

**2. Labor Organization
and Activities**

a. Unions

(2) Craft

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 16, 1912.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

At the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held last night, the following Scandinavians were elected to office: Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president; A. E. Anderson, member of the legislative committee; and Miss Emma Steghagen, delegate to the Illinois State Federation convention.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)
IV

Scandia, Aug. 10, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[LABOR LEADER]

Olaf Tveritmoen, prominent Norwegian-American labor leader, is in Chicago in the interest of the trade unions. Mr. Tveritmoen, a former Chicagoan, (now has his home in San Francisco) is on his way to Atlantic City to attend the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Tveritmoen was recently arrested in Los Angeles and accused of complicity in the Mc Namara Bros., bombing affair there but the confessions of the brothers exonerated him.

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NORWEGIAN

I D 2 a (2) (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN-DANISH TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

The Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union, Local 272, held its annual meeting yesterday. The new executive board is of the kind that will lead Local 272 with care and forethought. To the new board were elected: C. M. Nielsen, president; H. Larson, vice-president; and three delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

The new board is militant, progressive, and aggressive, and the Union is now sure to go places.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 17, 1907.

[PAINTERS' UNION MEETING]

The Scandinavian Painters' Union No. 194 will hold a special meeting at 106 Milwaukee Avenue on Tuesday, August 20, at 8 P. M. for the nomination of candidates for general officers for the headquarters in Indiana. It is important that all members be present.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 1 c (3)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 13, 1907.

THE GREAST EVENT OF THE SEASON

The Scandinavian Painters' and Decorators' Union will hold a picnic at Brand's Park on June 15, starting at 1:00 o'clock P.M. Tickets twenty-five cents.

All roads go to Brand's Park on June 15. Don't miss it!

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NORWEGIAN

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II B 1 c (3)

Skandinaven, May 23, 1907.

[PLAN PICNIC]

The Scandinavian Painters' Union No. 194 will hold a picnic at Brand's Park,
Saturday, June 15.

Scandia, May 26, 1906.

THE HIRED GIRLS' UNION

Now we have a hired girls' union, a union the policy of which, so it avers, is to fight for the rights--it rhymes--of the poor downtrodden cooks, maids, ~~nurses~~, housemen, gardeners, etc., working in private houses. This union has been organized by a group of Scandinavians. We have had the pleasure of reading the minutes of the union, in which we found the grievances of the members recorded. Below we give you a few; they are of high literary value!

"Because always we serve Herring and Potatoes, I am leaving my job, I am afraid to get potatoe sickness, where the missus wants more work, less friendly association. "Sine Carlson."

"To Grievance Committee: The master is fine, good, and easy to get along with; but the mistress she is a hex [Witch]. I quit. "Anne Larson."

"Committee: The reason I quit is that the master is very big go-getter, he is

Scandia, May 26, 1906.

always pushing and pinching me all over. And the son, now he starts from the same beginning. For the second time, I quit. "Josefine Graven."

This union seems to be composed entirely of Scandinavian members; if so, why don't they have a class in English? Then one might get the full meaning of all the letters written to the grievance committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A. E. Strand, History of Norwegians of Illinois.
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, (act Cong.) 1905

[SKANDINAVIAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION]

p. 187. The Skandinavian Typographical Union was founded April 15, 1883, after many unsuccessful attempts to consolidate the labor interests of Scandinavian-American printers in Chicago. The organization included sick benefits.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 16, 1901.

SAILORS' DANCE

The Seamen's Union held its twenty-second annual dance at Scandia Hall last Saturday evening. The attendance was large and it was easily understood why the sailors, after having spent a long season at sea, were anxious to have fun together in a gay, respectable manner. Mr. John C. Rossow's orchestra played throughout the evening.



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NORWEGIAN

II A 2

I D 2 a (2) (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 22, 1901.

II A 2 (Danish)

THE TYPOGRAPHISTS CELEBRATE
Norwegian-Danish Union Celebrates Eleventh Anniversary

The Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union celebrated its eleventh anniversary last Sunday evening with a banquet at Humboldt Park House. In the newly renovated concert hall Mr. Hans Finstad had prepared an excellent dinner, and after the guests had been seated, Mr. Finstad and his assistants were busily engaged in the task of providing for every guest promptly and adequately.

Mr. Bernhard Svendsen, chairman of the committee on arrangements, acted as toast-master; he welcomed the guests, reminding them that the Union had been organized eleven years ago; that it had weathered many a storm; that at present it was sturdier and in better condition than ever before.

Mr. H. Ariansen, the president, spoke in honor of the day and expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many of the members present..... He gave a brief survey of the history of the Union and concluded by toasting the united typographers, who eleven years ago started their activity as Local 272 of the International



I D 2 a (2)

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NORWEGIAN

II A 2

I D 2 a (2) (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 22, 1901.

II A 2 (Danish)

Typographical Union of America.

A song for the occasion, written by Mr. August B. Holm, was sung and applauded. The author of the song then spoke in honor of Norway. A speech in verse, delivered in honor of Denmark by Mr. Thales Borgeson, was received with enthusiasm. Mr. P. J. N. Petersen spoke in honor of America, and this was followed by the singing of the national anthem. [Translator's note: Reference is made at this point to several additional speeches.]

Afterwards, the punch bowl was placed on the table, and the time was passed in conversation, speeches, singing, and music. Vocal solos were given by Messrs. Severin Arnesen and O. Osmundsen, and a piano solo was played by Albert Olsen.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 14, 1900.

WORKERS IN CONSULTATION

(Editorial)

The American Federation of Labor is still growing rapidly and steadily while the Knights of Labor, which was so powerful a few years ago, is no longer heard of. The Federation is building upon the labor unions, and experience has shown this to be the secure and natural foundation.

The discussions during the annual meeting in Louisville present much of interest. Thus it is noteworthy that Mr. Gomper's statement criticizing compulsory arbitration seems to express the general attitude within the organization. The workers stand for the principles of negotiation and conciliation. If a strike cannot be prevented or settled this way, it would be of but slight use to turn to compulsory arbitration, in their opinion. Undoubtedly they are right in this. Compulsory arbitration is but a doubtful means for the settling of disputes, and only rarely does it produce lasting peace.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 14, 1900.

The resolution concerning trusts adopted by the annual meeting is very moderate. The original motion offered had labeled trusts a great evil; this motion was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The resolution which was adopted recommends to the workers the study of trusts and monopolies from the economic point of view, and urges the workers to organize as energetically as possible.

A number of the foremost labor leaders in the country have for a long time held the opinion that the so-called trusts do not hurt the workers. The mighty Federation of Labor has adopted practically the same point of view. At former annual meetings the organization had taken a vigorous stand against trusts. The resolution adopted on the present occasion thus actually means that the Federation of Labor has adopted a completely new attitude in this matter.

The socialist delegates propounded several motions expressive of their attitude. Thus, among other things, they voiced a proposal for a co-operative order of society. All of these motions were voted down with overwhelming majorities.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 14, 1900.

The same fate befell a proposal for the organization of a department of labor in Washington. One delegate made the statement that he would prefer having Mark Hanna take care of the interests of labor than a number of the so-called representatives of labor who have been chosen to look after the welfare of the workers.... There may be some good reason for such a statement. Many people pose as the spokesmen of labor and earn their bread in an easy manner by doing so. When the workers shake off these parasites, they will have taken a long step forward.

On the whole, the meeting in Louisville created a good impression. The deliberations were conducted in a thoughtful manner and good common sense was manifest. The resolutions passed combine moderation and firmness.

The Federation of Labor is the mightiest exponent of the rights of labor in America. It is governed in a manner to make its activities of great value not only to the workers but to the country as a whole.



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I D 2 a (2) (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

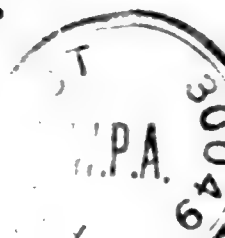
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1900.

NORWEGIAN-DANISH TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
Tenth Anniversary Banquet

The Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union celebrated its tenth anniversary last Sunday with a banquet in the rooms of the Union in Nora Hall.

At about six o'clock in the evening the members began to arrive at the large hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, and with the emblem of the Union over the president's chair. In the dining room Mrs. Harold Larsen had decorated the tables with palms and flowers.

At seven o'clock, Mr. H. Stockset, chairman of the committee on arrangements, welcomed the assembled union members, and shortly afterwards Mr. J. P. Jacobsen, president of the Union, delivered the speech in honor of the day. He said among other things: "The unions have, during the past few years, accomplished more for the workers in improving their conditions than could have been accomplished by any other method. Through co-operation for their



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NORWEGIAN

I D 2 a (2) (Danish)

IV

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1900.

mutual benefit, the unions have taught their members to understand and feel that selfishness is something to shun and watch out for, because there is nothing which so degrades men as selfishness. The unions teach their members that there must be equal rights for all and no rights without obligations. The unions develop more intelligent workers and real freemen, in that the unions understand that a wrong perpetrated against one member is an insult against all. The members carry in their minds and behavior the insignia of real unionism."

The speaker concluded with a wish for long life to the Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union, and received warm applause. Mr. Alfred Bjornback spoke in honor of Norway; Mr. James Endresen, in honor of Denmark, and Mr. Bernhard Svendsen in honor of America.

Mr. Lauritz Eriksen read some poems written by himself and Mr. R. Strom sang a ditty written by Mr. C. Koch, which created general merriment. Then a general

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NORWEGIAN

I D 2 a (2) (Danish)

IV

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1900.

call for speeches was made and many responded.

Mr. P. C. Pedersen thanked the committee on arrangements for the pleasant banquet.

Afterwards the punch bowl was brought out, and everybody had a good time.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1900.

SCANDINAVIAN PAINTERS' UNION
Tenth Anniversary Celebration

The Scandinavian Painters' Union, Local 194, celebrated its tenth anniversary last week in Aurora Hall. All the eight hundred or more members belonging to the union had been invited with their families, and more than twelve hundred people were present.

The program opened with an overture by J. P. Jensen's orchestra.

Attorney Olaf E. Ray spoke in honor of the occasion.

The members of the Painters' Union belong to various political parties; yet, in the speech by Mr. Ray there were several statements explaining the program of the Republican party.

The Danish singing society, Harmonien, sang several numbers. Mr. M.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1900.

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II D 1 Pedersen played a cornet solo; Mrs. Lawrence Hansen gave a piano solo; Mr. H. Saller presented a trombone solo; Severin Arnesen, tenor, gave two vocal solos, "Remember Me," and "Bohemian Girl". All these various numbers were loudly applauded.

Supper was served in the dining room--the caterer being "The Economy Butter Store," Grand and Central Avenues.

The celebration was enjoyed by everybody; there was no entrance fee, since the Union assumed all expenses.

The Scandinavian Painters' Union was organized on October 1, 1890, with fifteen members. The following year the number of members had increased to two hundred. Since then the membership has been increasing steadily, and the Union is now one of the strongest branches in the painters' trade.

In sick aid the Branch has paid \$3,050 during the past three years.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 8, 1900.

II D 10

II D 1 During the last strike this year, the Branch paid \$1,000 to the Building Trades' Relief Fund.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 7, 1900.

THE WORKERS AND THEIR LEADERS

(Editorial)

Mr. Edward Carroll has resigned as president of the Building Trades' Council, and Mr. William Schardt has been elected his successor. Mr. Schardt is the president of a Bryan-Alschuler Club. His election as president of the Building Trades' Council means that the latter will use its influence for the advancement of the Democratic ticket.

There is nothing new in this, since most of the leaders of the organization mentioned have for a long time been in the service of the Democratic party. At their last meeting it was reported, for example, that sixty-eight of the delegates to the Building Trades' Council are Democrats who are holding well-paid positions in the service of the city of Chicago, while two delegates are Republicans, also holding official positions.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 7, 1900.

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The committee in charge had prepared a proposal demanding that all delegates holding political jobs be expelled from the Council. The leaders of the Council, however, are of course desirous of keeping their fat positions with the city and their influence with the workers as well, and they saw to it that the proposal in question was not even taken up for consideration by the Council.

The election of Mr. Schardt as president of the Building Trades' Council is, then, in full accord with the policy these leaders have been constantly pursuing. There is one good feature involved in the election of Schardt: the labor leaders have now cast off their mask so completely that even the most confiding workers will be able to see what course is being steered. The fact that these "leaders" have chiefly their own interest in view can no longer be denied by anyone who wishes to see.

What do they care if the workers and their families are starving? Through



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 7, 1900.

I F 6

their votes the laborers have made these men "leaders," and because the latter occupy the positions of "leaders" they have been given fat jobs by Mayor Harrison. In return for their salaries they need only create dissatisfaction and dissension, the more the better. In performing this service, they show their power, and it costs them nothing, since the workers are paying--with enforced idleness and starvation. In addition to their salaries from the city, the "leaders" receive their pay from the workers for being "leaders"; furthermore, these "leaders" are in charge of the contributions to workers who are in distress.

There is every reason to believe that the "leaders" took care to create trouble in the building trades for political purposes. And there is at least an equally strong reason to believe that the intention was to keep the quarrels alive until the election is over. The result is that building activity in Chicago has been paralyzed for about nine months. Thousands upon thousands of workers in the building trades and in re-

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NORWEGIAN

I D 2 a (4)

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 7, 1900.

I F 6

lated industries, who could have been steadily at work at good wages, have had to loaf while their wives and children have been starving. And if anyone attempted to work in spite of the prohibition by the "leaders," he risked being killed by the leaders' thugs.

Now winter is at hand, and this makes the situation still more miserable in the homes of all these workers. They have kept alive during the summer, but how are they to get along now? They have been unable to save anything and they have no credit. What can they do? Of course they may apply for relief. But to do so is not very agreeable for honest men who are able and willing to work if only they were permitted to do so by the men whom the workers have trusted and who have the workers to thank for the ease and comfort provided for them all the year round.

Time will tell whether the workers have been learning or whether they are still willing to bow to the selfish tyranny of the "leaders". The workers

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 7, 1900.



should not relinquish their organization although the temptation to do so may be strong. A radical reform is necessary, however, if it is to be possible for an honest and diligent worker to live in Chicago in days to come.

Organization ought to have been the worker's best friend; it has become his worst enemy. This cannot go on. But the means for changing the present conditions are in the hands of the workers; they must drive out all the loafers, the office seekers, the humbug-makers, the rascals who during the past years have led the workers into the present morass; they must see that they are represented by able workers, by honest men. Unless this is done there can be no improvement in conditions.

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I D 2 a (2) (Danish)

IV

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1900.

NORWEGIAN

[RETURNS FROM TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION]

Mr. J. P. Jacobson, president of the Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union, No. 272, of Chicago, returned to the city on Sunday, after a six day stay in Milwaukee where he represented his union at the annual convention of delegates of the typographical unions from all over the country.

Mr. Jacobson took an active part in the deliberations at the convention, and several improvements in the bylaws of the unions were due to his activity. He was secretary for the committee on qualifications and also a member of the committee on appeals.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 10, 1900.

SCANDINAVIAN SHOEMAKERS' UNION
An Attractive Social; Officers Installed

The Scandinavian Shoemakers' Union had a most pleasant social last Sunday afternoon at Nora Hall, on the occasion of the installation of new officers for the Union.

Several members of the Norwegian Glee Club were present and, after partaking of an excellent meal, gave a number of vocal numbers. Mr. Harry Dahl sang several comic numbers which were loudly applauded. Several speeches were made in honor of the Union and its president, and the most jovial atmosphere pervaded the social.

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I V

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 21, 1882.

TRADE AND LABOR COMMITTEE SELECTS CANDIDATE

The Trade and Labor Committee of Chicago has noninated its own candidate for senator in the person of Mr. J. P. Nelson. The Trade and Labor Committee is becoming a power in labor circles. We believe that the candidates endorsed by labor organizations have an excellent chance in this election.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

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I F 3

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 22, 1907.

LABOR AND THE NEW CHARTER

The special committee appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor to report on the proposal for a new charter for the city presented a long report to the Federation at the latter's meeting last Sunday. In this report the charter is attacked from every side. According to the report there is nothing in the new charter which the Federation of Labor can support; the new proposal is simply the old charter rehashed and is inconsequential and devoid of sense and contradictory to the basic principles of self-government. The aldermen, says the report, will be elected for four years under the new charter, and this will give them plenty of time to execute whatever rascality their bosses may find profitable to them. The division of the city into wards is characterized as a rotten gerrymander, giving thirty-two wards to one political party, fourteen to another, and four to the people. The mayor's power under the charter is described as monarchical.

Other points of the charter found fault with by the Federation are its

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven, July 22, 1907.

provisions concerning civil service, taxation, and the school committee.

The Federation resolved to send representatives to the meeting to be held on this coming Sunday by the Jefferson Club, at which meeting the intention is to select a large committee to lead the opposition against the charter.

Skandinaven, July 22, 1907.

NO LABOR PARADE
Leading Unions Agree that the Parade
Means Waste of Money

The Chicago Federation of Labor decided at its meeting last Sunday that it would not hold its regular Labor Day parade this year. This method of publicly displaying the strength of organized labor was declared to be antiquated and a waste of money. The Associated Building Trades adopted a similar resolution, and with these two leading organizations opposing it, there is little probability of a parade this year or next.

President Fitzpatrick led the opposition against the parade. He advised the unions to save the money which would be required to pay for uniforms, banners, coaches, and bands, and use this money to build a strong defense fund.

"About \$500,000 is being paid annually by the workers of Chicago for these parades," he said. "This money is wasted. Let us take the five dollars that every union man would probably pay for uniforms and establish a strong fund.

Skandinaven, July 22, 1907.

We can use such a fund in the defense of labor as we did in the case of the teamsters, at a cost to us of \$60,000. We will obtain better results that way than by exhibiting ourselves in a parade on Labor Day."

The older labor leaders supported Fitzpatrick, and delegates from several of the oldest and strongest unions in Chicago stated that they were tired of parades. Leland P. Smith of the committee on law moved that an autumn festival be held to take the place of the parade. The festival should be held during the three days preceding Labor Day and one of the days should be dedicated to the National Women's Trade Union League for the promotion of its plan to establish a fund for financial assistance to members about to get married. The motion was not adopted, however.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 10, 1890.

SCANDIA ASSEMBLY NO. 6344

The Scandinavians have organized their own Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

It is only natural that the Scandinavian local begin at once to create a co-operative enterprise.

This enterprise will consist of a store selling everything that a worker may need.

They have their own building in which they meet, Local No. 6344 is without doubt the most active Assembly of all.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 4, 1887.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONDEMNED

The Catholic Church in Rome has condemned the Knights of Labor as enemies of the church. This will no doubt retard the growth of this organization. We have not been in accord with all of its work either, and it seems certain that this action will bring about much criticism.



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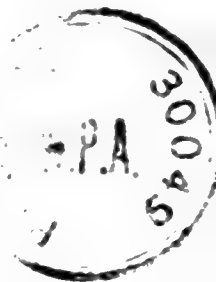
NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 5, 1887.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR FORCE AHEAD

The Knights of Labor warned Mayor Harrison that if he did not pass [sic] ordinances in favor of labor he would be defeated in the next election.

The Knights are becoming more and more militant. They seem to grow stronger and stronger. They have now more than five thousand assemblies throughout the country, and are organizing additional assemblies right along. There is no doubt but they will be a factor in the next national election, especially if they indorse the new National Labor party.



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 31, 1884.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Labor and political demonstrations are becoming quite a fad today. Some of the demonstrations held here lately have been instrumental in winning a great number of issues for labor.

The Knights of Labor have been the leaders in most of the major demonstrations. They have come to the front especially for the building trades, the bakers, and the cable and horse car unions.

The recent strike at the Pullman Palace Car Company was successfully led and won by the Knights of Labor. Many of the so-called "assemblies" are officered by prominent Scandinavians.

Tonight, at 8 P.M., a mass meeting will be held in Battery "D" Armory. A call has been **sent** out to all labor and fraternal organizations to attend this meeting. Many prominent speakers will be present, and the burning

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily **Edition**), May 31, 1944.

issues of interest to labor will be on the agenda.

We believe that these militant demonstrations and mass meetings will win many issues, and at the same time pave the way for a broad, unified labor movement.

The Scandinavian Typographical Union has been very active recently, and some very radical resolutions have been presented by the Danish members of the union.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 28, 1882.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The Knights of Labor are today two hundred and fifty thousand strong.

It would be fine if this group of workers would found their own political party. We need new parties--new blood.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 18, 1882.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The Knights of Labor restrict their membership to workers and small bosses only. According to their constitution, anyone who manufactures or sells liquor, lawyers, doctors and bankers are ineligible. The small bosses are permitted to number only one quarter of the total membership.

The Knights of Labor claim to support the move to set up government employment offices for workers and also co-operative institutions. They oppose prison work, and child labor. They demand equal pay for men and women, and a maximum of eight hours work per day. They also want the workers to receive weekly pay; they oppose bi-monthly and monthly pay days.

They believe that all public lands should be sold only to the people and



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NORWEGIAN

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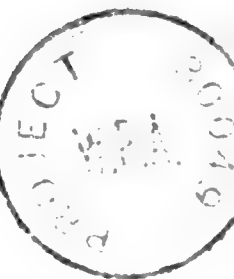
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Skandinaven, Nov. 18, 1882.

not to the railroads or large industrialists, and only enough land per family which can be properly cultivated--a maximum of one hundred and sixty acres.

It is without doubt the strongest workers' movement in the history of the United States. If its growth continues, it will be a real force, not only politically but socially.

As we go to press, they have decided to throw their forces with the National Greenback-workers Party, which will to a certain extent strengthen their ranks. We can see the strategy of this move since it gives a definite political face to the organization.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 17, 1882.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Again the "Knights of Labor" come into the limelight. Much speculation and discussion regarding this organization are going on among the people.

Now definite information is at hand about this more or less mysterious group. The Knights of Labor was organized in Philadelphia in 1873. At that time it was a secret organization, and for several years remained unknown to the public. Only after four years of its existence did it come out in the open in the guise of a "Brotherhood."

It seems that the cloth and linen weavers in Philadelphia were the first to conceive the plan of the organization. The stronger the organization became numerically, the stronger it became organizationally, and the more progressive it became.

In the seventies labor struggled against low wages and long hours, and

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Skandinaven, Nov. 17, 1882.

unemployment. So it was natural that the Knights of Labor should grow and become strong. The membership is now about eighty thousand although in 1878 it was twelve thousand. This shows a remarkable increase in four years.

The "Knights" are nonpartisan; at one time they indorse the Democrats and at another the Republicans. However they only indorse the best candidates, and always the friends of Labor.

Lately they have resolved to try to have their own people nominated and elected. If they are successful, we can see that it will strengthen the position of the workers and cause a decided change for the better, both in wages and hours. [The principle demand of their program will be of course more jobs.]

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

I D 2 a (4)I A 1 aScandia, May 4, 1912./THE NEWSPAPER STRIKE/

(Continued)

Our big evening paper will not appear on Monday in account of striking mechanics, or more properly printers, who are on strike by the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Friday's morning papers got out through a great deal of work in size because the publishers did not have sufficient time to train a regular number of strike-readers. There are a few of efficiency that would enable them to print the regular-sized paper. The giant electrical presses are not mastered in a day.

The present conflict started in the shop of the Hearst papers, where the mechanics had been working under a so-called official contract with Hearst. Mr. Hearst has nullified this contract, saying it was a bait to get organized labor patronage, and has been successful beyond all expectations. The contract he has nullified is the one that the publishers

Association to ... it is this center of ... tries
to annul ... the ... of the Association's
contract.

Until about ... years, Hearst ... "indecent," and "obscure"
the Association ... the confidence and support of
organized labor. ... the ... changes from ... the ... and the publishers
in the Association ... their ...
yellow peril. ... brought about
by the American Federation of Labor, ... of ...
worn so long by Hearst, ... of his ill-
concealed ... labor.

The Publisher's Association ... solidarity that
could profitably ...

Scandia, Jan. 21, 1911.NORWEGIAN[CALL OFF GARMENT STRIKE]

p.5.....The 10,000 striking Garment workers and Hart, Schaffner & Marx have called off hostilities. An agreement has been reached whereby all strikers are to be re-employed, with no discrimination and their demands regarding closed shop, pay rates and hours are to be settled by arbitration.

There are still 18,000 garment workers out on strike at other plants (those forming the trust) and these strikers have declared a boycott against their former employers and are doing all in their power to turn all business to the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Co. plant, this now being known as the "plant friendly to the union." The arbitration committee in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx agreement consists of one representative of the firm and one from the union, the third to be selected by these two. Clarence Darrow, (radical philosopher, author) defender of Haywood was chosen by the strikers though the employers have not announced their appointee. The points are to be arbitrated are - 30% increase in rates, shorter hours and the elimination of the so-called finalties or so-called prison regulations.

The strike was called in September 1910, and was the worst labor conflict in the history of Chicago. It was a bitterly fought battle on both sides; five were killed

in street riots and hundreds were injured. More than five-hundred strikers had been arrested, disorderly conduct being the charge in most cases, though they were discharged immediately when brought into court. John F. Sonsteby (Norwegian) was a busy man during the strike. Being the attorney for the Garment workers union, it was Mr. Sonsteby's lot to defend those arrested.

Another Norwegian who had quite a lot to do with the arrested strikers was Judge Torrison, whose method of handling such cases is to be commended. Other judges could well profit by following the example set by Judge Torrison during these hectic months.

We cite one instance: - twenty-four strikers were arrested when they started a demonstration in front of one of the plants where the strike was in session, and they were charged with disorderly conduct though little or no evidence was submitted in proof. Judge Torrison, instead of fining the hungry men, they requested and were given their promises to go to their homes and refrain from further demonstration and to report to him in thirty days with evidence of faithful compliance. The promise was unanimous and when the thirty-days were up they appeared, to a man, before

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NORWEGIA

Judge Torrison and on the strength of having kept faith with the court, all charges dismissed and they were allowed to go their way. Needless to say, Judge Torrison has won a host of friends both in the union and outside.

Credit must be given Hart, Schaffner and Marx for their attitude in the conflict. This concern has at all times stood ready and willing to arbitrate with their employees in contrast to the attitude of the "trust" plants whose motto has been (and is) "We have nothing to arbitrate."

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 11, 1910.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL

A very sad tragedy is the garment strike in Chicago. The usual business activities of important lines of industry are paralyzed, thousands of people who need work and crave it are forced to remain idle, and their homes are dark and cheerless under a pall of misery and want. When the strikers march through the streets, the people at large get glimpses of the privations these men and women are suffering: the wan, hopeless faces of underfed mothers, the frail bodies of overworked girls, and the sinister gleams in the eyes of desperate men form a picture that must needs appeal to all who feel for their fellow men, a picture appalling in its portents to all who can see and think. And yet, the most heart-rending sights are not seen in public, but in the barren, desolate homes where children shiver from cold and cry for a crumb of bread.

Mayor Busse will make another attempt to end the strike by arbitration. That is well and good. As matters stand, arbitration is probably the only road to a reasonably fair settlement of this deplorable contest, and the city government

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 11, 1910.

should use its good offices to help restore normal conditions to the garment industry. Everything within reason should be done to bring the contending parties into line for arbitration. Once the controversy is submitted to the arbitration of a body of public-spirited men, a fairly satisfactory adjustment may be looked for, and peace will be restored--for a time at least.

However, the garment workers' walkout is a fresh and forceful illustration of the self-evident truth that the time for arbitration in labor disputes is before the breach, not after. In other words, the best remedy for the ills that follow walkouts and lockouts is not arbitration, but conciliation and mediation. Prevention is also better than the cure in treating ills of the body politic. To compel contestants inflamed with passions of strife, and spurred on by false pride, to make peace is very difficult and often impossible, and if it be forced upon them the peace thus established is not likely to be lasting. But to nip a quarrel in the bud is comparatively easy, and, moreover, the adjustment of relations is then left in the hands of the parties directly concerned; prejudice is allayed; peace is maintained; and strife, with its attendant ills

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 11, 1910.

of bad blood, losses, and misery, is prevented.

Conciliation and mediation interfere less than does arbitration with a man's right to sell his labor or run his business to suit himself. Society cannot say to employer and employed, "Thou shalt not quarrel". But it can and should say to them, "Thou shalt not quarrel without cause," and it may properly compel them to invoke the peacemaking agency and aid of disinterested parties and public opinion, before they are permitted to start an industrial war. Practical provision for compulsory conciliation and mediation would prevent most labor controversies, and make it unnecessary to resort to compulsory arbitration. No time should be lost in providing this most effective of safeguards of industrial stability and social peace.

NORWEGIANI D 2 a (4)Scandia, Dec. 10, 1910.[GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE]

(Editorial)

p.8...The striking garment workers of Chicago paraded to Cubs Park on Wednesday, where they were addressed by various leaders. Indications are that they will win a partial victory, the employers having expressed a willingness to meet some of the demands.

On Thursday Mayor Busse notified both sides that they would have to forget all thoughts of violence and arbitrate if they expected the support of the administration and citizenry of Chicago. This is the first time in the history of Chicago that a Mayor has taken any part in the settlement of a labor conflict. The coming election, in April, is a thorn of anxiety in the side of our body politic, and this strike and settlement will undoubtedly have its bearing on election results.

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Scandia, Dec. 3, 1910.

(Editorial)

p.4.....For the first time in its history Chicago (thru its city council) has moved to mediate in a labor conflict. The initiative was taken by Alderman Merriam (7th ward), formerly professor of political economy at the University of Chicago.

The occasion is the month old clothing workers strike involving nearly 45,000 men, women, boys and girls who demand a union, union recognition, closed shop, better hourly and piece work rates, elimination of fines and other "prison" rules and abuses.

It is about time the city woke up and did something for its citizens regardless of ancestry. Adults and children are starving and desperate measures must be employed to bring about an agreement between striking employes and the clothing barons. The act of our council will be backed by every progressive and decent citizen in Chicago.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

PEACE OR WAR

(Editorial)

The traction workers on the North and West Sides rejected, by an overwhelming majority, the proposal for an agreement presented by the negotiations committee. This overwhelming rejection came as a surprise to everybody except the workers themselves. The agreement or proposal for a new wage scale was the fruit of careful study and negotiations between the representatives elected by the workers and the officers of the traction companies.

There is no reason to believe that the representatives of the workers did their best to further the cause of the workers. They were convinced that they had gained all that the companies were willing to concede at present, and they expected that the proposal would be ratified by the workers nearly unanimously.

The new wage scale offers considerable advantages to the men who have been in the service of the companies for a long time; and something less to those who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

are new in the service. It seems just, however, that experience and training should be rewarded in the work of the traction lines. Hitherto, there has been too slight a difference in pay between the new men and those older in the service. A man of experience is worth far more than a new, untrained man, not only to the traction companies but also to the patrons of the streetcars, and that means practically the whole population of the city, not to speak of the large number of visitors.

The newer men evidently have a majority in the unions of the traction workers, however; this is made clear by the large majority against the proposed wage scale. Everything possible will be done to preserve peace. But the younger traction workers desire a strike at any cost, it is said, and it is hardly probable that it can be avoided.

The situation is a new one in every way. Usually, it is the leaders of the workers who are the most radical in their demands; and it is they who generally

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

bring on the crisis, while the great majority of the workers go on strike only with great reluctance.

This time, however, the situation is reversed. The leaders have shown moderation and a spirit of conciliation, while the workers themselves are determined to strike unless the companies accede to all their demands.

It is to be hoped that the workers will consider matters carefully before taking the decisive step. They cannot hope to win in the struggle unless they have public sympathy on their side, and they cannot expect public sympathy for their cause if they refuse to negotiate with the other side, but, instead, blindly plunge into a fight which will cause their fellow men all kinds of trouble.

It is also to be hoped that the traction companies do their very utmost to meet the demands of their men, in order that the city may escape a destructive conflict. A general streetcar strike would constitute a calamity for the city

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1909.

and its people, while it is most doubtful whether it would benefit anybody. Experience shows that the fights between employers and employees will, as a rule, harm everybody and help nobody.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 15, 1909.

VICTORY FOR ARBITRATION

(Editorial)

The dispute between the traction companies and their workers has been settled, and the city will be saved a destructive fight. The workers did not get everything they asked for, but they were granted concessions which their representatives found satisfactory. The agreement is to be submitted to the workers for ratification or rejection through secret vote. It is taken for granted that the agreement will be ratified.

The outcome of this dispute shows, among other things, what a good organization and good leadership mean for the workers. It is hardly likely that the workers would have attained as good conditions if they had not been so well organized; nor would the organization have been of much use to the workers if the latter had not acted with intelligence and

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 15, 1909.

moderation. Good organization and intelligent leadership form a tower of strength which, as a rule, will secure for the worker his rights. An organization, on the other hand, which is being used arbitrarily by dishonest leaders for their own profit is a detriment to the workers and to society as a whole.

The representatives of the traction companies also deserve commendation for their reasonable attitude. This is in sharp contrast to the attitude frequently adopted by representatives of capital both in Chicago and in other cities. Once more it has been shown that capital has nothing to fear from the workers if they are willing to meet the latter half way in questions concerning their mutual rights.

Finally, it has been shown that a dispute between employers and employees can best be settled by the parties themselves. A decision by outsiders (arbitration) may be just, but it may also be unjust to one or the other

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 15, 1909.

of the contending parties, and in such a case the ensuing peace will be of but brief duration. Nobody knows better than the contending parties what the issue concerns, and how much the sides involved may be expected to yield. The problem is to make the parties meet for negotiation in a manner to close the door to disturbing bitterness--to keep the discussion open and free from the appearance of humiliation for either of the parties. A tactful negotiator or go-between may be of considerable value, as was the case during the discussions between the traction companies and their workers.

The peaceable conclusion of the dispute is a credit to both the parties involved; it is also a new proof that the road to industrial peace does not pass through the morass of arbitration, but through the bright fields of negotiation and discussion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 15, 1909.

THE GREAT LABOR WAR IN SCANDINAVIA

(Editorial)

Sweden is now the arena for a battle between labor and capital that, in proportion to the forces involved, is the most violent any country has ever witnessed. The fight is a national calamity for Sweden, and its consequences may well be comparable to those of a war. In one respect it is worse, for the struggle constitutes a civil war of the most vicious type.

For a considerable period, negotiations proceeded between the employers and the workers, but so great was the bitterness and ill will prevailing that common sense could not find a hearing. The employers decided on a lockout, and the workers replied with a general strike.

As the cable informs us, none of the parties will yield. The king tried to reason with both sides, but without success. Matters have reached a point

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 15, 1909.

where a fight to the finish seems inevitable. And the results of such a fight have already appeared: distress among the workers, paralysis of business, and a hatred and bitterness between the classes which may last for a generation or more. And finally, when distress and despair have put an end to the patience of the people and to their willingness to sacrifice, then crime and violence will make their entrance.

If modern society is to enjoy peaceful development, the state of war between capital and labor must be superseded by an arrangement by which it would become illegal to engage in a labor war until every means for peaceable solution of the dispute had been exhausted. Justice and common sense must be substituted for force and passion.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 8, 1909.

NO STRIKE

(Editorial)

A streetcar strike in a city such as Chicago would be a calamity for the city and for everybody living within the city. Nobody desires that sort of a fight. The companies fear the strike; their workers would by far prefer not to have to strike, and the people of the city are, of course, opposed to any interruption of the regular traffic.

When, in spite of this, the workers so overwhelmingly voted to go on strike as a last means of obtaining an increase in wages, they no doubt decided that they owed it to their families to make the sacrifice involved, in order to obtain, if possible, somewhat better working conditions. It is significant that the wives of the streetcar workers, according to what we have learned, are supporting their husbands in their attitude. As a rule, the wife of a worker will oppose everything which, even for a brief period,

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 8, 1909.

would deprive her of an income however scanty. When these wives and mothers find that it is better to risk a fight, the reason must be that they cannot get along on the present wages of their providers.

As everybody knows, prices have risen steadily during the past few years, and this rise in prices has hit the necessities of life hardest. Nor are there any prospects of relief in the near future. It is true that times are good in general, but there is no probability that prices will drop. Meat, milk, butter, and eggs, and nearly all other necessary commodities will remain at the present high price level. And the recent revision of the tariff does not indicate that any noticeable reduction in prices on articles affected by the customs duties is forthcoming.

These conditions affecting the cost of living lend strength to the demands of the workers. We are facing facts which neither the traction companies nor anybody else can deny or disregard. Fortunately, there are signs that

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 8, 1909.

the dispute may be settled by agreement. The companies prefer such an arrangement, and so do the workers. In addition, the city is a party to the dispute, and the city authorities are doing their utmost to prevent the strike. The state arbitration board has taken steps to get the matter settled through arbitration.

These various efforts, in addition to the general desire to avoid a disastrous struggle, have, so to speak, paved the way for a peaceable solution of the disagreement, and there is strong reason to believe that the peace negotiations may produce successful results.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1909.

ARBITRATION IN THE COAL INDUSTRY

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the great coal strike recommended, among other things, that a permanent board of arbitration be established to settle the differences which might arise between the mine operators and their employees. This board, known as the Anthracite Conciliation Board, consists of three representatives for the miners and three for the operators.

Before this Board, any miner or operator may bring in his complaint, if any. The Board listens to both parties in the dispute, and in many cases it has succeeded in settling the dispute without further difficulties. If necessary, however, the Board takes further steps; testimony is heard and each side in the case presents full particulars as to the cause of the conflict. Then the Board gives its decision. If no agreement can be reached--if the division in the Board is three against three--an arbitrator is selected by the judge of the Third Federal District Court, and the decision of the arbitrator is binding.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1909.

During the first three years of the Board's activity it dealt with one hundred and fifty cases; in this three-year period the number of complaints was only twenty-two. This shows how much has been done to improve conditions between the mine operators and their workers.

Curiously enough, the workers demanded the abolition of the Board at the end of the first three-year period. They wanted three arbitration boards to replace the original board--one for each of the three federal districts. They had to drop the demand, however, and the arrangement, including the arbitration board, was renewed for three years. The new three-year period expires on April 1 of this year.

As previously mentioned, the workers have presented a number of demands as conditions for continuing to work, and among these demands is the abolition of the arbitration board.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1909.

The attitude of the workers on this point is inexplicable, unless one pre-supposes that they are being ruled by a handful of leaders who want to have the Board abolished because the latter has proved that the highly paid leaders constitute an unnecessary expense for the workers.

WPA (L.L.) 1001.30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1901.

AN AUSPICIOUS SETTLEMENT

(Editorial in English)

"We have discovered after a careful examination of the points at issue that, as usual, mistakes and misunderstandings underlie the troubles at McKeesport, and we reach the conclusion that it will be to the advantage of all parties concerned to start the Wood's mill with the other employees on next Monday morning, April 22, 1901; and it is further agreed that the contract in reference to working conditions in the mill and scale matters shall be observed until July 1, 1901, and in **the** meantime Mr. Smith and Mr. Holloway shall have a meeting to adjust all difficulties which may exist between them.

"T. J. Shaffer, President,

John Williams, Secretary,

For the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

"John Jarrett,

For the American Sheet Steel Company."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1901.

Every employer and every leader of labor ought to frame this sensible agreement and place it on his desk or in a conspicuous place in his workshop. It has prevented a gigantic struggle that probably would have involved all the mills and all of the two hundred thousand men of the United States Steel Corporation. Such a stupendous war would have been a frightful calamity to the mills and their workers and to the country at large.

The first lesson taught by this common-sense settlement is that whenever employer and workers attempt to adjust differences in a spirit of conciliation, a satisfactory settlement is likely to be reached. "We have discovered that, as usual, mistakes and misunderstandings underlie the troubles." That is true in nearly every conflict between capital and labor; and it is equally true that a careful joint examination of the points at issue will reveal the misunderstandings and pave the way to harmony and peace.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1901.

The agreement is also of great importance as an indication of the attitude of the greatest trust of the country toward its employees. The trouble at McKeesport is the first clash between the billion-dollar trust and a group of its workers. In the words of President Shaffer, the workers were treated fairly. The trust officers did not hesitate to make concessions when they learned upon investigation that the men were right.

The happy outcome of the ominous-looking conflict justifies the view held by many labor leaders and recently concurred in by Prince Kropotkin, the noted Russian anarchist, that the great trusts are not a menace to the man who works with his hands. It indicates that the organization of industry and labor on broad lines has a tendency to steady the wheels of industry and the relations between employer and men; to emphasize the community of interests between capital and labor; to accentuate the tremendous responsibility of the leaders of the industrial forces of our modern society; to secure stability of production and employment, and thus cement the alliance between the unions and trusts for the maintenance of industrial peace.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1901.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON

(Editorial in English)

As a result of mutual concessions, representatives of the building contractors and of the carpenters have reached an agreement which is regarded as fair to both sides. It is confidently expected that it will be ratified by the various unions, and the greatest and most stubbornly fought contest in the building trades of Chicago will then be at an end.

Building has been practically paralyzed in Chicago while this unnecessary war has been raging, resulting in untold want and suffering among the families of the idle workers, and in enormous loss to the employers and the community at large. Work will now be resumed and Chicago can look forward to an unusually active building season.

As impartial outsiders consider the agreement, they cannot but wonder why this



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1901.

simple, common-sense settlement could not have been reached before. The Saturday half holiday and the wage scale now agreed upon are demands that were as fair and reasonable when originally presented as they are conceded to be now. On the other hand, any sensible worker ought to have known one year ago as well as he does today that the building trades council was an organization run by heelers of the Burke-Harrison machine for their own special benefit without any regard whatever for the welfare of the large number of workers whom they managed to get under their control. Nor could it be doubted any more then than now that outsiders have no right or business to interfere with workers during working hours, whether they parade as "walking delegates," "business agents," or by any other title generally assumed by those who do not know how to work or will not work except with their jaws.

It has cost altogether too much to learn this plain lesson, but if it has been learned thoroughly, it is worth all it has cost. The provision that all disputes hereafter are to be arbitrated, and that work is to proceed while negotiations for adjustments of difficulties are pending, is at least a very hope-

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 10, 1901.

ful sign. It indicates that both bosses and workers have come to understand that war does not pay, and that it is the best policy to approach misunderstandings in a spirit of conciliation. That is the main point in the whole range of industrial warfare. Nearly all industrial conflicts may be traced to misunderstandings and prejudices based upon misapprehensions. The time to settle a controversy is before it has aroused the feeling of mutual hostility and has assumed such a definite form that concessions on the part of one side or the other, or both, seem to involve a sacrifice of pride and standing. If the opposing parties promptly take their trouble in hand, approaching each other in a spirit of mutual confidence and with open minds, they are apt to discover that, to use a common expression, "they have nothing to arbitrate," because they have no quarrel.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

THE LABOR WAR--PEACE IN SIGHT

Efforts are now being made to carry into effect the plan for strike settlement which was suggested by the Skandinaven some weeks ago. Professor Graham Taylor has made some telling speeches along the same lines, and the public generally appears to be favorably impressed with the proposed plan for a reconciliation.

It must be plain to all thinking men by this time that normal conditions can now be restored only in two ways: by the complete exhaustion of one or both of the contending parties or by a settlement enforced by public opinion. The community has already suffered grievously from this inexcusable war; it cannot afford to have it prolonged a single day if it is within its power to restore peace.

Let public opinion assert itself with practical unanimity and sufficient force, and the warring parties will be compelled to lay down their arms. The right



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

of the public to interfere is plain. It is the third party to, and the heaviest sufferer in, any labor war; it has a better and stronger right to command and enforce peace than have either employers or workmen to precipitate an industrial war.

The people cannot speak except through a delegate body. In order to be truly representative in character and able to speak with sufficient authority, such a body must represent all shades of public opinion. This is the main point to be considered in making up the prospective committee of conference and conciliation. A committee speaking with the voice of Chicago will end this foolish and disastrous war.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

LAW AND LABOR

(Editorial in English)

The large batch of true bills found by the Grand Jury against rioting strikers will prove a blessing in disguise to organized labor in Chicago and throughout the whole land. This eleventh-hour assertion of the power of the law cannot but make the strike leaders pause in their mad course of lawlessness, as it must open the eyes of those of their misguided followers who are still amenable to reason.

Unionism, as it has manifested itself in Chicago during the present troubles, has become a positive danger to society, especially to the large body of honest and industrious workingmen. Its aim is to be a law unto itself. It has defied the laws of society as recklessly as it has trampled upon the rights of honest toil. No one believes that the large body of unionists in this city are lawless men, but they cannot escape the responsibility for the lawless acts that



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

have been committed in their name and ostensibly for their benefit. The labor leaders have been chosen and invested with their dangerous power by the majorities of their respective unions. If the majority of union men have been misled, it is their misfortune, but this fact does not absolve them from responsibility. Nor can they plead ignorance. It has been plain to all men of average common sense that union labor in Chicago has been unscrupulously exploited by a gang of officeholders who have been using their power in the unions for what there was in it. These self-seeking schemers are the authors of the troubles, but they are supremely indifferent to the want, misery, and suffering that have saddened the hearths of so many thousands of happy homes.

Sober workingmen must now have come to understand that during its present leadership, unionism in Chicago was rushing headlong to destruction. The "leaders," drunk with the sense of their power, may have harbored the insane delusion that, because a cowardly and demagogic administration cowed before them, nothing could withstand their assaults. They have now discovered their mistake.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

Whether the large body of union men have seen the error of their ways is, now-ever, a matter of greater importance; for upon this very point depends the future, not to say the existence, of organized labor. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that if it is to pursue a course of intimidation, terrorism, violence, and riot, unionism will be crushed and wiped out altogether.

Organized labor has done much for the advancement of the toiler, if not as much as it has done for the numerous slick talkers who prefer to live upon the fruits of other men's toil rather than to toil for themselves. Organized labor is needed as an educating force, as a steadying and regulating factor in our industrial development. But if it is to exist, it must keep within the pale of the law and not interfere with the rights of any toiler to work as he pleases.

This plain lesson organized labor must learn and adopt for its future guidance, or it will go down. Labor is great, but law is greater. Labor is the dominating economic force in society, but the true welfare of labor, organized or

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1900.

unorganized, depends upon its recognition of law as the greatest and supreme force of the land.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1899.

THE WAY OF HARMONY

(Editorial in English)

There is now a fair prospect of an early adjustment of the difficulties that for so long have paralyzed the building industries of Chicago. The contending parties have at last entered upon the road which in nine cases out of ten is the short cut from industrial war to peace--direct negotiation. They have agreed to meet in a friendly conference under conditions that will insure a free and full discussion of all the points at issue. Each body will be represented by a committee of men who enjoy the confidence of their respective constituents and understand the situation thoroughly. A full exchange, by two such bodies, of views and information cannot fail to correct misunderstandings that may have existed on either side, eliminate every irrelevant point injected into the controversy, foster a spirit of conciliation, and thus pave the way for a restoration of complete harmony.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1899.

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The pianomakers' contest, which thus far has cost the employees something like a quarter of a million dollars, illustrates forcibly that trouble between employers and employees is much easier made than mended by outside agencies. This is the burden of the decision just rendered by the state board of arbitration after a searching investigation of the causes and origin of the controversy.

"The manufacturers," says the board," appeared to have made no objection to the wage scale submitted by the men, but preferred to deal directly with their own men rather than with an agent of the union who had never been connected with any department of the piano and organ workers' trade, and who was altogether without practical knowledge of the business."

Any sensible man would take the same position. A thorough understanding of the nature of a dispute is always the first condition of a fair and intelligent settlement. This applies with particular force to the pianomakers' controversy.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1899.

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"There is such a wide difference in conditions in the several factories that we," says the board," shall make no attempt in this case to recommend a wage scale applicable to all of them, but shall leave the wage question to be settled between each individual employer and his employees. We feel confident that no difficulty will be experienced in any case in reaching a satisfactory agreement upon the wage question."

As the employers had not applied for arbitration, the board could not attempt to arbitrate the matter. It makes the following recommendations:

"That the strike at the factory of Story and Clark and the lockouts at all other factories be declared off immediately;

"That work be resumed at all factories at once;

"That all of the employees at work at the time of the strike and lockout be re-employed without discrimination;

"That a day's work in all factories and in all departments shall consist of nine hours;



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1899.

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"That in case of a difference involving a proposed increase in wages, each employer shall meet a committee of his employees and endeavor to settle such differences by mutual agreement."

To an outsider this looks like a fair proposition. But it is reported that at a meeting of the piano and organ workers the report was received with derision and thrown into the wastebasket, and it was decided to continue the strike.

Why these recommendations should receive such treatment is a little difficult to understand for the third party to the contest--the community at large; and the employees would not weaken their cause in the least by explaining it to the public. Inasmuch as it may, apparently, be taken for granted that there is no real difference as to wages it may seem to some that the employees are pursuing a shadow and rejecting the substance.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 10, 1899.

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The lesson taught by this somewhat peculiar controversy is that when anybody gets between employer and employees, trouble is likely to follow, and that a controversy, once started, is not easily settled from without, not even by such a well-intentioned agency as the state board of arbitration. As a rule, arbitration is either unnecessary or ineffectual. No outsider understands a labor contest as well as do the parties to the controversy. The state cannot force either employer or employees to accept in good faith an incongruous decision. But if it cannot compel them to agree, the state has a right to compel them to try to agree. It can make it compulsory upon the parties to a strike or a lockout to meet in conference under conditions that will enable both the contestants and the community at large to learn and understand the exact nature and bearing of the conflict. In most instances an adjustment would then be reached, while the unsettled differences would quickly yield to the irresistible force of a crystallized intelligent public opinion.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1898.

DISGRACEFUL VINDICTIVENESS

(Editorial in English)

The Times-Herald of yesterday charges Governor Tanner with "refusing protection to the negroes." Here is the argument presented in support of the accusation:

"Several weeks ago, when the situation brought on by the miners' strike at Pana, Illinois was beyond control of the sheriff, that official wired the facts to Governor Tanner and asked that the state troops be sent to aid him in preserving the peace and preventing the wholesome [sic] assassination of the negro miners who had taken the places vacated by the strikers. Instead of furnishing the desired aid the governor wired back a lot of demagogical claptrap about his alleged opposition to imported labor, and lectured the sheriff for using the force at hand to protect the negro miners--the persons whose lives were endangered.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1898.

"Since then the situation has grown worse steadily, culminating in a series of outbreaks and making it necessary to place the working miners in a stockade, while their assailants are parading the streets armed with rifles and threatening violence. Businessmen have appealed to the sheriff, but he has no force adequate for their protection. On Thursday the sheriff called again on the governor, who has ordered state troops from Galesburg to proceed to Pana and protect the lives and property of citizens, but under no circumstances to aid the mine owners in operating their mines.

"Whether the troops will be of any assistance to the sheriff in preventing the mob of striking miners from attacking the negroes remains to be seen. Under the orders they have received from the commander-in-chief they are prohibited from protecting the only lives in danger.

"Under what law or constitutional provision does Governor Tanner conceive it to be his duty to protect only the lives of white men and leave inoffensive



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1898.

colored workers at the mercy of armed mobs? Not even in the South, when race prejudice was strongest, was there a more inhuman and lawless procedure on the part of the state authorities.

"It is incomprehensible that John R. Tanner, who boasts of having fought to free the slaves, should in such a crisis, deny colored men the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the state of which, by misplaced suffrage, he is chief executive. But it is true."

It is incomprehensible that a newspaper boasting of its independence should be so completely enslaved by the demon of vindictiveness as to admit such a batch of malicious misrepresentations to its columns.

Everybody knows that the charge preferred by the Times-Herald lacks even the semblance of truth. Governor Tanner has not "refused protection to Negroes."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1898.

He has made no discrimination whatever between white and colored men. He has stated that he is unalterably opposed to the importation of labor by employers who disagree with their men, because this traffic is injurious to our own workers and prejudicial to the best interests of the state. The Times-Herald brands this as "claptrap," but the taxpayers and workers of Illinois and all fair-minded and sensible people in all walks of life will uphold Governor Tanner.

While he is opposed to the importation of labor, black and white, he has shown that he is ready to afford protection to imported workers, black and white, if necessary by the military arm of the state. But he knows his duties too well to prostitute the national guard by permitting the troops to aid embarrassed mine-owners in running their mines. He was clearly justified in calling out troops three weeks ago, as he was justified in resorting to this extreme measure on Thursday.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1898.

His instructions as to the use of the troops are exactly what the constitution and the dignity of the commonwealth and sound common sense demand.

The Skandinaven has at times felt called upon to criticize Governor Tanner's actions; but in this matter he is all right, while the Times-Herald is all wrong, and discredibly wrong at that.



Skandinaven, (Daily edition), Jan. 7, 1887.

THE STOCKYARDS

In November of last year, the National Guard was mobilized and sent to the Stockyards in the strike which had lasted for some time. A few days later, the strike was suddenly called off, without any settlement, but the grumbling has started again.

We feel that a strike will soon break out again, and it is hoped that at this time there will be no "sell out."



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 9, 1917.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

The Retailers' Commercial Union is a country-wide association of retailers. The object of the organization is to reduce costs through co-operative buying. This association has just concluded its semi-annual conference and exhibition of goods at the Hotel Sherman.

Throughout the week the hotel was crowded by out-of-town dealers who had come to buy. The Union covers over sixteen states, and more than a third of the members are Norwegians. With a buying power of more than \$40,000,000 the association can command both respect and the best of bargains, enabling the smaller dealers in the country to obtain the best goods on the market at the very lowest prices.

The first exposition of goods was held in St. Louis. Ten years ago the general office of the association moved to Chicago, where the conventions and expositions have been held twice a year ever since.



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Skandinaven, Aug. 9, 1917.

In 1914 the Retailers' Union began to sell goods to members at wholesale, an innovation which won unexpected acclaim. In 1916 it was found necessary to increase the storage space, and it was therefore decided that the association should erect a building of its own. This building is located at the corner of Loomis Place and Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, at the heart of the so-called central manufacturing district. The building is five stories high and modern in every way. From it merchandise is shipped to members of the Union all over the country.

As a result of its great buying power the association has been able to make deals with the largest manufacturers in the country, so that everything is obtained at the lowest prices. The president of the Retailers' Union is a Norwegian.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1896.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES

(Editorial)

The co-operative movement among the Scandinavian workers and farmers is a much discussed topic, in fact, it has become an issue. The Danes are especially active in this great movement; they seem to take the initiative everywhere.

The Danes of the homeland are brought up in the co-operative movement. Every Danish peasant boy and girl spends two or three years at one of the government agricultural colleges. Many of them, before "returning to the soil," work in one of the many co-operative institutions, in co-operative dairies, meat-packing houses, cheese factories, slaughter houses, and buying associations. When the "old folks" retire, their children are able scientific farmers, and begin their work at home at the ripe age of about

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forty.

In the Danish peasant class, there is no illiteracy; many of the sons become lawyers, preachers, editors, and doctors. On every farm one sees large libraries and usually a piano, and the youth always belong to some literary club where they discuss the latest international literature. Many a peasant has been elected to the Danish Parliament where he fights for better legislation for the farmer.

In Chicago there are many co-operative stores and some factories owned by Scandinavians. Throughout the Central and Northwest States, the co-operative movement is becoming stronger year by year, and most of the co-operative associations are successful.

The organization of a co-operative creamery, for example, is a simple task. The organizers get together, buy stock, and soon start to build. When the

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plant is complete, they elect officers who manage the dairy with no interference from the members except that encountered at the quarterly meetings where the plan of work for the next three months is laid out.

Following are the bylaws of such an organization:

"The Agreement

"We, the undersigned citizens of _____ County, State of _____, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association, known by the name _____ Association; and we agree to borrow the sum of _____ dollars, or less, to put up a building and equip it with the necessary machinery, and become jointly and severally responsible for the sum borrowed, including the interest. The money is to be raised in the manner agreed upon by the association. We also agree to furnish the milk from the number of cows specified opposite our names.

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Names

Cows

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"Articles of Agreement of the Association

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, and whose residences are within the County of _____ in the State of _____, do hereby associate ourselves together as a co-operative association under the laws of the State of _____, for which we have adopted the following constitution:

"Article 1. The name of the association shall be the _____ Association, and its place of business shall be at or near Section _____ in the Town of _____ in said _____ County.

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"Article II. The object of this Association shall be to manufacture butter or cheese, or both, from whole milk, at actual cost.

"Article III. The officers of this Association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three trustees, who shall be elected annually at the regular annual meeting of the Association, to be held on the first Monday of January of each year, and who shall serve until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

"Article IV. The duties of the respective officers shall be as follows: The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association; he shall sign all drafts and pay over to the treasurer all money which shall have come into his possession by virtue of his official position, taking the treasurer's receipts therefor. He shall have power to call special meetings of the Association whenever, in his judgment, it is required by the business of the Association.

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"The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president whenever, because of absence or other reasons, the president may be unable to attend to them.

"The secretary shall keep a record of all the meetings and sign all orders upon the treasurer.

"The treasurer shall receive and give receipt for all money belonging to the Association, and pay out same only upon orders which shall be signed by the secretary. He shall give bonds in such amounts as the Association may provide.

"The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and the three trustees shall constitute the Board of Directors, whose duties shall be to audit and allow all just claims against the Association. They shall compute the amount of milk receipts, the amount of moneys received therefor, and, after

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deducting from the total receipts the percentage herein provided for as a sinking fund, and also the running expenses, they shall, on the twentieth day of each month, divide the remaining receipts for the preceding month among the members and patrons of the Association proportionally to the amount of milk furnished by each. Provided, however, that in case of the withdrawal of any member from this Association, before the money herein provided to be borrowed shall have been paid in full, principal and interest all products from the mill furnished by such withdrawing members then on hand, and any moneys received from such products then in the possession of the Association shall be retained, until all said moneys so borrowed shall have been fully repaid, and thereafter said moneys, or any remainder thereof after applying the just share of such withdrawing member therefrom to the repayment of any balance of such indebtedness not paid from the sinking fund, shall be paid over to his assignees.

"The Board of Directors shall require the secretary to make in writing a report to the annual meeting of the Association, setting forth in detail

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the gross amount of milk receipts, the net amounts of receipts from the **products** sold and all other receipts; the amount paid out for running expenses; the sums, if any, paid out for milk; and all other matters pertaining to the business of the Association. A like statement, containing the gross amount of milk receipts, the net receipts from products sold, and all running expenses of the creamery, shall be made and posted conspicuously in the creamery building at the time of the division of the previous month's receipts as aforesaid.

"The Board of Directors shall borrow the sum of money, not exceeding _____ thousand dollars, to be used by them in the erection and completion and furnishing of the creamery building, and for no other purpose. Said members of said Board may borrow said money on their own individual responsibility, and in case they shall do so, then the sinking fund herein provided for shall be applied by them in payment of such borrowed moneys as the same fall due, in the same manner as though said money had been borrowed by the Association. Said members of the Board in such case shall be held the creditors of the Association to the amount of such moneys unpaid, and the several

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members of said Association shall be personally responsible, jointly or severally, for the same. Provided, however, that prior to any legal assertion of such individual responsibility, the entire sinking fund then accrued and on hand shall be applied to such indebtedness. And provided, further, that said members, so borrowing said moneys, may, if they so elect, demand and apply any part of all of the moneys received from products sold, and then in possession of the Association, upon such indebtedness before enforcing such individual responsibility, in which case only part of such indebtedness remaining after applying thereon all sums so received shall be recovered or demanded from the membership of the Association.

"Article V. The several members shall furnish all the milk from all the cows subscribed by each, all milk to be sound, fresh, unadulterated, pure, and unskimmed, and patrons of the Association not members may, by agreement with the Board of Trustees, furnish such amounts of milk as may be agreed upon. The Association shall receive all such milk so furnished, manufacture the same into butter, cheese, or both, and sell the product;

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and from the moneys so received, deduct such a percentage thereof, or such a number of cents per one hundred pounds of milk, as shall have been agreed upon by the Association in the bylaws or otherwise, and also deduct the running expenses of the creamery, the remainder thereof to be distributed as provided in Article IV hereof.

"Article VI. Each member shall be entitled to one vote at any meeting of the Association. New members may be admitted as provided in the bylaws. Members shall be permitted to withdraw only as provided in the bylaws.

"Article VII. The first officers and Board of Trustees shall be as follows: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and trustees.

"Article VIII. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose; provided that two thirds of all members present vote in favor of such change; and provided, further,

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that at least one month's notice of such proposed amendment shall have been given in such manner as may be provided by the bylaws or otherwise by the Association.

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"Bylaws of the Association

"I. The treasurer shall give bond in the sum of _____ dollars, the bond to be approved by the Board of Directors.

"II. Five cents on each one hundred pounds of milk received at the creamery shall be reserved to form a sinking fund.

"III. No milk shall be received or business of any kind transacted at the creamery on Sundays.

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"IV. During the interval between May 20 and September 20 of each season, milk shall be delivered at the creamery at least as early as 9 A. M.; during the remaining portion of the season, as early as 10 A. M.

"V. All milk delivered shall be sweet and in good condition. If any is otherwise, the operator may condemn the same, and in such case he shall notify the president thereof. The operator shall test each member's and patron's milk at least three times a week.

"VI. Any member or patron found skimming, watering, or in any manner adulterating his milk offered at the creamery, shall forfeit to the Association as follows: For the first offense, \$10; for the second offense, \$25; for the third offense he or she shall forfeit all interest in the Association, and also claims for milk theretofore delivered to the Association. But no such forfeiture shall be adjudged without first affording to the member or patron charged with having so skimmed, watered, or adulterated his milk full opportunity to defend himself from such charge. Any member sending

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 20075

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to the cremery any bloody or unhealthy milk, or any milk from any cow within four days after calving, shall, if convicted of having done so knowingly, forfeit as prescribed above in this section.

"VII. Members and patrons furnishing whole milk may take from the separator or the tank at the creamery four fifths of the quantity of milk delivered at the creamery by them on that day. Any member taking therefrom more than that amount shall forfeit to the Association the sum of five dollars for each such taking.

"VIII. Withdrawals from the Association shall be allowed only as follows: The member desiring to withdraw shall give at least one month's notice of his application therefor. Such application shall only be allowed on a vote of two thirds of all members present and voting at any meeting for hearing at which such application shall have been filed; provided, however, that any member living more than three miles, by the nearest road, from the creamery building may make application to the Board of Directors, who, in their discretion, may grant permission to such member to withdraw from the

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Association.

"IX. Any member refusing to deliver at the creamery the milk agreed to be there delivered shall, without reasons satisfactory therefor to the Association, forfeit all interest in the product on hand.

"X. Notice of any proposed amendment to the constitution shall be in writing or printing, and shall be kept posted prominently in the creamery building, and also on the walls of the delivery department for the reception of milk."

This is the best constitution and set of bylaws that we have ever seen. In view of the fact that there has been much interest lately in the organization of co-operatives, we publish this constitution. Here in Chicago, we could organize and successfully operate all kinds of enterprises of this type. We have here several co-operative stores, a co-operative cigar

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factory, a co-operative shoe factory, and numerous other groups that are in the making. From time to time we shall discuss this type of organization in our columns.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 15, 1893.

INDUSTRIES

The Scandinavian Furniture & Cabinet makers have for some time had large meetings regarding co-operative factories. The idea is to have a number of the smaller factories co-operate under one roof, as they did in Rockford. The site of the Scandinavian Co-operative in furniture factories will be in Chicago Heights. It will cost \$150,000 to realize the plans, but the money is easy to get.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization

& Activities

c. Unemployment

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

/WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT?/

We are now experiencing the coldest and in many ways the most difficult winter in many years. Cold and unemployment are causing great suffering and privation among the poorer people, and the unemployment phase presents a real problem. We have already no less than 125,000 unemployed men and many of these are homeless, while the municipal lodging house can only accomodate 400, and at night long lines of hungry men await their turn to receive their hand-out of bread and a cup of warm coffee at the free coffee wagons. There is certainly something radically wrong with a social set-up

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

that permits such conditions to exist.

Mayor Harrison and the city council have appointed a commission to investigate conditions and to determine the causes of this excessive unemployment throughout Chicago. We cannot but think that unlimited private ownership has failed, and that the present unemployment problem is a direct result of it.

Our Norwegian colony is much interested in the matter and will join the entire city in thanksgiving if the commission accomplishes the task of locating the real responsibility for such a crisis.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1899.

YOUTH

The youth is often confused when asked: What trade or profession do you want to take up? Most young fellows seem to want to learn a trade, while the young women usually want to become teachers.

The first thing a young man should do is to find out just what trade or, profession he would like. Is it overcrowded? What are the qualifications? How much money can be made? I have personally worked as a smith, as a painter, as a carpenter, and as a mason. Now, what did I find out about these trades? First, every one of them is seasonal; second, each is fairly well paid; third, each involves fairly pleasant outdoor work.

Some of our city youth, may want to be farmers; as a profession it is one of the most healthful, but the pleasures are few, if any.

The scale of wages varies. Carpenter work pays from a dollar to a dollar



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1899.

and a half per day, other trades pay in proportion. There is plenty of work and plenty of opportunities. Shops, factories, and stores are always hiring; the building trades, the railroads, the streetcars, and even lake shipping are in need of men; but the main thing is, pick the work for which you are best suited.

I want to sound a note of warning to the women who seek work in department stores; the wage is small, the hours long, and there is no future. One thing you must think about: What future is there in certain jobs? Look for promotion, and you will be a success.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 27, 1898.

BE AT WORK

(Letter in English)

Editor of Skandinaven

Dear Sir:

"If you cannot on the ocean,
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay;
You could lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boats away."

Times are never so hard, lack of employment is never so great, that we cannot



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 27, 1898.



always find something to do.

But it takes a great mind to do work for others at little or no compensation, and thus we have as a result a great multitude of people who do not want to do anything unless they receive a good big salary. As a rule these people do not succeed. Many among our day workers would rather be idle a whole year than work for meager pay. This is wrong and it is also the reason why the poor suffer. Pennies saved make men rich, as Benjamin Franklin says. It is not the great things in life that count. It takes many small things to make up great things. "Mange Baekke Smaa Gjor En Stor Aa." (Many small brooks, make the great river.)

Then have patience. Be satisfied with little. Then some time, some day, you will have reached the goal which you sought. But by neglecting the smaller things you will be and continue to be like a "rolling stone, that gathers no moss."

What one needs is patience, perseverance, a firm will, taking the time needed; for Rome was not built in one day. This will enable us to occupy our time always

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 27, 1898.

with profit.

The youth often thinks that if a job is not liberally rewarded it is better to give it up. But remember this, that if you are faithful in work that is meagerly paid, you will by your faithfulness steadily gain the appreciation of your fellow men, who in turn look for just such a man to fill places of trust.

In order to do these small things and be satisfied until better times come, we must make ourselves humble and simple. Another great fault is wanting to be among the "big," thus losing our fellow men's confidence and love. Humbleness is the greatest word to be found in the book of all books. Humbleness is the greatest education. It makes us feel smaller, as Milton says: "My learning is only like a drop of water compared to a large ocean." Humbleness reveals to us our weakness and thus teaches us to rely on divine providence. Humbleness is the clothing one must have while mounting the road that leads to success.

Many of our young are, however, devoid of this virtue--we may call it a blessing--



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 27, 1898.

and leave simple work to find something greater, leave the farm for city life. There no one wants them, and so they conclude to idle their time away waiting for greater work.

This is wrong, young friends. You must not be idle; there is so much to be done.

Do not stand idle, waiting for some greater work to do.



I. ATTITUDES
E. Social
Organization

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 18, 1934.

FASCISM IN SCANDINAVIA

In Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland Fascism is growing, and for the same reason it rears its ugly head even among our people here in Chicago.

In Finland, the movement is vigorous, especially among the peasants. Communistic activity is suppressed with vigorous severity.

In the three Scandinavian countries there are active Fascist organizations known as "Nordisk Folkereisning" [Norse Peoples Upsurge.] Here is another instance of the use of misleading labels. For a time, an attempt was made to publish a Fascist newspaper in Oslo.

It was a scurrilous sheet; and it lead a precarious existence, and it devoted itself mainly to attacking the Jews, even those in public life in Norway, and to arousing social and religious prejudice. It copied Hitler's methods even to adopting as its symbol the old cabalistic swastika cross, which is

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Scandia, January 18, 1934.

Hitler's symbol, in place of Roman fasces of Italian Fascism. The paper and its true character were exposed in Scandia last summer. In Denmark, the **Social Democratic** party, with Premier Staunins at the helm, has practically become the Fascist party. In this it simply follows the lead of the German Social Democrats, so far as their proletarian policy is concerned, and of the British labor party. These parties are now face to face with a serious situation in their historical development.

By their non-revolutionary action they have, consciously or unconsciously, maneuvered themselves into a position which is clearly Fascist in general. So astute a **bourgeois** statesman as Lloyd George has discerned this clearly. In a public statement he made a few weeks ago he admitted that "liberalism" is dead, and that there are now only two directions to choose between, either Fascism or the Soviet economic system. He added that the world is on the threshold of a vast and fundamental social change.

Let us be alert, and not be misled into errors that may change the economic system for the worse.

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Scandia, Jan. 18, 1934.

AMERICAN FASCISM SPREADING

The doctrines of Fascism are rapidly being assimilated by the American "petty bourgeoisie", the so-called "middle class," and by organized labor and lesser organized proletariat and farmers. Hardly without opposition, President Roosevelt was granted a broad measure of dictatorial power, and more will be assumed as conditions require.

Speaking of America today, Wm. E. Dodd, professor of American history at the University of Chicago, said in a recent article:

"It is a fact that the one-time greatest democracy in the world is no longer a democracy".

We Norwegians should be able to see this, we always speak of liberty and freedom, may we never forget what liberty and freedom means.

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Scandia, Jan. 11, 1934.

NORWEGIANS AND FASCISM

The Norwegians do not, as a general rule, subscribe to Fascism. At least here in Chicago we find that few, very few, even understand it for what it is.

In Norway, there is no Fascism or Fascist societies. Let us briefly see what are the fundamentals that cause Fascism.

Students and observers of economic and social evolution have not failed to note the beginnings of a radical shift of opinion, a drift in the direction of a new alignment.

Fundamentally, the trend follows the line of economic determination. Capitalism, now in its final, imperialistic stage of evolution, has suffered a severe breakdown all over the world. The breakdown is not far from a complete collapse. Whether or not there will be another recovery, of



Scandia, Jan. 11, 1934.

greater or lesser degree and duration, nobody can at present foretell, least of all bourgeois economists who are paid to bolster up hope and confuse the issue. Now and then some confused Norwegian takes the platform and glibly tells us that prosperity is in the offing. Possibly we become rich under the system. But most of us know better.

How does Fascism express itself? It expresses itself in different forms according to local or national conditions. In its fundamental economic aspect it may be defined as a form of state capitalism, the system of exploitation for private profit being retained. In its ultimate, that is, in its extreme expression, as in Italy, it is characterized by a dictatorship.

Fascism has openly shown that it distrusts the democratic system. But we must not be fooled. We often hear our people say, "What we need is a dictator," or "We need a Mussolini," or "The people can't be trusted". How do these slogans originate? Where is our faith in democracy? Why do people express such slogans in words? Simply this, they do not stop to think.



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Scandia, Jan. 11, 1934.

But we Norwegians must retain our faith in democracy, or we may also drift that way.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 21, 1923.

THE RED MEETING

Last Sunday the Communists held a meeting at Wicker Park Hall. The Scandinavian Bolsheviks seemed to be the leading factor there. More than fourteen hundred people attended, and about forty per cent of these were Scandinavians.

Copies of the Voice of Labor, The Worker, Attack Upon Labor, The Proletarian, and The Proletarian Songbook were sold by the thousands. A string orchestra, consisting mostly of mandolins, played revolutionary music. The music portrayed the longing and sorrow of the people. It was well done. Next, the Freiheit Singing Society, consisting of one hundred voices, sang a number of classic Jewish songs.

The main feature of the evening was then presented. The audience waited quietly and expectantly. The feature was "The Last Revolution," the text written by Michael Gold and the music by Jose Bamirez. The music was excellent. The final number on the program was a duet by two Swedish girls,

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Scandia, Apr. 21, 1923.

Vinzie and Lilla Lindhe, ten and fifteen years of age respectively.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 11, 1920.

[SANDBERG INDICTED]

A special grand jury indicted Dr. Carl Sandberg and M. J. (Juul) Christensen [Dane] for plotting to overthrow the United States Government. Dr. Sandberg and Christensen were members of the Socialist party until the split when they became active in organizing the Communist party.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1920.

WOULD PRUSSIANIZE THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

It is right to deport trouble-making aliens who come to war upon American institutions. It is well to send them back to their own country. The first duty of a government is to repel a foreign invasion. This duty extends, we think, to the invasion of a foreign disease or of alien germs that menace the welfare of the nation.

But we do not think the obnoxious aliens are more dangerous to American liberty, security, and happiness than the tendencies of some American statesmen. These officials are trying to change our laws so that any American citizen who disagrees with their ideas or advocates a change in the government may be sent to jail for twenty years. Attorney General Palmer has submitted to Congress a bill defining sedition which would Prussianize the United States.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1920.

We quote from the first section of the proposed act of Congress as drafted by Attorney General Palmer, condensing the section for the sake of clarity, but not changing a word or a comma in the language. We quote:

"Whoever....to cause the change....of the government or any of the laws or authority thereof....commits or attempts or threatens to commit any act of force against any person or any property, shall be deemed guilty of sedition, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, or by both."

The second section of the bill as drawn by Attorney General Palmer provides that:

"Whoever makes, displays, writes, prints, or circulates any sign, word, speech, picture, design, argument, or teaching which advises, advocates, teaches, or justifies any act of sedition, as heretofore defined....shall be punished by

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a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by both."

Representative Martin L. Davey of Ohio has introduced the Attorney General's bill in Congress. Senator Sterling of South Dakota has introduced substantially the same bill in the Senate. Propaganda has been started throughout the United States to force both bills through Congress.

If this law had been enacted earlier in our life as a nation it might have been impossible to secure the change in the Government of the United States, effected December 15, 1791, prohibiting any interference by the government with the free exercise of religion or any abridgement by the Government of the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

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It would probably have been impossible under Attorney General Palmer's proposed statute for the people to advocate, as they did, a change in our Constitution so as to

Forbid secret seizure of persons, houses, or papers;
Or to forbid any person to be compelled to testify against himself;
Or to forbid any law depriving any citizen of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;
Or to guarantee to every American citizen the right of trial by jury for any offence;
Or to change the manner of choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States, as was done December 12, 1803;
Or to abolish slavery within the United States or in any place subject to its jurisdiction, as was done February 1, 1865;
Or to forbid discrimination against any citizen of the United States by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, as was done March 30, 1870;

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Or to provide for income taxes upon large incomes in the United States, as was done May 31, 1913;

Or to provide for nation-wide prohibition, effective January 16, 1920;

Or to adopt woman suffrage.

Under Attorney General Palmer's act, Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson, both of whom advocated a change in the form of government by changing the method of electing the President and Vice-President, might have been considered guilty of sedition, subject to a ten-thousand-dollar fine and twenty years in the penitentiary.

Abraham Lincoln, when he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, would have been guilty of sedition and liable to imprisonment for twenty years.

Such lovers of liberty as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips would undoubtedly have received the extreme penalty of the law because, when they were most active in forcing a change in the Government of the United States, the rulers then in power were in favor of slavery. Those rulers undoubtedly would have regarded Garrison and Phillips as no better than anarchists, as men who should have been hanged as John Brown was.

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As for "making, displaying, writing, printing, or circulating any sign, word, speech, picture, design, argument or teaching" which "advises or advocates" a change in our form of government in the manner prohibited, it is not difficult to imagine what a United States judge, of a certain type not unknown to our federal courts at the present time, would have done under that statute to Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. She would certainly have gone to the penitentiary for twenty years. And her illustrious brother, Henry Ward Beecher, would undoubtedly have gone too. Any industrial striker who, in a moment of passion, "used or threatened to use force against any person or property," would be liable to twenty years' imprisonment under this statute.

The state of New Jersey enacted a law much like the bill Attorney General Palmer sent to Congress. We now know how that statute works. Under it, several American citizens have been convicted and sentenced to the state penitentiary, not for forcibly resisting the administration of the law, not for attempting or advocating the forcible overthrow of government (for which a citizen should be sent to prison), but merely "by speech, writing, or printing, inciting or abetting, promoting or encouraging hostility or opposition to the government.

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One of the sections of the New Jersey act would have justified the imprisonment of every member of an anti-slavery society or of every contributor to the Anti-Saloon League.

We are glad to say that two very able judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, Judges Minturn and Kalisch, have dissented from the conviction of prisoners under the New Jersey statute. In his very able opinion dissenting from such conviction, Justice Minturn writes:

"The State Constitution of New Jersey, Article I, Section 5, provides that 'every person may freely speak, write, and publish sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse, of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press'.

"The principle of free speech and freedom of assembly constitutes the cornerstone of American liberty. When the right to exercise those fundamentals

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without the advocacy of force is quiescently suppressed, the lamp which guides our destiny will be as effectually extinguished as the lamp that shone at the shrine of Isis.....

"The sole prototype of this legislation in American constitutional history is found in the alien and sedition act of John Adams' administration, under the obloquy of which the Federal party went into extinction and oblivion. Speaking of those enactments, the biographer of John Adams reflects the verdict of history when he says: 'No one has ever been able, heartily or successfully, to defend these foolish enactments of ill-considered legislation which have to be abandoned by tacit general consent to condemnation! (More's Life of John Adams, page 283.)

"If legislation of this character is to pass unchallenged by courts of justice, whose officers are sworn to uphold the Constitution as the very bedrock of our legal system, the time is not inopportune for a revision of the fundamental law and the excision of the guarantees contained in the Bill of Rights and

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Magna Charta, which have been the cherished legacy of British and American law since the epochal day at Runnymede.

"Nor is it perceivable how a party government, which is essentially one of criticism for the avowed purpose of 'promoting opposition to the government', can at all subsist in such an atmosphere of constructive illegality.

"The presence of such legislation upon the statute books is subversive of personal liberty to speak, write, and publish one's sentiments upon government policies, and any criticism of the Acts of state and national agencies. Its legal recognition would put an end to constitutional and party government, and put in its place a Napoleonic bureaucracy."

The last sentence was well illustrated by the act of the present administration at Washington two years ago in suppressing the monthly magazine to which Theodore Roosevelt was the principal regular contributor and the most vicious critic of the administration. In another case, in which the present Postmaster

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General had excluded a Socialist daily paper from the mail without a trial or even a hearing, the Postmaster General replied to a suit in the Federal Court by declaring that he acted in his uncontrolled discretion, and under the law was not accountable to any one for the justice or effect of his official act. Russia, under the Czar, and France under the gag laws imposed by Napoleon, went no further than this. The terms "reptile press" was coined by Balzac to describe the "editor who daily had to crawl on his belly to some petty official to ask what he would be allowed to say or print".

We beg Attorney General Palmer to refresh his mind by reading again the history of the ancient alien and sedition laws, whose adoption destroyed the political party that elected George Washington and his successor, John Adams. And then we ask him to read these moving sentences from the first inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln, words of truth which have never been denied:

"THIS COUNTRY, WITH ITS INSTITUTIONS, BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE WHO INHABIT IT. WHENEVER THEY SHALL GROW WEARY OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT THEY CAN EXERCISE

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THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF AMENDING IT OR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVERTHROW IT....."

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our difficulties.....We divide upon all questions into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative, for the continuance of the government depends upon the acquiescence of the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, it makes a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, flies of necessity to anarchy or depotism.....

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1920.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? The new sedition laws proposed by Attorney General Palmer go farther than any British statute. If enacted without modification they would Prussianize the United States. A Patrick Henry, a John Brown, or a Benjamin Franklin would in the future be clapped into jail for twenty years by some petty judge or bureaucrat for lese majeste.

Attorney General Palmer is a menace to free institutions! What can we do about it?

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Skandinaven, Dec. 20, 1917.

AN APPEAL

TO THE NORWEGIAN AMERICAN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS:

On behalf of the American Red Cross I beg to recommend its brilliant undertaking for the welfare of humanity.

The Red Cross has started a campaign, the objective of which, is to add 15,000,000 new names to its membership list, and Chicago will undoubtedly do its share in regard to this increase. Our Norwegian American people are known to be among the most loyal and patriotic of American citizens and they do certainly wish to contribute their mite toward making the Red Cross membership campaign in Chicago a brilliant success. This will be gained if everybody joins this great benevolent society, taking part in the society's work for alleviating loss and need a pain among our valiant soldiers who are fighting for the security of our country.

Do not forget the many hundreds of young Norwegian American men who were

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Skandinaven, Dec. 20, 1917.

called to the colors.

Do not forget, either, that nobody obeyed the call to military duties more willingly and promptly than the Norwegian-Americans in Chicago.

There men are fighting your fight for liberty and democracy, and they are looking to you for support and encouragement, and this you can render them through your support of the American Red Cross, which is the society that is best adapted to send help to the soldiers in camp, in the trenches, on the battlefield, at sea, in the hospitals.

The objective of the campaign is to gain new members for the Red Cross, to renew the memberships, which have expired, to increase the interest for the work by getting at least one "magazine" reading member in every home, to prevail upon every member, old or new, to raise the Red Cross Service Flag, and also get every home to include Red Cross in its Christmas program by means of lights placed in the Service Flag hanging in the window on Christmas Eve; and seeing to it that every member of the family be also a member of the Red Cross.

--- Skandinaven, Dec.20,1917.

The committee for the campaign has planned an intensive program of work to be executed through ward and precinct committees, the members of which will visit every home in Chicago and suburbs.

When the Red Cross workers appear, you will be cordially invited to join the society and if possible to have every member of your family join. To do this is your patriotic duty.

I feel assured that the Norwegian-American people will respond to the call of the American Red Cross with great readiness and zeal.

Respectfully yours,

Oscar H. Haugan

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IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 24, 1913.

DR. KARL SANDBERG

Dr. Karl Sandberg, who was the Chicago delegate to the national convention of the Socialist party, was elected by the convention to investigate our present money and banking system. Another Scandinavian delegate to the convention was the Swede, Bostrom, who is the leader of the "red minority". The present [ratio of] reds [to non-reds] is 16 to 46.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 19, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

The attempted assassination of Theo. Roosevelt last Monday, at Milwaukee, has caused the whole country to be thoroughly wrought up. Tactics such as this, we in the U. S. associate with darkest Russia, but when they are resorted to in our own country, the land of freedom, we wonder whether the masses in any land are ripe for this freedom. Regardless of our own political views, whether we agree with Roosevelt or not, none of us has neither the legal nor the moral right to dispose of him by murder.

According to reports, Mr. Roosevelt's injury will in no way halt or slow down either his campaign or his personal activity, and, agree with him or not, we feel that one with his ability, courage, and clear thinking will live to cut many a Gordian knot which all others have failed to overcome..

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IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 27, 1912.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS

The Chicago Scandinavian Socialists have started a summer colony at Fox Lake. Dr. Carl Sandberg, the well-known Socialist leader, has donated the land.

This gift was greatly appreciated by the "Comrades" who all need a place to rest after their tiring organizational work. A great number of Danish and Norwegian Socialists are already sleeping, reading, or fishing at the colony. It pays to be a Socialist these days.

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I E (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 27, 1912.

[SOCIALISTS' SUMMER COLONY]

It pays, at times, to be a Socialist. The Scandinavian Socialists of Chicago now have a summer colony at Fox Lake, where quite a number, mostly Norwegian and Danish, are enjoying the fine weather amid pleasant surroundings. The colony was made possible by the generosity of Dr. K. F. Sandberg, who gladly placed his spacious estate at the disposal of the Scandinavian Socialist group. It pays to be a member of some organization, even the Socialist party.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

[THE TREND TOWARD DEMOCRACY]

(Editorial)

The trend and development of the times are noticeably alike all over the world; in fact the whole world seems to be enveloped in a haze of radicalism and liberalism. Greater personal liberty and more democratic forms of government are demanded in America, Europe, and Asia alike.

Turning our thoughts to China, where the sons of Heaven have grown under the yoke of oppression placed upon them by a corrupt alien power for the last four hundred years, we find people in the throes of revolution, striving to overthrow the oppressor, to regain personal liberty, and to establish a constitutional form of government patterned after the ideals and informed with the spirit of western governments. The spirit of the Occident has penetrated deeply into the Orient, and China, long a closed book of oriental

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Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

mystery, is gradually being opened to modern people whose ideas are the subject of intense study among the great thinkers of China.

We have not been able to work up any degree of enthusiasm for the cause of missionaries to China and their Christian (?) teachings, but if their presence in China has in any way stimulated the awakening which brought on the political upheaval, we are strongly in favor of them. The Manchu dynasty seems to be on the verge of extinction.

Persia also is having its radical upheaval, and a parliamentary form of government is being demanded. Turkey, in a bloody revolution, has been taken over by the Young Turks, who have banished the old reactionary Sultan, with eleven of his wives, to a place of safe-keeping and have established a government along more modern lines.

Throughout Europe, the radical element is gaining in power. King Manuel of

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

Portugal has fled to London, and his former kingdom is now a thriving little republic. Spain is a seething volcano ready to erupt any minute.

In France, radicalism has turned its guns on Catholicism and has made education a public responsibility instead of a Catholic institution. Radicals have won important victories in recent elections in England, Sweden, and Switzerland. Because of hard times in Germany, the Socialists will double their strength at the next election and increase their representation in the governmental body. Ireland is still fighting to get home rule, such as Canada and other British colonies enjoy. In the United States, we also note the spread of radicalism. In the Republican party, the insurgents are fighting for a change that will bring about greater personal liberty, limit the powers of capital and the trusts, and annihilate the supporters of these things, i.e., the "standpatters". On the other hand, Democratic forces are active. Democratic victories all along the line, in city, county, and state elections, indicate the possibility of a Democratic national victory in 1912.

Scandia, Nov. 4, 1911.

Greater personal liberty, more economic freedom and justice, more systematic and intelligent direction in government, a higher standard of living and better working conditions for the working class, woman suffrage, and job security, are demanded by our American radicals, if these demands can properly be called radical. In our humble opinion the word rational would be more truly descriptive of them; they are demands which are just and humanitarian in every way.

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NORWEGIAN

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I E (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1910.

I E (Swedish)

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The National Congress of the Scandinavian Socialist League was recently held in the Danish Brotherhood Hall [now the Workers' Lyceum], 2733 Hirsch Street. Delegates from every state in the Union were present. Mr. N. F. Holm called the meeting to order; the secretary then read the proposed agenda for the approval of the delegates. Mr. A. W. Malmquist, of Chicago, was elected chairman of the Congress.

Newspapers represented included Svenska Socialisten (The Swedish Socialist), official organ of the Scandinavian Socialists, represented by the editor, J. A. Halden; Gaa Paa (Forward), Minneapolis; and Revnen [The Gap], Chicago.

The Congress lasted three days, during which time much business was transacted. Twelve Chicago branches were represented: among them the well-known and militant Karl Marx Club, represented by A. W. Malmquist and Thorwald Jensen; and the Scandinavian Socialist Agitation and Propaganda Committee, composed of

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I E (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1910.

I E (Swedish)

N. F. Holm, Steffen J. Christensen and Joel Christensen. As will be remembered, Joel Christensen served five years in Fort Leavenworth because of "militancy," but he and Dr. Carl Sandberg were framed at the trial. That, however, is past history.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 17, 1901.

NOT NURSERIES OF ANARCHISM

(Editorial)



Anarchism was the subject of a discussion at a "free floor" meeting at the Chicago Commons the other night. Abram Isaaks, Jr. attacked government as "a self-constituted arrangement for the well-being of plutocracy" and represented "anarchy as the cure for all ills". Stung by a vigorous arraignment of anarchy by Charles O. Brown, the two Isaaks (senior and junior), Mr. Enricho Travaglio, and half a dozen other anarchists sprang to their feet when the presiding officer, Professor Graham Taylor, prevented further discussion by adjourning the meeting.

"While we believe in and stand for freedom of speech," Mr. Taylor said, "this gavel will never permit a meeting of this character to be turned into a gathering bent upon using the torch and championing a deed of blood."

The public at large will welcome this assurance from the leader of the Chicago Commons; and it would have been still more welcome if it had been made and enforced long ago. There is a general impression that the so-called social settle-



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 17, 1901.

ments, the Commons among them, have shown a lack of discretion and good judgment in giving altogether too free rein to immature people with economic and political vagaries and grievances of all sorts and descriptions.

According to Mr. Abram Isaaks, Sr., "the practical anarchist does not conceive these deeds that prove so great a shock to society. Your philosophical anarchist is responsible. He broods over a condition of humanity that demands redress, and proceeds according to his own notions."

This is probably true; at least, Mr. Isaaks ought to know, as he is one of the representative men of anarchy. Our social settlements have accorded the floor to these brooding philosophical anarchists and have thus enabled them to sow the seeds of discontent in the minds of people they could not have reached in any other way--audiences made up of men and women stronger in book learning than in common sense, and of honest toilers needing and seeking recreation and useful knowledge. It is not doubted that the settlements were intended to benefit their respective neighborhoods and that their work has been conducted with this end in view. But their work has at times been anything but practical, and they have been too ready to accord every absurd hobby a hearing. That a great deal of harm has

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 17, 1901.

been done this way is undeniable. Professor Taylor's statement may be taken as an indication that they intend to follow a safer course in the future. It will restore, at least in a measure, public confidence in the social settlements. Their supporters and the same people of the community in general will learn with satisfaction that they are not to be run as nurseries for anarchy.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 8, 1901.

PUBLISH THESE LETTERS

(Editorial in English)

According to the prison authorities at Auburn thousands of letters for the assassin of President McKinley were received during his confinement at the Auburn prison. Some of these missives were accompanied by flowers or dainty delicacies sent to the prisoner by women of high social standing in various parts of the country. All the letters expressed approval of the crime committed and conveyed messages of sympathy and encouragement. From another class of sympathizers the prison authorities received letters threatening them with vengeance if the sentence of death should be executed.

What has become of these letters? It was reported that the first intention of the New York State authorities was to destroy them with the personal effects of the assassin. Fortunately, this rash resolve was not carried out.



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"Eventually they will be destroyed," Superintendent Collins is reported to have said; "but it has struck me," he adds, "that perhaps we should make a list of them, especially of those letters signed with full and proper names in which condolence was offered to the prisoner or threats against us were made. My plan is to get the addresses of these people and keep the list for police reference. I believe there may come a time when such a list would be valuable in running down anarchists."

The time for making use of the letters is now--this very day. A list of the authors with their addresses should of course be prepared and kept for police reference. But the task of "running down the anarchists" devolves mainly upon the people themselves, and they are entitled to all the information which has come into possession of any of their public servants. Moreover, the letters to the assassin are of right public property. They deal with crime against the republic and constitute a part of a great public tragedy. The people have the same right to be informed of the contents of those letters and the names of their authors as they had to demand that the death sentence of the



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assassin should be published.

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It is not to be supposed that the sympathizers with the assassin will object to the publication of their letters. Expressions of approval of such a monstrous crime, after the bloody deed is done, disclose a firmly rooted conviction that must needs welcome the widest possible publicity. Most if not all of the letters were certainly written with the understanding that they would be published; and none of the authors have the right to demand that his or her letter be withheld from the public.

There is another phase to this question which is of great practical importance, especially at the present time. The people are demanding more stringent laws for the suppression of anarchy and our lawmakers are engaged in the preparation of bills that will meet the case. A large number of such measures are framed upon the assumption that our anarchists are aliens and that the growth of anarchism may be arrested by enacting a sufficiently rigid immigration law.



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All agree that foreigners of pronounced anarchistic views should be barred from the country. But what of our native specimens of the breed? Most of the frequent outbursts of lawless sentiments in various parts of the country during the past few weeks have been the ravings of native anarchists. The ranks of our theorizing, babbling "reformers" are liberally sprinkled with men and women of more or less hazy anarchistic views, and some chairs in our higher schools of learning are held by men who teach and preach anarchy to our youth.

The publication of the letters to the assassin of President McKinley would throw a most valuable light upon anarchism as a social force in the United States. It would unmask the whole front of anarchy and reveal the make-up of its forces. The people would learn whether the touching notes and delicacies sent to the assassin came from servant girls with foreign names or from American ladies of high social position; in short, it would be revealed who these sympathizers are, how many are aliens or adopted citizens, and how many are men and women to the manor born. With the aid of this



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valuable light our lawgivers could make better and more effective laws, and what is, perhaps, of greater importance, it would enable the people to direct their own campaign against lawlessness so as to obtain the best results.

The people are entitled to the letters in question, and they should be published in full without delay.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 13, 1901.

SCANDINAVIAN HATRED OF ANARCHY

Some of the ablest and severest denunciations of the crime of Czolgosz have appeared in Scandinavian newspapers. The Skandinaven holds that the question of whether the assassin had accomplices or not is a secondary matter. It holds that the creed of anarchy is in itself a conspiracy--that anarchy seeks the life of society and should be met with the weapons of war rather than with those of peace. In the opinion of the Skandinaven only the swift sternness and vigor of "war justice" will afford society full protection from the menace of assassination and anarchy. These utterances are typical of Scandinavians everywhere. The hardy and industrious men and women whose ancestors were bred among fjords and mountains of the Scandinavian peninsula have no sympathy with lawlessness in any form. There are no Danish, Swedish, or Norwegian anarchists. These people have been lovers of freedom since the days of the vikings and Norsemen, but the insane idea that there can be liberty without law or government never has appealed to them. The habits of industry and of



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sound and sensible thinking acquired on the rugged soil where the race was reared, have fitted these people to become valuable American citizens. Their ingrained love of order is among their most constant and conspicuous traits. Any community in which Scandinavians predominate is pretty sure to be free from mob violence or any other infractions of the law on a large scale. Anarchist agitators can find no encouragement among the immigrants from that part of Europe or among their descendants.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 10, 1901.

THE WAR ON ANARCHY

(Editorial in English)



Whether Leon Czolgosz was sent upon his bloody errand by a band of conspirators or simply went forth to execute a decree of death formulated in his own wicked heart is a question of secondary importance. In any event the crime was the ripened fruit of the seeds of anarchy. No formal commission of murder was needed to nerve the wretch to his horrible deed. His views, his associations, the satanic fire of a Miss Emma Goldman brought him under the fell spell that led him into the assassin's path. The creed of anarchy is per se a conspiracy against society. Anarchy seeks the life of society itself: assassinations of the foremost representatives of law and order are only a means to an end. Hence it should be met with the weapons of war. Its apostles and tools have placed themselves outside the pale of society and should be dealt with in accordance with the principles of the laws of war. Only the swift sternness and vigor of "war justice" will afford society full protection and exterminate

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the red monster.

But who are the "reds," and where does anarchy end? If we think that the enemies of society are confined to small bands of unwashed people with more or less foreign-sounding names, we shall have a dangerous delusion. Like the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, the wretch at Buffalo is in possession of all the legal qualifications, barring age, for being himself elected President of the United States. He was born on American soil and has been educated in our public schools. He may have acquired his special brand of anarchy from foreign sources; but we have other anarchists whose influence is more pernicious and far-reaching than the disordered ravings of the "reds". Newspapers of the type of the Chicago American and others, that fit their standards of public morality to the basest instincts of the vicious classes--that make sensationalism, lying, and systematic misrepresentation of public policies and the motives of public men their specialty--that becloud weak intellects and inflame wicked passions--such newspapers are more powerful promoters of anarchy and crime than are all out-and-out anarchistic publications



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in the country combined.

If they were not dangerous public enemies the publishers and editors of such newspapers would be beneath the contempt of all honest men. Upon the same moral plane with them are the people whose patronage makes the existence of publications of this class possible. They do not all belong to the ranks of the unkempt and unwashed. On the contrary, the select circles of merchant princes and financiers, the fashionable clubs, the pulpit, the bench and the bar, the mechanic and the worker--all furnish recruits to the hosts of well-dressed enemies of society, and all are co-responsible with the detestable sheets that make it their business to stab law and promote anarchy.

For some two or three years an organized campaign against the popular will and national authority has been waged by people who claim to represent the very highest type of American citizenship and intelligence. The Atkinsons, the Winslows, etc., supported by influential newspapers, have branded as a crime a policy ordained by the will of the people. And they have gone





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farther: with a fierce hatred and vehemence that no firebrand anarchist orator could eclipse, they have denounced President McKinley as a usurper, a tyrant, and a redhanded murderer. Leon Czolgosz, who resolved to strike down the "ruler," the representative of law and order, would have been perfectly justified in claiming a tacit or expressed commission from this group of blue-blooded American anarchists.

And they acknowledge their guilt by their traitorous conduct in this hour of national affliction. The most numerous and shameful expressions of approval of the bloody work of the murderer have come not from the scattered bands of "reds," but from the ranks of the "anti-imperialists". When a Senator of the United States, upon learning that the President of the United States had been shot down by an assassin, has the brazen audacity to exclaim, "I am indifferent to the whole matter," it is time to begin to look in high places for anarchists.

The heart of the nation is sound. But we must not shut our eyes to the

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poisonous eruptions that appear in scattered places on the body politic. We realize that men of high intelligence confound liberty with license and that disloyalty, treason, and anarchy have displaced respect for law in many intelligent minds. We should not fail to understand that the war upon anarchy must be conducted on lines as broad as society itself.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 15, 1900.

THE DANCE ABOUT THE GOLDEN CALF

(Editorial)

The well-known Episcopal Bishop Potter of New York, in a lecture the other day on the topic "Property and Society," said among other things:

"Divorces, crime, and corruption in all our cities develop from the same root--the lust for money. Look wherever you will in our **complex** political and social life, and you will find behind it all the question of profits. Listen to whichever scandal you will among politicians, in the camps of the soldier, or in the halls where the socialites gather--everywhere it is the dollar, in the final analysis, by which everything is measured.

"Listen to the talk of the children as they compare their parents; listen to groups of young girls of whom one might imagine that where their finest, most sacred sentiments are concerned, they would be free from the thoughts of



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filthy lucre--you will find that they have their price and that they are not to be had for less.

"Go wherever you will; converse with whomever you will: with ministers or priests who are calculating the income from their **spiritual** field of labor; with the leaders of great universities who are paralyzed with the fear that some honest, straightforward professor may happen to tell the people the truth at a time when it would be well that truth be heard, and thereby lessen the income of the **university**--at the **base** of it all is the question of money, and that question usually supplies the answer to all the rest.

"The situation, threatening as it is to all that which is best in the life of a nation, is the result of causes which are not too far to seek. These causes are to be found in the spirit of the time; in the conditions of our national life; in the goal according to which the value of our personal life is measured.

"I see no prospect that any legislation, any socialistic system, any system



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of land division or taxation can free us from the dangers which threaten our society. Only Christianity, the Church of God, can do it."

The Bishop's charge is serious, yet true in the main. His accusations may be leveled, with practically the same force, against life in every country. The **quest** for gold may be more intense in one country than in another; but the power of money is one of the cornerstones in every one of the countries that we call civilized. This condition is inseparable from the principles of private property and free competition. Bishop Potter has emphasized the dark side of the situation--the consequence of property's being considered the goal instead of the means. He is right in his statement that there is no remedy against this misconception except in Christianity; only the religion of brotherly love can teach man the right use of property.

Yet the socialists do not agree with the Bishop. They teach that as long as private property and free competition prevail, society inevitably rests upon



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the basis of selfishness; that the worship of the dollar is inseparable from the principles of private property and of free competition.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1900.

THE DRIFT TO DEBS

(Editorial in English)

One of the more noteworthy features of the present campaign is the **strong** drift towards Debs among voters of radical views. The Bryan leaders had relied upon this element to support the Nebraskan. They scoffed at the Social Democrats and took it for granted that all who disbelieve in the present social order would fall an easy prey to the demagogic eloquence of Colonel Bryan. They have discovered their mistake. They have learned that a Social Democrat has nothing in common with a Democrat of the Bryan stripe--that Social Democracy represents a well-defined social system and is made up of men who have principles and believe in them. Such men will have nothing to do with a party that is devoid of principles and only tries to prolong its existence and grab power by raising false issues. It is very evident that the Social Democrats will draw to itself all that is respectable among men and women of pronounced radical views, leaving all



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the human debris of society to the aggregation led by such men as Richard Croker. As between the Republican and Democratic parties a Social Democrat has no choice; he believes in neither. Yet many Social Democrats will vote for McKinley because he represents a prosperity that is essential to the welfare of their families. But all Social Democrats who think they can afford it, and that they can accomplish anything by voting their real convictions at this time, will support Debs.

The shameful attack by a Bryan-Carter Harrison mob upon three of the speakers of the Social Democratic party is the best evidence of the desperation which has seized the Bryan forces upon their discovery of the drift to Debs.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1900.

THE ROOT OF ANARCHISM

(Editorial)

Anarchism in present-day Europe and nihilism in Russia of twenty years ago present similarities as well as dissimilarities. While nihilism was an expression of local and temporary conditions, a period of transition effecting only Russia, the present eruptions, and the forces they represent, are the results of those conditions which are now being considered normal and not at all of a passing character.

Nihilism was a result of the emancipation of slaves in Russia in 1861 and the subsequent speedy increase in popular education. The Russian society was in a state of dissolution, and the people were being made familiar with the doctrines of materialism, and aided by various intellectual stimulants. At the same time the former slaves were made to feel that there was no place for

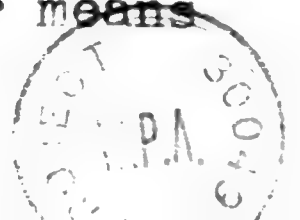


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them in the empire. They learned how to make bombs, and were sent out into the world to starve. The tyrannical acts by the nobility and the clergy, and excessive taxes are contributory causes for the growth of anarchism. These causes are, in part, remnants from the Middle Ages, but modern conditions abolish the old evils merely to supplant them with new ones.

The basic cause for anarchism is injustice. Injustice is to be found everywhere in the relationship between capital and labor, between the craftsman and the manufacturer. Under the influence of competition the European worker is compelled to sell his labor for just enough wages to keep him alive. If the worker refuses these low wages another worker, who is poorer than he, will enter and take his job.

The competitive system, according to men who have studied the situation in Europe, is the cause of the growth of anarchism in countries such as Germany and France, as well as in Austria, Italy, and Spain. There is no other means



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of overcoming this system than by justice. "By whatever measure you measure, will be measured again to you."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 18, 1897.

WITLESS WIT

(Editorial)

"The late 'Popocratic party' [derisive term applying to those Democrats who supported the platform of the Populist Party in 1896], having lost the 'Pop' part of its name, has adopted a more appropriate prefix, and it is now the 'Anarcratic party'.

"The A B C of the Democracy of 1896-97 is:

Altgeld--Anarchist;
Bryan--Bombast;
Coxey--Communist;
Debs--Demagogue."

This [quotation] is probably intended to be witty; but it is no easy matter to discover where the wit comes in. [The term] "Anar-cratic" is nothing but silly

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drivel, devoid of sense or meaning. It is best not to "monkey with Greek" when you know nothing of the language. The "Democracy" does not need any prefix in order to indicate its kinship to Anarchy. Both are reared on the same foundation. "The least government possible is the best government possible" is the cardinal principle of the Democratic party and of Anarchism. It may interest the Literary Bureau [of the Republican party] to know that the Republican party bears a similar relationship to socialism.

John P. Altgeld is not an anarchist; he is a socialist. Illinois never had a governor who wanted to govern more than he did. He was bound to boss and rule everything and everybody. None of his appointees dared sneeze unless they received his special permission, and every democrat in Illinois was supposed to learn from him what to think and what not to think, or whether he was permitted to think at all. His management of the state's finances was extremely bad, resulting in widespread corruption throughout the state. And yet, with all his mistakes--mismanagement of the public funds and other faults--many Republicans regard him as a better governor than his Republican successor.

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Bryan is a bombastic. But if the Literary Bureau thinks that Bryan is all "Bombast," it is making a mistake. He is the most eloquent, if not the most powerful, champion of a cause that a year ago received the support of some six million American voters, and he may be chosen to oppose William McKinley in 1900.

"Gen." Coxey is unduly honored by the assumption that he knows anything about communism.

As for Debs--he would represent nothing but demagogism if he were speaking and acting in bad faith. But because it is he, we must assume that he is sincere and means well. However, he is a rather ignorant and unbalanced dreamer whose power for good or evil is a thing of the past.

It will be much safer for the Literary Bureau to present specific facts rather than indulge in irresponsible witticisms that lack nothing but wit.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 16, 1896.

SOCIALISTS AND SILVER

(Editorial)

One of the Republican spellbinders is in the habit of stigmatizing the fifty-cent dollar as the "socialist dollar." The term is improper and foolish. People in this country have as much right to be Socialists as they have to be Republicans or Democrats. "Socialists" and "socialistic" are no longer used as epithets or as terms of opprobrium except by people who are devoid alike of culture, common sense, and good breeding. As a matter of fact, the Republican platform is somewhat tainted with socialistic notions. Nor is the Democratic platform, despite its strong anarchistic coloring, entirely free from socialism.

The expression is foolish because the Socialist party does not believe in free silver. Far from supporting the Bryan ticket, it has a Presidential ticket of its own in the field, and has condemned the sixteen-to-one fallacy in strong and emphatic language. The Socialists may be mistaken

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in some of their views. But many able men are found in their ranks. Nor can it be denied that they are sincere in their efforts to better the condition of the workers. But they do not believe in free silver because they know that free silver will rob the worker of part of his wages and cripple his power to support his family and educate his children. Spellbinders had better be careful.

We know that the Scandinavians are not easily fooled, but they should think twice before they vote for any kind of legislation that may be opposed to the best interests of the majority.

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NORWEGIAN

The Chicago Tribune, April 28, 1878.

THE SCANDINAVIANS

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: April 27. In nearly every report concerning the Communistic movement in this city it is made apparent that the Scandinavians are the leading element. That no one has taken up the pen to rectify this error is probably because the Scandinavians themselves are aware of the insignificant part their communist countrymen are playing in reality, and for this reason the articles have been considered too ridiculous for attention, however aggravating. Nevertheless this silence on their part may result in the idea gaining ground that the Scandinavians as a class are communistic, and to be ranked among the scum of society. It is therefore for the interest of the Scandinavian majority, and for the sake of justice to make known to the American people how very few Scandinavians are in sympathy with the communistic movement.

I. ATTITUDES
F. Politics
1. Voting
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Scandia, June 2, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HONESTY IN POLITICS

The Norwegian Lawyers and the Chicago Bar Association desire to enlist your co-operation in the election on Monday, June 4, of seven judges of the superior court of Cook County.

The Democratic column will have to be blank. The Republican column will be filled with your Republicans and three Democrats--selected by Republican and Democratic bosses. They have determined to appoint our judges.

You are aware that certain political bosses, together with the bosses of organized crime, constitute the invisible power which holds Chicago and Cook County in its sinister grip.

We are calling upon all patriotic Norwegian citizens to unite in the present effort to dispose of and destroy this power. Scandia has, to a marked degree, the confidence of a large group of patriotic Norwegian-Americans. We ask that

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 2, 1928.

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

you urge them to use their might in support of this significant movement.

In order to give opportunity to voters who do not wish to have their judges appointed by bosses affiliated with organized crime, we have undertaken to present a nonpartisan ticket. Securing the signatures of over 17,000 voters, it has presented a ticket which will appear on the ballot under the heading "Chicago Bar Association Nonpartisan". The candidates are:

Howard W. Hayes, Daniel P. Trude, Charles Center Case, and (to fill vacancy), James J. Balbour.

Three other candidates who are sitting judges, and whose terms of office as superior court judges are expiring, have been approved by the vote of the Bar Association for re-election. They are Walter P. Steffen, Martin M. Guidley, and Joseph Sabath. Their names will appear on the ballot in the Republican column.

The Association's only interest in supporting its ticket lies in its desire to

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obtain the proper administration of justice. It has heretofore sought to induce the leaders of both political parties to nominate suitable men for the bench.

In nearly every judicial election for many years one or more candidates deemed by the Bar Association unfit have been nominated by the party bosses and one or more honest and eminently able judges, whom the Bar Association deemed worthy of re-election have been refused nomination, and the voters have been denied the right to re-elect them.

In the present instance, the Bar Association tried and failed to induce the political leaders to nominate the candidates it recommends. It has now undertaken, for the first time, to present its own ticket on the ballot.

How the political bosses choose or reject candidates is not publicly known. The Bar Association chooses its candidates openly by vote of its 4,000 members. The candidates are first examined by a committee consisting of

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fifteen of its former presidents. Each candidate is given opportunity to appear before the committee. The recommendations of this committee are submitted to the membership of the Association in a printed report. It then takes a secret ballot, at which 4,000 members--a large majority of all the reputable practicing lawyers of Cook County--have the right to vote. The candidates thus selected, not by any bosses or by any committee, but by the members of the Association, are recommended to the voters.

The question for the voters is, will the public interest be served by voting the ticket presented by the party bosses or by voting the ticket selected by the lawyers who know the men they endorse, and know them to be honest and competent.

Patriotic Norwegian-American citizens who are jealous of the good name of their city should unite on June 4, as they did at the last primary election, and overthrow that invisible power which seeks to dominate our judiciary and defeat the administration of justice. We invite your influential paper and its readers

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Scandia, June 2, 1928.

WPA FILE 100-10275

to join us in this movement to destroy the supremacy of the bosses and establish the supremacy of the law. .

(Signed) Bar Association,
and outstanding Norwegian Attorneys.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 26, 1927.

NORWEGIAN NON-PARTISAN DEVER LEAGUE

The Norwegian Non-Partisan Dever League has been very, very busy for some time trying to put over their candidate.

Einar Graff is the chairman of the League. A Committee of forty-two well-known Norwegians has been set up. We mention a few: Carl Bauer, Andrew Hummeland, Knute Rockne, Captain Jens A. Doe, Dr. Adolf Doe, Herman Arnesen /of Skandinaven./, Finn Mathiesen, Chas. C. Peterson, Sigwald Asbjornson, Otto Clausen, and Hans Oftedahl. Well, good luck! Time will tell.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 24, 1917.

NORWEGIAN WOMEN AND POLITICS

(The undersigned committee writes to Scandia in behalf of Alderman Buck.)
These are the reasons why you should go to the polls on Tuesday and
nominate him as the Republican candidate of the Thirty-third Ward.

In the term he is just finishing in the city council he has proved his
courage, his honesty, and his sense of responsibility. In the two years
he has served the city as alderman, he has become one of the conspicuously
valuable men in the council, and the citizens of the Thirty-third Ward
should be proud to claim him as their representative.

Women citizens, especially, should endorse him because he has always taken
a firm stand against vice conditions. It was Alderman Buck who conducted
a continual warfare against ex-Chief of Police Healy long before State's
Attorney Hoyne woke up and indicted him. When Healy deprived Second Deputy

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 24, 1917.

Funkhouser of his trustworthy inspectors and put political appointees in their places, Alderman Buck set up a determined resistance. He would not stand for this interference in the restriction of vice in Chicago. When vicious cabarets flaunted their immoral attractions, it was Buck who realized their dangerous appeal to the young people of Chicago, and his efforts have been continuous to keep such resorts out of the city.

It was Alderman Buck who insisted that vicious films should not be shown at the moving picture houses of Chicago, where the youth of the city congregate, and unconsciously absorb immoral standards.

The women signing this appeal believe that it will be a disgraceful thing if the women citizens of the 33rd Ward do not support Buck.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Helga Ruup, Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen, Mrs. S. Arthur Walthers,
Mrs. C. Thompson, Mrs. Harry B. Miller.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 26, 1912.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

On Thursday, October 24, the Scandinavian Democratic League of Illinois held a mass meeting in Orchestra Hall. Although every effort was made to secure publicity and prominent speakers, the attendance was not gratifying. There were only eight hundred people in this spacious auditorium, and this looked like a mere handful. Such speakers as John A. Lind, former Governor of Minnesota and the pride of the Swedes; Governor Dunne of Illinois; and Mayor Harrison of Chicago were announced, but to no avail. Regardless of the speaker who is offered it is a hopeless task to attempt to rally the Norwegians of the country around the Democratic banner. All political campaigns to date have proved this conclusively.

Through Mr. Lind's able flaying of the Republican trust and tariff policies, many of the Norwegians present were shaken in their faith in their Grand Old Party, and Governor Dunne stated that the Grand Old Party no longer had the Norwegian vote in its vest pocket.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

I F 1
I F 6Scandia, Mar. 4, 1911.NORWEGIANFOR MERRIAM

(Editorial)

p.2.....The primary election is over. Merriam is the Republican choice for mayor and Harrison the Democratic. The real fight is now on, and the April election will show whether Merriam's ability to "smash the machine" will carry him through to a final choice by the voters. Scandia does not hesitate to come out for Merriam as being far better fitted and with a record that is spotlessly clean as compared to the record of graft and corruption, which Harrison has consistently been making for himself and his political bedfellows.

Forwardlooking, honest voters cannot but see which of the two candidates will, when elected, put the city and the taxpayers' interests above all else during the coming four years. A vote for Merriam is a vote for decency, efficiency and right.

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I F 1 (Swedish)

I F 1 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 12, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

POLITICAL TREND

It is rather curious to note that the Scandinavians have quite different opinions about politics. Republicans and Democrats are almost equal in representation and constituency, the Socialists slightly less, but the Prohibitionists have by far the greatest representation.

Look at this picture. Oscar Hillstrom [Swede] runs for city treasurer on the Republican ticket. John E. Larson [Norwegian] runs for city clerk on the Prohibitionist ticket. In the aldermanic elections the picture is as follows: Republicans: A.O. Erickson [Swede], August Monson [Dane]; Democrats: Stephen Lawson [Norwegian], Wm. E. Nielsen [Dane], Jens N. Hyldahl [Dane]; Socialists: Axel Gustafson [Swede], Nicolay F. Holm [Dane], V.A. Sorensen [Dane]. Prohibitionist; C. C. Ostergren [Swede], Oscar Larson [Swede], A. Gust Gustafson [Swede], Wm. Borg [Dane], Oscar Alberg [Norwegian], John Everson [Swede], John L. Johnson [Norwegian], Peter Nielsen [Dane], J. M. Pedersen [Dane], Olaf Nahlberg [Swede],

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36777

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 12, 1911.

J. R. Peterson [Swede], C. N. Johnson [Norwegian] and Bert Thompson [Dane].

WPA (LL.) PROJ. 00275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1909.

THE CITY ELECTION

(Editorial)

At the coming city election in Chicago two officials are to be elected on the general ballot--the city treasurer and the city clerk.

For treasurer the Republicans have nominated one of the best known men in Chicago, Isaac N. Powell. Powell has been the secretary of the board of election commissioners for fourteen years. In this capacity he has taken care of his duties in a manner that has won general appreciation. He is an energetic worker, and he has needed all his energy to deal with the intricacies of the administration of the board of election office.

As secretary of the board, he also has displayed unusual tact and impartiality, which all parties have been equally ready to acknowledge. The good will he has gained as secretary of the election board will undoubtedly serve him well

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1909.

at the election. The Republicans will vote for him in solid numbers, and he will undoubtedly win considerable support from voters of other parties. It can hardly be doubted that Isaac N. Powell will become the next city treasurer of Chicago.

The Republican candidate for city clerk, Mr. Jacob H. Marks, was born in Chicago and has always lived here. He resides with his family in the Seventeenth Ward and is well liked by all who know him. During the past four years he has been secretary of the county board, a position which is somewhat similar to that of city clerk. It will thus be observed that he is familiar with the kind of work which he will have to do as city clerk. Skandinaven believes that the voters will do well in voting for Mr. Marks as well as for Mr. Powell.

The aldermanic election is causing sharp controversies in several wards. In the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. Lewis D. Sitts is sure of being re-elected, and he deserves re-election. In so far as the affairs of the Ward are concerned, Mr. Sitts, ever since he became a member of the City Council, has done the

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1909.

work of two men--the work Mr. Dever ought to have done as well as his own work. As things are, the Seventeenth Ward simply cannot afford to dismiss Sitts. The voters know this, and Sitts will be elected.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward have nominated Henry Upatel. The worst his opponent has to say about Mr. Upatel is that he is a Lutheran, and that he opposes Sunday baseball games. There is no comparison between Upatel and Kruger, his opponent. All intelligent voters who do not consider voting a joke, but seek the good of the Ward and the city, will support Upatel.

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In the Thirty-fifth Ward Mr. Race has quite a fight on his hands. He has done a good job, however, and deserves to be re-elected.

APR 1 1910 PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1909.

THE PRIMARY IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD

(Editorial)

In the Fifteenth Ward there are two candidate for the Republican nomination for alderman. One is a lawyer by the name Upatel; he is the candidate of the Republican machine. The machine is doing its best to get him nominated and, among other things, has ordered the workers of the city to use their time and influence to advance his cause.

The other candidate is the well-known Norwegian businessman, H. Jorgen Mathiesen. He is a better Republican than is Mr. Upatel, but he is too independent to suit the machine leaders, so they prefer the other man as alderman. Mr. Mathiesen will undoubtedly be a better representative for the Ward in the City Council than a lawyer who is but slightly known. Mr. Mathiesen is absolutely independent of all interests; he has not accepted financial assistance from anybody during his

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 21, 1909.

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campaign, and thus, if he be elected, he will stand completely independent in the City Council. Only in such manner can an alderman further in the most vigorous way the welfare of the Ward.

It seems evident that the political leaders in the Fifteenth Ward seek to push the Scandinavian back. Their plans in this will succeed unless the Norsemen are alert to maintain their influence. They can nominate Mr. Mathiesen if they meet up in force at the primary election--and in doing so they would regain a great deal of the influence they have lost.

The nomination of Mr. Mathiesen would also be best from the point of view of the interest of the Ward, and in addition, it would strengthen the Republican party. For these reasons the Scandinavians would do a valuable piece of work all around by seeing to it that Mr. Mathiesen wins at the primary election in the Fifteenth Ward.

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NORWEGIAN

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A. E. Strand, A History of the Norwegians of Illinois
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, (Act Cong.) 1905.

In 1838 there were two Norwegians in Chicago. In 1905 Christiania was the only Norwegian city larger than Chicago.

Johan Larsen (sailor) and Holstein Thorsteinson, settled where Northwestern Depot now is in 1836.

David Johnson, a Norwegian sailor was first pressman in Chicago, 1834.

In 1848 a Norwegian Evangelical church was started.

By 1905 there were some 65,000 Norwegians but they did not exert themselves for political preferment.

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Scandia, Apr. 1, 1905.

NORWEGIAN

WPA FILE: PROJ 12275

ENDORSEMENT OF JUDGE DUNNE FOR MAYOR
An Appeal to the Scandinavian Voters
of Chicago

Whereas, The Scandinavians of Chicago by their experience in
their respective native lands have had sufficient proof that
municipal ownership is correct and practical; and

Whereas, Many candidates of the major parties support the policy of municipal
ownership; and

Whereas, The Republican platform and the candidate for mayor on the Republican
ticket favor further concessions to the traction companies and, as a re-
sult of these concessions, would give to these corporations control of these
properties for at least a generation; and

Whereas, The Democratic Candidate for the office of mayor is opposed to

Scandia, Apr. 1, 1905.

WPA FILE # 60275

granting to the traction companies any concessions and will demand the purchase of said properties by the city at a reasonable price or immediate confiscation thereof; and

Whereas, The Scandinavian Nonpartisan Municipal Ownership League of Chicago is of the opinion that the program of the Republican party and its candidate for the office of mayor will prevent municipal ownership of the traction properties, while the Democratic party and its candidates will immediately begin to acquire the above-mentioned properties; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Scandinavian Nonpartisan Municipal Ownership League of Chicago that we endorse Judge Dunne's candidacy for the office of mayor of Chicago, and that we request every Scandinavian voter to vote for the said [Democratic] candidate.

(Signed)

M. Kirkery [Dane], secretary-treasurer

Scandia, Apr. 1, 1905.

WPA FILE PROJ 60275

of the August Hausske Corporation

A. Johnson [Norwegian], of the Finstad and
Johnson Company

A. Christensen [Dane], secretary-treasurer of
the Mathiesen and Christensen Company

H. H. Lycke, secretary treasurer of Torris,
Wold and Company

John Hyl Dahl [Dane], wholesale commission
merchant

Carl J. Festin [Norwegian]

C. H. Skallerup [Dane], president of Chicago
Wholesale Produce Merchants' Association

Scandia, Apr. 1, 1905.

WPA - WILLIAM - 10275

Fritz Schultz

Olof F. Nelson [Swede], president American
Union of Swedish Singers

John Anda

C. F. Erikson [Swede], editor Swedish News

Knut Nelson

Andrew Sander Green [Swedish], architect

Karl Sandberg [Norwegian], chief surgeon of the
Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital [communist
leader and writer]

Scandia, Apr. 1, 1905.

WPA FILE # 100-100000-100000

N. Hennings, president Swedish Business Men's
Club of Chicago

J. M. Skourup [Dane], retired merchant

L. Paulsen [Dane], lumber man

Johan Waage, attorney, treasurer Norwegian
Lutheran Tabitha Hospital

Scandia, Apr. 10, 1920.

THE DOVRE CLUB

The executive council of the Dovre Club, the only Norwegian political organization in Chicago, is actively engaged in its work for the coming presidential election. Most of our important and outstanding Norwegian citizens are active in this organization. Birger Osland was elected president for 1920; Osland pledged that some real good work would be done this year. Hans Oftedahl, Andrew Hummeland, John P. Hovland, Peter Cederstrom, Ole Gullicksen, Carl Bauer, and O.O. Kraboe are all actively engaged in the political work of the Club.

The first thing Osland did was to remove all the members of the executive council who held positions of any kind with the city administration. Osland said: "Either the gentlemen now working for the city will abide by the laws of the organization and resign from the executive council, or I will resign."

Scandia, Apr. 10, 1920.

So, today, the Club is again cleared of political elements that have an ax to grind.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 9, 1904.

THE NORWEGIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Norwegian Republican club of the 28th Ward has been, as usual, campaigning a great deal for some of the so-called Republicans running for various offices in the ward and in the congressional and senatorial districts.

At a rather stormy meeting last week, the following board was elected: S. Matson, president; N. C. Bye, Andrew Ericson, and I. P. Houland; vice-presidents; M. A. Michaelson, secretary; W. Mogensen, treasurer; A. Satrang, and Charles Dahl, sergeants at arms.

We have often wondered why so many vice-presidents are necessary on an executive board. Also, why the necessity of two sergeant at arms. Well, maybe they need the two "policemen" to keep order.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 24, 1901.

THE SCANDINAVIANS WILL NOT FAIL

(Editorial in English)

"This is your campaign," said Judge Hanecy in addressing the magnificent meeting of the Norwegian Republican Club at Wicker Park Hall, "and no matter how competent and faithful I may be as Mayor of Chicago, I can accomplish nothing unless I have behind me just such a constituency as I now see before me. These meetings are delightful, and they inspire us with the hope that a better day has dawned for our people. But the most enthusiastic meetings will not save us unless we all get out to the polls April 2, and vote the right ticket, and get others to vote it too."

The constituency Judge Hanecy had before him was made up of Scandinavians. If they were less demonstrative than some of the many audiences he has addressed during this memorable campaign, they were probably more earnest listeners. And they may be relied upon to vote and to vote right. As taxpayers they have contributed their share of the vast funds that have



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 24, 1901.

been squandered or stolen by the Harrison administration; as citizens they have suffered in common with all other good citizens under the reign of thuggery, theft, and vice which has made Chicago a safe place for criminals, but unsafe for honest people. They will not fail to do their part in redeeming the city. Look to the Scandinavian precincts for the heaviest blows to gang rule.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 3, 1900.

SCANDINAVIANS FOR CARTER



The Scandinavians of Ward Seventeen held a meeting last Wednesday evening at 219 Grand Avenue, concerning today's primary election. The intention is to try to break the present Republican political machine, and the general opinion was that the only way to do this is to work for the election of Judge Orrin N. Carter as governor of Illinois. In the second district of Ward Seventeen, where the majority are Scandinavians, it is felt that there is no doubt the Judge Carter will get a majority of the votes cast. It was decided that the Scandinavians choose their own committeeman in order to deprive the Republican machine of its power. The Republican machine has ruled the Ward for many years. Appeal was made to all Scandinavians to vote today, and to mark their ballots for Judge Carter.

The ballot for delegates show the following well-known names of Scandinavians: James Jensen, Thomas B. Fogelstad, Walter Olson, M. Paulsen, Ole P. Nordley, E. C. Christensen, F. P. Sandler, Thomas Johnson, S. Henrickson, Charles

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 3, 1900.

Risberg, H. Schow, H. B. Olson, L. Carlson, M. Erickson, J. Jorgenson, Ole Amundsen, Louis Thorson, C. T. Olson, Peter O. Ellefson, J. B. Norland, M. C. Knudson, Henry Halverson, W. H. Olson, Anton Hanson, Dr. Lawson, E. Malam, August Nelson, and Chas. Gulifson.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1900.

THE FOREIGN VOTE

(Editorial)

Politicians and newspapers are wont to complain of the nationality issue in our politics. If an adopted citizen seeks a public office and receives strong support from the voters of his nationality, his candidacy and following are branded as clannish, un-American, etc.

Improper appeals to the sentiment of nationality are occasionally made in many parts of the country, but this is not primarily the fault of our adopted citizens. Their ambition is to become good Americans. They are proud of their American citizenship and endeavor to fulfill their duties as citizens to the best of their ability. They may make mistakes, but they are honest and upright and conscious of their responsibilities and have amply demonstrated that they are worthy of the franchise. A comparative study of



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1900.

the local political history of the northwest will disclose the fact that public affairs have been managed as economically and as well by our adopted citizens as by the native born, and in many instances better.

Then, some fine day, along comes a native-born politician in need of votes. He will address a gathering of adopted citizens, not as Americans, but as Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, Frenchmen, etc., as the case may be, feeding nationality-taffy to them with a lavish hand, and soliciting their support not as Americans, but as foreigners.

And right there we have the origin of the "foreign vote". The adopted citizen did not know that he was a "foreigner" in politics until he was taught the lesson by native-born politicians, demagogues, schemers, trimmers, and designing manipulators. They probably did not foresee that by rubbing their political Aladdin's lamp they called to their aid a spirit that some day might get beyond their control. That, however, is precisely what has hap-



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1900.

pened, for example in Chicago. The undue and dangerous influence acquired by certain nationalities in the politics of this city is but the inevitable result of cowardly and discreditable scheming on the part of leading American politicians. They will confess as much in private and whine about "the ruling race," etc. But they find themselves unable to break away from the policy and precedents they have established, and are compelled to keep on as they have begun.

To illustrate: during the last municipal campaign a particularly offensive appeal to the supposed prejudices of an audience was made by Mayor Harrison in a speech in the Twenty-third Ward. Addressing a meeting of Swedes, he advised the Swedes not to vote for Alderman Olson because Mr. Olson is a Norwegian. Mr. Harrison evidently thinks that because Sweden and Norway honestly disagree upon certain questions, Swedes and Norwegians, even when they have become citizens of this country, are bound to be enemies. This error is to some extent excusable in people who are not particularly well versed in foreign

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1900.

affairs, and Mr. Harrison is in the same boat with many other gentlemen who wear good clothes. But his lack of information upon this point does not excuse his demagogical catering to the basic instincts of his audience. Even if he intended to say to the Swedes of the Ward that they ought not vote for Alderman Olson in the belief that he is a Swede, since he is a Norwegian, the Mayor would have been guilty of gross impropriety inasmuch as this would have been tantamount to saying that if Mr. Olson had been a Swede the Swedes ought to have voted for him on account of his nationality. The "foreign vote" will disappear when the native-born politicians come to understand that our adopted citizens are Americans and should be treated as such, but not before. Until then the "foreign vote" will remain to plague them.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1898.

A WORTHY MEMBER

(Editorial in English)



H.S. Boutell, Republican candidate for re-election in the sixth congressional district, has demonstrated marked ability during his comparatively **brief** service in Congress, and should be re-elected. Congressman M.N. Johnson sends a good word for him in a letter to the publisher of this paper, in which the writer says:

"Congressman H.S. Boutell of Chicago sits next to me in the House at Washington. I have thus had a fine opportunity to know him and his work well. He is an able and conscientious member, one of the best. As a Republican nominee he undoubtedly has your support anyhow, but I wish you could give him an extra good word in your paper. He deserves it."

Yes, he deserves it. With a full Republican vote his re-election is a certainty. Let no Republican in the sixth, or any other district be counted among the stay-at-homes on Tuesday.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 17, 1897.

WORSE

If Alderman Madden's enforced withdrawal from the senatorial contest should result in "landing Congressman Lorimer in John M. Palmer's seat," nothing has been gained by the defeat of the Fourth Ward statesman. There is very little difference, if any, between these lights of the Cook County machine. The candidacy of Lorimer is as impudent as was that of Madden, if not more so. Madden is credited with considerable business ability while Lorimer is an untutored, ignorant, wire-pulling ward politician, and nothing else.

His election would be a blot upon the fair name of the state. It should be prevented. Madden was forced to retire before the wrath of public sentiment and indignation. It looks as though this paper and its readers will have to help defeat this new menace. Well, we can. Madden's machine successor in the race will encounter the same storm and go down before its fury.

But if they want to make sure of Lorimer's defeat the good republicans must not trust to fate. Let no one think that the machine is shattered. It is still in

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 17, 1897.

good working order and running with a full head of steam. No republican who has the honor of the state and the welfare of his party at heart can afford to relax his efforts until a decent man shall have been duly elected as Palmer's successor.

The Skandinavian voters will do their part.

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Are the "Clark's Pills" a "miraculous medicine" the locally
article in the Daily Standard, written by H. A. T. of a "doctor" for which he
took a round-about way of "resting" for two columns of this paper to "boor"
a young office seeker. He has adopted the style of the patent medicine adver-
tiser, who keeps the name of the great curative and restorer to health and wealth
hidden until his reader's imagination is filled with happy illusions, and he sees
miracle healers on every hand coming to his rescue--after reading the history of
a nation or some dramatic story of human escape from death and disease that after
all was nothing more than a "Clark's Pill" or "Carter's Restorative" (sic).

In like manner was the previously mentioned article written for the benefit of the Norwegians in this country in particular, and the Scandinavians in general; spiced at first with eulogy as bait to feed their pride and call out clannish

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1896.

I C (Danish)

I C (Swedish)

sentiments in order to further the faint and hopeless chances of Abel Osmond as a candidate in his race for Circuit Clerk by airing him as an able man and a typical progeny of the Viking race, whom the Norwegians in particular and the Scandinavians as a unit ought to assist to fame and fortune.

My Scandinavian friends, I guess the abilities of the man are figments of the imagination of his promoter, whose ax is to be sharpened on the same stone; but, of course, that part needs no looking after, as long as H. L. T. is himself on deck.

Mr. Osmond is of Norwegian blood, but at the same time it is well known to everybody that he has nothing in common with his so-called people (except that in the campaign for office he may have to nod to Ola and Lars), neither by association nor marriage. I say that neither he nor any other Scandinavian of his type need look for united Scandinavian support. The Norwegians, Swedes and Danes are so to speak one people, and when they unite in supporting for public office a man of their own nationality, he must be a man who has his national group at heart--who loves to work for their advancement--who is not ashamed to associate and mingle with them--in short, he must have something in common with them, that is

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1896.

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his as well as theirs. A man may combine the learning of Yale and the etiquette of Boston and yet not feel the blood run to his cheek for being known and called a Norwegian, a Swede, or a Dane. A man who speaks with a foreign accent is just as good a patriotic citizen of this union as he who has become one by chance. We have in this political race Mr. Fred Johnson, who is as much a Swede as Osmond is a Norwegian, but he does not appeal to that nationality especially for solid support because he has nothing in common with them, he does not think any more of them and would not do any more for them than he would for a Dutchman, but treats them all with equal respect; and therefore in his scramble with the rest for office, he stands upon his merits before all the people alike in asking support.

Mr. Johnson is certainly far more entitled to Scandinavian support at this time than is Mr. Osmond, if the preference is to be judged by nationality. The Norwegians have a county office and several town officers as supervisors, assessors and collectors, but Mr. Johnson is not asking for help on the ground of blood relation. If he were, I say again that the Swedes and Danes would now have the first claim on him.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1896.

But let us view the two candidates, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Osmond, as two American boys. Whom shall we as citizens and voters of this country support at the caucus on June 12th? I say, let Fred Johnson get your hearty support this time, for he is, as most of you know, experienced in the work, having served a long time as deputy county clerk, besides being an honest, genial young man of excellent reputation. Osmond is a young man with an inherited fortune and can live in ease and luxury without public aid.



NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, April 3, 1893.

[AN APPEAL TO VOTERS]

Skandinaven repeats that we all know that Carter Harrison will be elected as mayor, but we repeat - do not forget that other men are going to be elected as aldermen, etc. Our advice is to split your vote. Pick the best, cleanest and the most honorable man, regardless of party. Be a good citizen on election day and vote right.

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Skandinaven, Mar. 25, 1893.



NORWEGIAN

[HARRISON FOR MAYOR]

The Scandinavians want someone from the west-side for Mayor, a man like Sam Allerton is not fit for the job. People who live on the west-side presume that they too have rights which should be respected. They know that they will receive fair and equitable treatment at the hands of Carter Harrison, but they have precious little confidence in Sam Allerton not that we are inclined to be unreasonable, on the contrary a more patient and long suffering set of people is not to be found anywhere in this broad land. We have suffered wrongs for innumerable years without murmur and have permitted the smallest sections of the city to name the Mayor for several terms in succession. But our patience has reached its limit. We draw the line at Allerton.

A man who never deigned to put his feet on the west-side until he appeared in these parts as a vote begger and who knows even less about this part of the city than about English grammar, if such a thing be possible, is

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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

not fit to be Mayor of Chicago. The south-side contains all the millionaires, club nobles, union leaguers, silk stockings, the office-holding coterie, and the grand dinners. The brains and brawn are found on the west-side and the bulk of the vote is cast in the northwestern sections of the city. For once they want a man as a Mayor who knows all about the whole city and who has the courage and ability to run the silk-stockings as well as the thugs. They know Sam Allerton is not that kind of a man, while Harrison is. This is the reason the west-side is going to roll up a tremendous vote for Carter Harrison.

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Skandinaven, Feb. 25, 1894.

NORWEGIAN



[APPEAL TO SCANDINAVIAN VOTERS]

The Scandinavian Naturalization Clubs advise all the Scandinavians to vote as a bloc at the next local election. Wards 14, 15, 16, and 17 can be controlled by the Scandinavians. We showed that at the last mayoralty election.

The meeting will take place at the Scandia Hall next Wednesday evening. We expect a large audience.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 10, 1891.

CARTER H. HARRISON DEFEATED

All the Scandinavian wards were for Carter H. Harrison. If other Nationalities had supported him, he would have been elected.



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NORWEGIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1879.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

The Scandinavians

The Norwegian Republicans held a protest meeting yesterday at 235 Milwaukee Avenue, because the Scandinavian newspapers of Chicago scratched part of the Republican ticket and substituted Democratic candidates in the columns of the aforesaid papers. Many felt incensed, and therefore called a protest meeting. About 120 persons responded. A chorus provided musical entertainment. Peter Backes was named chairman. He criticized the Scandinavian press, which has endeavored to destroy the Republican party in Chicago at a time when the Republican party is making efforts to obtain such a plurality that the South and its ideology would have no chance for survival. The conduct of the Scandinavian press was particularly deplorable, considering that our present municipal administration fired every Swedish and Norwegian office holder. He appealed to the people, to remain forever faithful to the Republican party. We should not be misled by the Swedes because the papers proposed an independent ticket composed of candidates from both parties. It was said the action was taken because

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NORWEGIAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1879.

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Scandinavians were not represented on the Republican ticket. Such a demand should have been made at the convention when candidates were nominated. As this was not done, no one would be justified in claiming now that the wishes of the people were ignored. This would be no reason to change the ticket.

Boyeson was the second speaker. He said that no one should forsake the party just because it failed to comply to an individual's wishes. He, for instance, may have favored free trade, but the Republican party preferred a tariff; but that would be no reason for leaving the party. There were many other questions decidedly more important. This should be considered before changing one's affiliation. Such a case was presented here. The action of the Scandinavian press was inexcusable. These papers did not express the true sentiment of the Scandinavians. He regarded as traitors the Scandinavians who would vote the independent [split] ticket at the coming election. The Democratic party would use every chance to win. The impending county election would be of national significance, as the next presidential election would be influenced thereby. The Democrats should not gain the upper hand as long as the South persisted in its

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NORWEGIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1879.

threatening attitude, which disregarded the rights of the whites and blacks alike.

The speaker then explained why no Scandinavians were nominated. It was because so many Scandinavian candidates were offered and their respective constituents refused to support any man other than their own nominee. The Germans and other nationals acted more sensibly. They came to the convention fully organized, and if one of their men had been nominated, he would have been given support by all factions.

Gilbert Olsen was the third speaker. He attacked the Scandinavian press vigorously and considered it an insolence that these papers intended to foist a ticket on the Scandinavians which the people did not want. But the Scandinavians were not the kind of people who would vote any sort of ticket advocated by the press.

Mr. Backen was the next speaker. He said that the Scandinavian press offered a

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NORWEGIAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1879.

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fusion ticket without having held a political meeting to consider the will of the people. He believed Republicanism was so firmly rooted among the Scandinavians here that none would forsake it. He was of the opinion that, as far as the papers were concerned, in this particular instance the views of the people were not sufficiently considered. But this was not done intentionally.

By this time, the committee which had been named to draft a resolution had finished its work; the resolution was read to the assembly, which adopted it. The procedure of the Scandinavian press was criticized, and the people were urged to object.

Finally, Mr. Matson spoke. He said that the Scandinavian editors did not use their heads. It was expedient under the circumstances to oppose the machinations of these newspapermen. It would make a bad impression if the people who were at the Republican convention and adopted the platform should now withdraw.

The assembly conveyed the impression that the Norwegians would vote unanimously for the Republican ticket.

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The Chicago Times, Aug. 13, 1872.

A SCANDINAVIAN RALLY

A mass meeting of Scandinavians in favor of Greeley and Brown was held at Aurora Hall on Milwaukee Avenue last evening. It was one of the largest meetings held during the campaign, fully 500 stalwart Norsemen being present and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Lundell was chosen temporary chairman. He accepted the tribute and delivered an eloquent address in his native language which was loudly applauded. In conclusion he read the Cincinnati platform in English.

On motion a committee of nine, composed of three Swedes, three Scandinavians, and three Danes was chosen to suggest new officers for permanent organization. Sidney Thomas and others spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, March 18, 1872.

JENS OLSEN (Kaasa)

Nominated as candidate for the office of City Collector, Jens Olsen, needs no recommendation from us. It is far more necessary and important to urge his countrymen to work for his election. We are not now going to decry the regrettable fact that the Scandinavians as a whole take such a halfhearted, passive attitude in the political life of the city. But we do consider it proper at this time to remind them of their political duty as citizens on election day; and also to remind them that if they neglect to cast their vote for him, Jens Olsen's excellent chances for election may be ruined.

They should not rest assured that the candidate's fine qualities are in themselves sufficient to lead him to victory. The Norwegian Republicans who are so numerous in Chicago ought to make themselves more felt in the city politics. To be content with one representative (H. L. Hertz) in the city convention is almost ridiculous. Such modesty is entirely out of place in politics.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1933.

THE NORWEGIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Norwegian Democratic Club's beer festival came off quietly last night with "Bier Vom Fass" [3.2.]. One barrel after another was emptied. The brew was served by nice, clean Democratic ladies' hands. The alcoholic contents of the foaming brew, was soberly (?) discussed. The guests were rather skeptical about the results that might be obtained with 3.2.

Several chemists learnedly pointed out that the beer in Norway contained six per cent, bock beer ten per cent and Norwegian "peasant" beer four per cent. It was then decided that the American beer that was being served was only 2.80; no one could get drunk on that.

Whether it was the memory of good Norwegian beer, or that the "Vikings" had so weakened that it was possible to get drunk on 2.80 or whether it was the quantity that caused it the fact is that the good Vikings were found under the tables by the score. Will the mystery ever be solved?

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IVScandia, Oct. 27, 1928.

DOVRE CLUB

The political Dovre Club has arranged a series of mass meetings to support Herbert Hoover, "The Friend of the Scandinavians," as he is called by this Club. At the last general meeting of the Dovre Club, the following were elected to the executive board and the executive committee:

The executive board:

Dr. O. M. Ulvestad, president, Ole Gullicksen, first vice-president; Jacob Nielsen, second vice-president; Andrew Hummeland, third vice-president; Dr. H. R. H. Brevig, secretary; Nils J. Johnson, treasurer; Ole Rinnan, master at arms.

The executive committee.

Albert Peterson, president; Dr. H. R. H. Brevig, secretary; Carl A. Bauer, B. O. Borgerson, A. G. Gulbransen, Arthur Haarstad. Arne B. Hummeland, Emil B. Johnson, Oscar M. Lumby,

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 27, 1928.

Hans L. Oftedahl, Birger Osland, Tyrgve A. Siquelund, Bernhard Ruud, and Johan Waage.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 29, 1928.

NORWEGIAN AL SMITH LEAGUE

Last night a group of Norwegians organized the Norwegian Al Smith League. The officers and members of the new organization are: Einar Garaff, president; George M. Kraemer, vice-president; Dr. S. H. Nannestad, Henry Melhoos, Hans Torgersen, Marius Kirkeby, Christian Mathisen, Ragnvald Grondahl, Emil Bjorn, Captian Jens A. Doe, and Otto Cie.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 6, 1923.

THE DOVRE CLUB

The membership of Dovre Club has been dropping quite fast, and now there are only a few of the leading Norwegian businessmen left. It seems there is a swing toward the Democratic party, and we wonder why this is so. We find many organizations that prohibit political discussions of any kind in their meetings.

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IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1920.

THE DOVRE CLUB

The executive committee of the Dovre Club met last Friday at the Norwegian Club in order to discuss certain candidates in the coming election. Birger Osland presided.

After a long discussion the executive committee approved the following resolutions:

"The executive committee recommends that the members of Dovre Club cast their votes for all the candidates backed by the Lowden-Deneen-Brundage faction of the Republican party. The committee strongly condemns the candidates of the Lundin-Thompson political organization.

"The Committee also recommends that the members of the Club support Niels Juul

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NORWEGIANI F 1I F 3Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1920.

IV

IV (Danish) [Dane] for Congress. Niels Juul is recommended because of his past record. As an example of what may be expected from the Swede, Lundin, attention is called to the case of Thomas Pihlfeld, who was fired after thirty years of excellent service."

The members of the executive committee of the Dovre Club are: Peder Cederstrom, chairman; Oscar M. Lumby, secretary; Edvard Savre, H. L. Oftedahl, Carl Bauer, B. D. Borgerson, J. M. Pedersen, Henry Erland, Andrew Hummeland, O. Gullickson, John P. Hovland; and Henry Tolzien.

The board consists of: Birger Osland, president; Ole Gullickson, first vice-president; H. N. Stoltenberg, second vice-president; T. A. S. Queland, third vice-president; Albert Petersen, secretary; John A. Melum, treasurer; and Ole Rinnan, sergeant at arms.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1920.

THE DOVRE CLUB

The Dovre Club held another of its successful meetings last night. Birger Osland presided. Attorney Stoltenberg was the first speaker; he was supposed to speak for five minutes for the ladies, but he spoke for twenty minutes about everything but the ladies. Speeches were also delivered by John P. Hovland, Attorney Hummeland, on the "Value of Organization, Mr. Albert Petersen, for the Dovre Club, Alfred O. Ericksen, Attorney Siqueland, and Judge Oscar Torrison.

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Scandia, Mar. 8, 1919.

THE DOVRE CLUB

In a former issue of Scandia "O. C. P." unjustly attacked certain members of the Dovre Club and in the same breath applied abuse to certain persons outside the Club.

The Dovre Club always did and does now consist of the highest type of citizen. The fact that its program and its activities do not conform to the notions and the ideas of O. C. P. in no way alters its complexion. Are we not pledged to the American form of government, election by ballot, the sovereign prerogative of every person entitled to vote? And besides this are we not, according to American law, obliged to abide by the will of the majority?

The entire membership had notice of the call and the purpose of the general meeting. Its proceedings were usual and regular, with much discussion and oratory. We proceeded to the balloting, and the result was the will of

Scandia, Mar. 8, 1919.

the majority. I know of nothing tricky or shady about it; and the fact that we have since had the city-wide primary election, in which the Dovre Club's endorsement was ratified, Mayor Thompson receiving nearly 25,000 more votes than Olson and Merriam combined, quite satisfies the average unbiased, fair-minded citizen that the wisdom of the members of the Dovre Club, like good whiskey, improves with age.

Mayor Thompson confines his campaign speeches to the masterful achievements of his administration. Great deeds are imperishable; they need no explanation. The Mayor made 196 speeches; the common unbiased people well understood him, and they have answered.

It is the hurt bird that flutters. It is in very poor taste for O. C. P. to cast aspersions on Mayor Thompson and the Dovre Club member who happens to occupy a position in the city Law Department under the Thompson administration; and for O. C. P. to insinuate that because of his holding such a position the said member has become the controlling factor in the Dovre

Scandia, Mar. 8, 1919.

Club's affairs is, in our opinion, to insult the intelligence of all the members not in accord with the critic's way of thinking.

I should welcome the presence of O. C. P. at the deliberations of the Dovre Club so that we might take his measure in ready repartee and retort. I think that it would inspire him with keener spiritual vision.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 1, 1916.

DOVRE CLUB

The Dovre Club decided at its last meeting to support Oscar M. Lundby for the Illinois legislature. The club, after some research, reported that a great majority of Norwegian-Americans were Republicans. The research committee also reported that the Norwegian-Americans in Chicago, especially in the twenty-fifth senatorial district, were numerous and powerful enough to swing an election in favor of the Republican party.

The resolution pledging support was signed by the following:

B. O. Borgersen, Arthur A. Haarstad, Henry N. Stoltenberg, Birger Osland, Tryggve A. Siqueland, Henry H. Erland, Charles Runden, Dr. M. A. Unseth, Ole Gullickson, Cle Rinnan, C. Runden, Edward Savre, and Peter Cederstrom.

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IV (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1915.

SUPPORTING OLSON'S CANDIDACY

The Dovre Club, a Norwegian organization, at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

"The members of Dovre Club, comprising a section of Chicago's electorate, herewith express our dissatisfaction with the present Democratic city administration. Several scandals have occurred in recent years, and taxes have increased without the taxpayer having received corresponding benefits. The Democratic party rule in local politics has been made possible because of lack of unity among the Republicans, and we, the members of Dovre Club, together with other patriotic citizens, will therefore do everything in our power to bring about a much needed change for the better. With this purpose in view we pledge our support to the Republican candidate for mayor, Chief Justice Harry Olson, and also the candidates for city treasurer and city clerk, Charles H. Sergel and John Sihan, respectively."



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 14, 1914.

POLITICAL MASS MEETING

A group of Scandinavian women have called a mass meeting at the Humboldt Park Parish house. This is one of the first political meetings arranged entirely by women. The ladies have an excellent musical program and have engaged some very prominent speakers. Names of committee members omitted in translation.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 6, 1914.

WOMEN AND POLITICS

Last Thursday afternoon a group of representative Norwegian women organized a new political club, The Logan Women's Civic Club.

The Club will meet once a week in the Norwegian Club.

The following well-known women are on the board: Miss Nora Bjornstad, president; Mrs. Henry Stoltenberg, first vice-president; Mrs. Louis B. Bergersen, second vice-president. Mr. Alfred Michaelson has been invited to address the Club.

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Scandia, Aug. 31, 1912.

[DOVRE: ROOSEVELT]

Members of the "Dovre Club" (Norwegian-American Republican Club) met at Cedric Hall on Thursday last and unanimously selected the ticket of Theo. Roosevelt for president in spite of his Republican affiliation and Roosevelt's party name, "Bull Moose." The "Dovre" declaration of opinion is: "Roosevelt for president, and Jensen for governor! We will be- lieve in him in the primary. 'Dovre' backs this ticket 100 %."

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 30, 1912.

DOVRE CLUB

The Dovre Club held a special meeting at Cedric Hall in Logan Square. The Club resolved to support Theodore Roosevelt for President, and Senator Niels Juul [Dane] for Congress.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

DOVRE KLUB TO MEET

The Dovre Klub (The Norwegian American Republican Club) is making to action for the coming political campaign. Louis E. Bergersen, and B. O. Borgesen, president and secretary respectively, are calling a meeting to start activities. The notice read in part: Dovre Klub will meet at Cedric Hall, Medzie and Logan Blvl., on Thursday Aug. 29th, at 8 P.M. Come and help draft our declaration that all may see where we stand in the coming election. Come and bring prospective members.

CONFIDENTIALI F 2
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IVScandia, Mar. 23, 1912.[ENDORSE RAY]

Douvre Club, the Norwegian Republican Club, met last week and endorsed the Norseman, Clor A. Roy, as candidate for county commissioner of Cook County. On this occasion business was carried through and the minds of all were filled with the name of Rolf A. Roy. The enthusiasm over the discovery of the south pole was not marred by the doubt as to its authenticity as compared with the claims of Mr. Cook.

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Scandia, Nov, 4, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[HOVLAND APPOINTED TO PARK BOARD]

p.7. "Dovre Klubben" (the Norwegian Republican Club) announces the appointment by Governor Deneen, of John P. Hovland as a member of the West Park's Board. This appointment was brought about by the "Dovre" Club in spite of it being a Republican club and to the consternation of many who were positive no Norseman would be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the well-known druggist Mr. Qualess, also a Norseman. Our Democratic Governor, Mr. Deneen, recognizing the influence of "Dovre", and in justice to the Norwegian citizens of Chicago, requested a recommendation by "Dovre" and, upon this recommendation, appointed Mr. Hovland.

Our Norwegian colony of Chicago is pleased over "Dovre" having been recognized by such men as Carter H. Harrison and Governor Deneen though both are Democrats. (Mayor Harrison appointed Charles O. Sethness to the school board.)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 21, 1911.

SEEK QUALES' SUCCESSOR

"Dovre Klubben", the Norwegian Republican Club of the 27th Ward, held an important meeting at Kimball Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 19th. Due to the desire of Dr. Quales to withdraw from the West Parks Board, Gov. Deneen intends to appoint an outstanding Norseman to succeed him. The recommendation of "Dovre Klubben" will, no doubt, determine who is to be the new appointee.

Scandia, Apr. 8, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

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[THAT AN EVENING!]

(Editorial)

P. 4. - "Dovre Klub," the 27th Ward Norwegian Republican Club, met at Wicker Park Hall, Saturday, April 1, with Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota, as speaker of the evening.

Mr. Bergersen, the president of the club, presided at the meeting and peculiarly enough in spite of the fact that "Dovre" is a Norwegian club and that the meeting was exclusively for Norwegians, not one word of Norwegian was spoken on the platform during the entire meeting. To complete the incongruity a number of those taking part in the program appeared in the Norwegian national costume. One young man was dressed in what he thought was a national costume though it looked more like a grind-organ monkey's suit, and we wondered what the few non-Norwegians thought of the idea that Norwegians, in the old land, dressed and acted like trained apes in daily life.

Senator Nelson, also advertised as the speaker of the evening, stated that he was unprepared for the task imposed upon him and he proved conclusively that he had spoken truly. His offer to come again to speak in Chicago,

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when he will be "prepared," will hardly be accepted in view of the fact that his display of inanity caused listeners to slip out by twos and threes, throughtout the time he spoke, remarking, "a big man not worth hearing."

Scandia sincerely hopes that "Dovre" will arrange for further meetings and that these may be more consistent and instructive, in order that our people may derive the benefits intended by such meetings. Among the notables on the platform was an imposing looking, gray-haired man whose identity aroused the curiosity of the audience. The gentleman, here making his first appearance at a Chicago Norwegian gathering was none other than Mr. Grevstad, editor of Skandinaven, whose physical appearance did not belie our mental picture of a typical Norseman as gained by reading his editorials and comments in Skandinaven.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 13, 1910.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD NORWEGIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Twenty-eighth Ward Norwegian Republican Club has done quite a job in the past year. The Club has cleared up many issues for the voters; it has brought out the qualifications of several candidates and blocked the election of many men who were not worthy to hold office.

The members of the executive board, all of whom are outstanding people in the community, are E. S. A. Lahlum, Dr. M. A. Unseth, and William Thoreson, vice-presidents; A. C. Petersen, treasurer; Julius Jaeger, secretary. As can be seen, the Club is now in good hands.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1909.

NORWEGIAN REPUBLICANS MEET

The executive committee of the Twenty-eighth Ward Norwegian Republican Club met Saturday evening at the office of Alderman Larson for the purpose of getting organized. The newly elected president of the Club, Mr. E. A. S. Lahlum, called the meeting to order, after which Alderman Larson was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting. The chairman appointed committees on membership, finance, citizenship, and arrangements....

The political situation in the Ward was then discussed, and arrangements were made for the meeting of the Club on the coming Friday at Wabansia Hall, corner of California and Wabansia Avenues. The chairman reported that the best of understanding obtains between the Club and the Ward organization, and that the two organizations are working hand in hand for victory for the Republican party at the coming election.

A plan was also considered for getting in touch with leading Republicans in

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 30, 1909.

the Fifteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-fifth Wards for the purpose of organizing similar clubs in the wards mentioned, such clubs to form the Scandinavian Republican Association of the Northwest Side.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

THE NORWEGIAN REPUBLICANS

The annual meeting of the Norwegian-American Republican Club was well attended and was very representative. The meeting was held at Björgvin Hall. The Hall was decorated with Norwegian and American flags. On the stage a number of palms added to the festive air.

After Mr. A. Larsen, Jr. had played a piano solo, Adolph Larsen, Sr., the president, called the meeting to order, and the annual report was read by the secretary.

The report evoked strong applause from the audience; it presented a clear picture of the Club's activities during the past year. The president gave a speech outlining the organization's objective and its work during the ten years of its existence.

Among other things, he stated that the aim of the Club is to promote clean politics and to aid the Republican party in advancing this purpose, while at



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

the same time it strives to weed out unhealthy growths within the party. The members of the Club, he said, are peaceful people, but as true Republicans and loyal Norwegians they are both ready and able to take up the cudgel against disruptive influences whether these be found in one party or in the other. Such had been the program, he said, during the years of existence of the Club, and such, he hoped, would be the program as long as the Club should continue to exist.

After the speech, election of officers was held, and it was evident that the unity and friendly feeling which had governed the Club last year was still prevailing. On nomination, the men named for the various offices were elected by acclamation.

The new officers were elected as follows: president, Mr. Edwin S. A. Lahlum; vice-presidents, Messrs. Olaf E. Ray, Berthens Hansen, and Otto Benzon; secretary, Mr. Adolph Larsen, Jr.; treasurer, Mr. Julius Jaeger; doormen, Messrs. H. Syvertson and John T. Olsen.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

The date of the annual meeting, determined by the bylaws to be held in December, was changed through alteration of the laws to be held in February. The political executive committee was given an added membership of ten, increasing the total membership of the committee from fifteen to twenty-five. The retiring president was given a rising vote of thanks for his good work for the Club.

The new president delivered a brief speech thanking the members for the honor and confidence shown him.

The floor was then given to States Attorney Ben Short, who delivered an excellent speech for which he reaped much applause. Mr. Short knew the Norwegian history thoroughly, from the days of Leif Ericson's visit to America and onward; he was familiar with the beautiful nature of the country, the honesty, hospitality, and love of liberty of the Norwegian people. He stated among other things, that of the many thousands of criminal cases which year after year the States Attorney's office had to deal with, only a minute fraction was Norwegian; that of the more than nine hundred criminal cases



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

which he personally had had to prosecute during the past year not a single one had been Norwegian.

There are no better people among us, he continued, either in politics or in business, and a party which has a club like the present as its supporter has reason to consider itself fortunate and may well hope for victory at the polls.

Finally, he stated that he was convinced that the regular Republican organization in the Twenty-eighth Ward was proud of having the Norwegian-American Republican Club as its assistant; and this he said as a resident of the Ward and as a member of the aforementioned organization.

Mr. Harry Littler, the Republican candidate for alderman for the Twenty-eighth Ward, was the next speaker. He said among other things, that in the twenty years during which he had lived in the Ward he had never sought or held any political office, although he had at all times taken an active part in the political life of the Ward. He had not sought the nomination



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

for alderman now, he said; in fact he had declined when his friends first requested of him that he run for the office. Only after much pressure had he consented to become a candidate. If elected, and he felt certain of election by the aid of the Norwegian-American Republican Club, his aim and his work would be for the best interests of the Ward and the city. He was anxious to make good so that he, on leaving the city's service could have as honorable and clean a record as had the former president of the Club, Mr. A. Larson, when he left the City Council.

After this speech it was unanimously decided that the Club apply all its forces for the election of Mr. Littler as alderman.

Between speeches, and during the following festivities, the Björgvin Singing Society gave some splendid numbers, and Mr. E. C. Bye, the well-known banker who is one of the organizers of the Club, gave an equally excellent solo. Mr. Bye's voice would be an honored addition in an opera company. Mr. Gustav Eriksen, one of the members of the Björgvin Society, gave some lusty farm stories for which he received well-deserved applause.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

The long tables decorated with flowers, etc., were loaded with genuine Norwegian sandwiches, but in spite of heavy attacks on the food.....there was plenty left to feed at least fifty more men.

As the combined meeting and festival drew to a close, there was unanimity of opinion that meetings such as the one sponsored here by the Norwegian-American Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Ward do not occur often in our city.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1909.

NORWEGIAN REPUBLICANS ELECT OFFICERS

The Norwegian-American Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Ward held its annual meeting with election of officers and a subsequent smoker, last night in Bjorgvin Hall. The retiring president, Alderman Adolph Larson, gave a survey of the activities of the Club during his term in office, and the other officials followed his example.

Election of officers took place with the following result: President, E. S. A. Lahlum; first vice-president, Olaf E. Ray; second vice-president, Bertram Hansen; third vice-president, Otto Benson; secretary, Adolph Larson, Jr.; treasurer, Mr. Julius Jaeger.

At the smoker a number of speeches were delivered; among them were speeches by Assistant State's Attorney Ben Short and by Mr. Harry Littler, candidate for alderman in the Twenty-eighth Ward.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1909.

The new president will appoint his political actions committee at an early date.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, February 27, 1907.

[G.O.P. CLUB PLANS SMOKER]

The Norwegian Republican Club of the 28th Ward will have its yearly Smoker at 876 Artesian Avenue next Thursday at 8:00 A.M. Chief Judge Harry Olson will give a lecture on the new methods of jurisprudence in Chicago.

Judge Olson is very prominent as a judge. Judge Oscar Tarrison, Alderman Walter Raymer, Dr. A. Doe, Alderman Adolph Larson, and Attorney Olaf Ray will all attend the **meeting** for the sole purpose of working harder among the voters in the ward and to work for harmony; so that we will all vote for the right party at election time. We want to be recognized not as the tail end but as the leaders of the party.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, January 4, 1907.

[28TH WARD G.O.P. ACTIVE]

The Norwegian Republican Club of the 28th Ward is certainly becoming active under the leadership of their new President, John M. Pedersen. After every meeting from now to election day will be followed by an entertainment of some kind, free to both members and nonmembers. The purpose of this program is to get people together socially.



NORWEGIAN

I F 2

Skandinaven, August 13, 1906.

[ULABRAND PARTY A SUCCESS]

Ulabrand's first party was a great success, it is a young political society. Alderman Daniel Herlihy of the twenty-eight ward was present. He spoke well and showed himself to be very well posted in Norwegian history and people listened to him attentively.



NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, February 4, 1906.

[ALDERMAN LARSON SPEAKS BEFORE REPUBLICAN CLUB]

Alderman Adolph Larson spoke for the Norwegian Republican Club in which he explained the necessity for all newcomers to apply for Citizenship and also the necessity of voting after they receive their papers. He explained that it was a good citizen's duty to vote and to try to help the best man into office. We should also learn to love our new country. Our nationality has a high reputation here, ~~no~~ one need be ashamed of coming from Norway. This club is an excellent aid for its young members; they have clean politics and clean citizenship and loyalty.



NORWEGIAN

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II B 1 a

Skandinaven, Aug. 26, 1904.

[SINGING SOCIETY FORMED]

The Scandinavian Club of the 15th Ward has started a singing society that practices once every week. On the day of the election they will be singing in the street for their candidate.

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Skandinaven, Mar. 8, 1904.

BEILFUS CLUB FORMED

(Summary)



The Scandinavian Club of the 15th Ward has just started a Beilfus Club which wants Beilfus re-elected in the 15th Ward. He is pretty sure of being re-elected.

Skandinaven, Mar. 1, 1904.

[DEMAND SAMPSON ACCEPT]

(Summary)

NORWOOD PARK



The Scandinavian of the 17th Mar. demand that Mr. Sampson of
Norwood Park accept the nomination as Alder. at the next election.

Skandinaven, Dec. 4, 1903.

BANQUET OF NORWEGIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

(Summary)

The Norwegian Republican Club of the 25th ward gave a banquet at the Boston Oyster House, 371 and Madison streets. Nicolay Orevstad, Editor of Skandinaven; State Attorney, Henry Cisen; and Ed. Ahlswede spoke.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Dec. 2, 1903

The Norwegian Republican League held a meeting at Kopp's Hall. One representative from each of the following wards was present: 11, 13, 17, 27 and 33th. It was agreed upon to change the name of the league to the Norwegian-American Republican League of Illinois.

(Summary)

I F 2

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 20, 1903.

WPA (ILL) PAGE 512.3

NORWEGIAN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

The presidents of the different Norwegian clubs of the north-west side held a meeting last Thursday for the purpose of organizing a league which would take in all the Norwegian clubs under one central body and to be conducted under the name, "The Norwegian Republican".

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III A



NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 1, 1903.

[NEW CLUB HAS 300 MEMBERS]

The Scandinavian American Club of the 15th Ward has now over three hundred members. It was started March 12, 1903. It is the club's intention to try to gather all the Republican Scandinavians in the 15th Ward together and thereby to strengthen **their voting** power.

The club has a Naturalization committee and aided over one hundred persons in **securing** their citizenship papers. The club's president, P. H. Peterson is fighting very hard to get a league started for Scandinavians in the 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, and 28 Wards on the north-west side.

Skandinaven, July 1, 1903.

[NEW CLUB GROWING RAPIDLY]

(Summary)



The Scandinavian-American Fiction Club of which E. F. Peterson is president was started March 15, 1901, and now has more than 100 members. The aim of the club is to unite all the republican Scandinavian voters of the 1st ward.

The club is now trying to start clubs in the following wards: 10th, 17th, 20th, 27th, 30th and the Northwest side. The committee are: E. F. Peterson, Pres.; M. J. Ness, Vice-Pres.; H. W. Erickson, 2nd Vice-Pres.; O. L. Olsen, Sec.; James Berg, Treas. This committee is helped by fifteen active residents in the wards. If these plans are carried out it will mean a lot of power for the Scandinavian voters of the 1st ward.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Mar. 27, 1903.

[NORWEGIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS]

(Summary)



The Norwegian Republican Club of the 10th Ward had a meeting at Armitage Hall. Andrew Eriksen was elected President. The meeting was to elect Adolf Larson as Alderman. He spoke later and explained his program to the many people there.

IV
Skandinaven, Feb. 4, 1903.

[REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MEET]

(Summary)



The Republican Club, just organized, will meet at 7 o'clock, Monday, and Tuesday. Mr. H. Unseth is president, and Ole F. Pedersen is secretary. All Swedes and Danes are invited to attend the meeting.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 18, 1901.

PRECINCT CLUBS

(Editorial)

The Norwegian Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Ward meets tonight at Mewick Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Rockwell Street. The Club has not met during the summer because there has been nothing of importance in local politics. Now fall is here with the customary political upheavals.

The laws of the Republican organization in Cook County require that:

1. There is to be one Republican club in every precinct.
2. Election of officers in these precinct clubs is to take place on the third Tuesday of November each year.
3. In order that one may have the right to vote at the elections in the precinct clubs it is necessary to have been a member of the club for at least one month preceding the election.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 18, 1901.

(Since the third Tuesday in November this year falls on November 19, it is necessary to have joined the club not later than October 19 (that is, tomorrow).

4. A member of the precinct club is automatically a member of the ward club also.
5. The election in the ward clubs takes place on the last Tuesday in November, that is, one week after the election in the precinct clubs.

All of this should be kept carefully in mind by those who want to see our government in the hands of the best people possible. Go to the secretary of your precinct club today, or tomorrow at the latest, and join the club so that there can be no valid objections against your right to vote in the club. Then be sure to be present at the club election on November 19.

Do not forget that participation in this part of our public life is as



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 18, 1901.

important, if not more so, than is participation in the final election of public officials. When precinct clubs and ward organizations in Chicago are administered by the best people of our citizenry, then good representation and good public officials will become a matter of course. As long, however, as the majority of the voters keep aloof from this kind of organization it will be of but little use to complain that frequently the public officials are not of a desirable type.

Every American citizen should, therefore, join his precinct club and his ward club; in these organizations he should do the best work which he is capable of doing. If a citizen keeps aloof from these clubs, he cannot truthfully claim to have done his full duty as a citizen.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 21, 1901.

THE NORWEGIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Twenty-eighth Ward Norwegian Republican Club's mass meeting at Wicker Park Hall was well attended by the Scandinavian voters. Judge Oscar M. Torrison, one of the Republican candidates, spoke at length on the issue: "Cleaning Out the City Hall".



The following vice-presidents of other Norwegian Republican clubs were present: I. B. Nordham, Anton Clementsen, Peter B. Olsen, John Anderson, Dr. N. Quaales, Charles S. Hanson, M. A. Michelson, I. P. Howland, T. N. Knudsen, Wm. Morgensen, I. C. Gunderson, Captain John Anderson, N. Grevstad, Harry Olson, Senator Frederick Lundir (Swede), O. T. Bireland, Halvor Nilson, W. F. Hansen (Dane), Edward Williams, E. C. Christensen (Dane), H. H. Ryerson, J. B. Sheldrup, Senator Niels Juul (Dane), S. E. Olesen, Alderman George B. Johnson, Captain William Johnson, Peter M. Lagoni (Dane), Dr. Karl Sandberg, Captain H. Michelson, Carl Hansen (Dane), H. B. Hansen, (Dane), Dr. L. E. Lawson, Alderman A. K. Mose (Dane), A. Madsen (Dane), J. Blegen, C. M. Madsen (Dane), Louis Bergstrom (Swede),

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 21, 1901.

Charles Anderson, M. Munson, C. Birkholm, N. Bartholdy, Joseph Josephsen (Danish Jew), O. Egeland, Reverend J. Z. Jorgesen, Peter Doe, Tom Olesen, C. H. Lee, Isak Matsen, Christian Pedersen (Dane), Hans Nordahl, H. C. Larsen (Dane), Tom Fogelstad (Swede), and about twenty others were present.

The president, J. B. Nordham, presided as chairman, and M. A. Michaelson, the secretary, as master-at-arms.



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NORWEGIAN

I F 2 (Swedish)

I F 2 (Danish)

Scandia, Jan. 12, 1901.

IV (Danish)

THE SCANDINAVIAN-DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

At the annual convention of the Scandinavian-Democratic League the following officers were elected:

Peter J. Thornum [Danish], 14th Ward, president; Thor J. Benson [Norwegian], 3rd Ward, first vice-president; Theodor Josephsen [Danish], 15th Ward, second vice-president; Martin Zatterg [Swedish], 26th Ward, third vice-president; Anton E. Larson [Swedish], 25th Ward, secretary; James N. Tilton [Norwegian], 14th Ward, financial secretary; Paul Mickelson [Danish], 4th Ward, treasurer.

The following persons were chosen directors: Rudolph A. Stokes, 14th Ward, [Norwegian]; K. Oluf Hansen, 15th Ward [Danish]; Olaf H. Olsen, 16th Ward [Norwegian]; Alex Holm, 23rd Ward [Swedish]; Emil Anderson [Swedish].

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NORWEGIAN

I F 2 (Swedish)

I F 2 (Danish)

Scandia, Jan. 12, 1901.

IV (Danish)

Thor Benson reports that the organization will conduct a number of affairs in order to raise money for propaganda.

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I F 6

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 23, 1900.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
Organization Will Elect Officers on Tuesday

At a meeting of the regular Republican Club in the sixth precinct of the Seventeenth Ward, held on Tuesday evening, November 20 the following officers were elected: president, Mr. H. A. Tronson; vice-president, Mr. F. Anderson; secretary, Mr. Enoch Strom; treasurer, Mr. H. F. Schau.

A minority of the members, most of them office seekers, met the same day at Wolf's Hall on Milwaukee Avenue to nominate their candidates. The Scandinaven element has taken the steps indicated above mainly because they are dissatisfied with the manner in which the almighty Mr. Burke, his obedient follower, Mr. Fred Erickson, and their hangers-on have manipulated the affairs of the Ward in their own interests. Thus a bitter fight between former friends is now in progress, and it is expected that at the election of leaders for the entire Ward at Scandia Hall on the coming Tuesday, a large number will be present and a lively discussion will take place. All



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 23, 1900.

Scandinavians who wish the Seventeenth Ward to be governed in an honest, unselfish manner, undominated by professional politicians,.... are urged to be present at the meeting.



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I F 2 (Swedish)

I F 2 (Danish)

III A (Swedish)

III A (Danish)

Skandinaven, Mar. 11, 1894.

SEEK JOHNSON AS ALDERMAN

(Summary)



The Scandinavian Republican party of the 17th ward had a meeting last Friday in Scandia Hall to discuss the election of Aldermen. They agreed to try to get Thorvald Johnson to run for Alderman of the 17th ward. Seventy-five percent of all the registered voters in the 17th ward are Scandinavians.

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NORWEGIAN

I F 2 (Swedish)

I F 2 (Danish)

Skandinaven, Dec. 4, 1893.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET THURSDAY

(Summary)



The Scandinavian Naturalization Club will hold a meeting Thursday night in Scandia Hall. It is going to be a Republican meeting. Mr. Swift, the Republican candidate for Mayor, will be present with many Senators and ex-Senators.

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I F 2 (Swedish)

I F 1 (Swedish)

I F 2 (Danish)

I F 1 (Danish)

Skandinaven, Nov. 26, 1893.[SWIFT APPROVED FOR MAYOR]

The Scandinavian Naturalization Club had a meeting at which it nominated and approved Geo. B. Swift as candidate for mayor. Mr. Swift is a good business man who will run the city for the benefit of the public.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 11, 1882.

[SCANDINAVIANS OF FIFTEENTH WARD ORGANIZE POLITICAL CLUB]

In the Fifteenth Ward we have four hundred Scandinavians, most of them Republicans. A meeting was called here to discuss the matter of candidates for the coming elections. It is hoped to elect more Scandinavians to office.

A committee was set up consisting of the following: Charles Sundel, C. Stromberg, A. G. Lundberg, and Dr. Paoli. John Anderson, publisher, proposed that the organization be called "The Scandinavian Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward." This is the first all-Scandinavian political organization ever to be formed here. It is hoped that some good men will be nominated at the coming election.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

I F 3
I E
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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

POLITICS

We have just received a letter of criticism from Arthur Olsen. We print this letter below, with our answer.

"Mr. L. H. Lund,
"Editor, Scandia.

"Dear Sir,

"Your issue of February 25 contained an editorial on Judge Landis.

"I wish to comment on your effort in recommending him to the citizens of this city for our next mayor. Whether your argument will succeed or not is yet to be seen. You mention casually that you believe that he will rectify all the errors that he has made when he is elected mayor. I do not believe that you can call his decision in the building controversy an error, unless you

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

call it a willful error.

To show his inconsistency, I may recall to you a case which appeared before Judge Landis not long ago, in which a young man was accused of stealing funds from the bank by which he was employed. The Judge at that time came out with a statement putting the blame of his misdemeanor on his employers, for the reason that he was inadequately paid. Now this young man was only eighteen years old. How can a man of Landis' integrity turn right around and award to a man who has to support a family a salary which would be very little more than what was received by that boy? This instance alone shows his inconsistency. Can you now recommend a man of that caliber to the city as our next mayor?

"Did you ever stop to think what the motive of Judge Landis was in resigning from the Federal bench? Statements contained in the newspapers say that he wants to devote his time to his duties as baseball commissioner and to help the American Legion, but the real reason for his resignation was that he was to get \$43,000 as arbitrator for the baseball commission instead of \$7,500 as

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

Federal judge.

"I cannot understand how a paper of your circulation, which includes among its readers the foreign element, nearly all of which belongs to the working class, can come out and recommend such a man for mayor. I am sure that if a poll could be taken among the subscribers of your paper as to their opinion of your editorial, the great majority would join me in criticizing it. Did you ever stop to think how many of your readers, if compelled to work under the Landis award, would be unable to support their families or to give to their children the proper education, and that possibly they would have to depend on charity?

"Do not forget that there are in this city 400,000 members of organized labor who would do their utmost to defeat his election. I, as one of the 400,000, take this opportunity to protest against your article, and I should appreciate your comments on the same, for I am sure that not only I but many of the other subscribers are anxious to know your real intentions regarding

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

Judge Landis.

"Yours truly,
"Arthur Olsen."

Our answer is this. At the time when we wrote that particular editorial we did not think of that side of Landis' character. We thought of him as a Federal judge, but we did think of him quitting his work as judge to become a professional sportsman. But notwithstanding this we felt that he could well serve as an unpolitical mayor, that he could follow an entirely new line and keep entirely free, not entangling himself even with labor organizations.

But if Mr. Olsen intends to start a discussion on labor problems, we want to assure him that we are not only modern but radical. On this point Mr. Olsen is fifty years behind the times with his Frazierian and Gomperian unionism.

Yes, Mr. Olsen, we are so radical that we are surprised at ourselves, for we

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 4, 1922.

have little, if any, respect for Frazier and Gompers and Landis and the Mayor, politically. We feel like Ibsen, who said that he would make a move in the political chess game, but that his move would be to overthrow it.

We do not care who becomes mayor. We thought that we might just as well accept Landis as any one of the machine politicians or any entirely unknown person.

In closing we want to ask you, Mr. Olsen, whether you know of some one, a friend of yours and mine, and a friend of the workers and of the masses. If so, let us have him. We will give him space in the paper; yes, we will give him the entire paper.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1919.

TO PRUSSIANIZE CHICAGO

If Alderman Stanley Kuntz and Joseph Kostner have their way, every man and woman in Chicago will be compelled to register with the police, and the police will keep an official record of the moving of persons from one locality to another. This plan of Prussianization is offered as a method of lessening crime. Two million honest law-abiding citizens are to be subjected to police surveillance in order to control a few hundred criminals. "In Germany the plan is a complete success," declares Alderman Kuntz.

It is a singular recommendation to a people who have just finished the job of whipping Kaiserism. Did we send two million men to Europe to overthrow autocracy only to turn about and adopt for domestic use one of its oppressive methods? Police power in Germany was an integral part of the system we helped to destroy. It is a strange thing, but a seemingly true thing, that America, who gave herself wholeheartedly to the liberation of Europe, should now find it

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1919.

necessary to be on guard against reactionaries who are attempting to put democracy at home under restraint and supervision.

The edict in New York that no Socialist may be a public school teacher; the suspension in Washington of a teacher who was sufficiently intelligent to define bolshevism as something other than anarchy; the interference of Burleson with publications that have dared to print opinions contrary to those that are harbored by his parochial mind--these are all symptoms of a spirit that America must resist for her own safety if for no higher reason than devotion to liberty. And this proposal to Prussianize Chicago in order to lessen crime is another symptom of the same dangerous tendency.

The crime situation in Chicago is serious. It has always been serious. But the remedy is not found in giving the police department, which cannot keep track of a few hundred criminals, the task of keeping track of two million citizens. The remedy is to be found in a complete overhauling of the inefficient police department, in its separation from politics, in capable leadership, and in

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 21, 1919.

increased strength under nonpolitical, vigorous command.

The Kuntz-Koster plan would put in the hands of the police, and through them in the hands of politicians and persons with private ends to serve, a power that could be abused most viciously and would be abused as long as human nature remains what it is. Instead of operating for greater efficiency in preventing crime, it would operate to employ the police for numberless insignificant matters and intolerable interference. An efficient police department knows its criminals, their methods, their hangouts and associates. It keeps ceaseless watch upon men and women who belong to the underworld. It is immune to persuasion, political or otherwise. Nobody gets protection but the honest citizen, and he is protected because the dishonest are constantly pursued. The police department that follows this program does not need to keep tab on the law abiding.

Scandia, Feb. 1, 1919.

AMERICANIZATION

This country of ours is a Republic. The majority rules. Officers elected by the people manage the Government. It is therefore one of the most important duties of the citizens to vote. Under the laws of Illinois the citizens not only vote on election day to elect their officers, but on primary day they vote for their choice of party candidates.

This spring Chicago has a very important election for mayor and other city officials; both women and men have the right to cast their ballots.

The selection of candidates will take place on Tuesday, February 25. But under the law, to be able to vote in the selection of party candidates on February 25, it is absolutely necessary to be registered. If you are not registered now, you must register at your precinct polling place on Tuesday, February 4. Unless you register on that day, you will have no share in

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Feb. 1, 1919.

selecting your party candidates.

Americans of Danish, Norwegian, or Swedish descent, have shown, especially in Chicago, their splendid patriotic feelings in regard to the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan subscriptions. Now let us show our full appreciation of our citizenship by doing our duty in regard to voting. All of us who are not registered should be sure to register on Tuesday, February 4.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 12, 1918.

SPEAK UP, GENTLEMEN!



There are two groups of people here in Chicago who should have something to say on the recent Russian revelations.

Speak up, Dr. Karl Sandberg [Norwegian], Juul Christensen [Dane], and Niels Kjaer [Dane]!

First comes the Radical Socialist group, which has been praising the Bolsheviki (and rightly so) and seeing in the "proletarian revolution" which brought Lenin and Trotsky into leadership the one beneficial episode of the Great War.

Well, they do not believe the rumors that the proletarian revolution was

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IV (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 18, 1918.



a sham, bought and paid for by the general staff in Berlin; nor do they believe that Lenin and Trotsky are and have been German agents and therefore agents of the most sordid brand of imperialism, nor that every move of the Bolsheviki game was made at the instance of Germany, for the express purpose of reducing Russia to impotence. They still hope to bring Bolshevism to America.

Another group, also represented among the Scandinavians, includes the "experts" (?) on Russian affairs, those amusing gentlemen Hvist, Olson, etc., who have complained that the western powers "did not understand Russia," who have talked learnedly of the Slavic temperament and of the difficulties of an agricultural country at war and have insisted that though the Bolsheviki government very probably is crooked, we should recognize it in order to win it from its wrong end to keep in touch with Russian affairs.

We wonder what the gentlemen expect from the Western powers, whose only

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NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, Oct. 12, 1918.

IV (Danish)

thought is to crush the Bolshevik revolution, and how they expect an entire people to change a political line because of them.

So far both groups have maintained a dead silence. But it is not yet too late to speak. Begin, gentlemen! You have the floor.



Skandinaven, Oct. 17, 1917.

A MATTER OF COURSE.

It was only a gesture, of course, when William Hale Thompson's mouthpiece, in the city council, made every possible effort to prevent the adoption, by the council, a resolution designated to show to the world that Chicago, in spite of appearances to the contrary, is loyal to the government of the country. But when this man, M.A. Michaelson of the thirty-third Ward, declares that he intends to seek nomination and election as congressman from his district, in order to get the opportunity to reform people in high places, then one begins to feel sorry for the sap. In Norway there is a phrase, which, quite admirably, covers cases as the one alluded to: "It is difficult to hear an ant cough."

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Skandinaven, Oct. 13, 1917.

THE ELECTION JUDGES

There is no reason to believe that the voters in Cook County will leave it to the bosses, republican or democratic, to appoint the fourteen important judges this coming month.

It is true, of course, that the war and matters connected with the war occupy most of the thoughts of the people these days, but it would be very much to be lamented if the serious conditions under which we are living were to bring as a consequence, rule by the political bosses in regard to such important local affairs as the election of judges. It cheers us, therefore, to learn that the president of the Chicago Bar Association announces that also this year, the association will hold its primary to recommend the candidates whom it considers suitable for the position of judge.

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct.13, 1917.

This resolve on the part of the Bar Association will, of course, create a jarring note in the play of the republican and democratic bosses who had counted on the association to join in with their plans, and, therefore, not to hold a primary on judges this year.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 11, 1917.

LOWDEN'S DIFFICULT TASK

(Editorial)

(Refers to the war time riots at East St. Louis during which more than one-hundred Negroes were killed.)

Long years will pass before Illinois will be able to obliterate the nasty blot of scandal by which East St. Louis has soiled the good name of our state. The scandal is worse than the one we remember from Springfield a few years ago, and even that is not quite cleared off yet.

Of course there will be investigations to determine where to put the blame for the disgraceful occurrence at East St. Louis. Governor Lowden must see to it that this is done. And he must see to it that the guilty lawless element, be given to feel the full force of the law. He must establish a precedent which will for all time, compel respect for law and for those whose function is to execute the laws. It is quite clear that it will be no easy task, cleaning the political Augias stable which

Skandinaven, July 11, 1917.

evidently exists. But the cleaning must be done if we are not to see repetitions of the type we have had to witness these past days. and if our state is to regain the standing and respect which it has lost.

Governor Lowden's term of office started under the most promising auspices, and the people of the state have reason to expect that he will solve the present difficult problem in a manner which will lend to the closing of his term as governor as satisfactory a shade as that which hailed him when he began in office.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1915.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION

(Editorial in English)

With the six new circuit judgeships created by the recent act of the legislature, there will be twenty circuit judges to be elected in June. The whole West Side of Chicago has but one circuit judge and the Northwest Side has long felt that it has not had its proportionate share of representation upon the bench.

The coming election presents a fine opportunity to give that part of the city its proper representation. The twenty-eighth Ward Republicans have endorsed Oscar M. Torrison for one of the new judgeships. The Dovre Club, which has done great service to the community in the cause of good citizenship and in the election of good men to public offices, has seconded the endorsement of Mr. Torrison. The Skandinaven heartily joins with hosts of others on the Northwest Side in the movement for the nomination of Mr. Torrison.

Mr. Torrison has had many years of experience as a judge of the Municipal Court,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 1, 1915.

IV and has established a splendid record and a reputation throughout the city as an able, fair, and humane judge. His character is above reproach; his education and legal attainments are well known. He has always, in a marked degree, received the endorsement of the [Chicago] Bar Association, which is really the best criterion of a judge's qualifications. As a public-spirited citizen he has for years been identified with the best public movements. His strength and following as a vote getter has recently been demonstrated in a way that attracted attention through the whole city. His nomination by the Republicans would add strength to their ticket and at the same time please the people of the Northwest Side where he is so well and favorably known among all classes and all nationalities. His nomination would be particularly pleasing to that large body of Norwegian citizens who are justly proud of his record and standing in the community, and who at this time are not represented in any public position in either our city or county governments, although they have been for years one of the main sources of strength to the Republican party.

WPA (LLC) PROJ 30775

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1915.

[NORWEGIAN JUDICIAL CANDIDATE]

A recent enactment of the legislature provides for six additional judges for the Circuit Court, making a total of twenty Circuit Court judges to be elected in June. At the present time the entire West Side of our city with its large population has but one Circuit Court judge. The Twenty-eighth Ward Republican organization has endorsed Judge Oscar M. Torrison of that Ward for one of these new judgeships. His eight years' experience on the municipal bench has made him familiar with the habits, customs, and conditions of all classes of people. His record on the bench as an able, broad-minded, and conscientious judge is well known to the public.

WPA (H.L.) PRO 1 30775

The Dovre Club, which was organized for the purpose of advancing good government and selecting good men for public office, heartily seconds the endorsement of Judge Torrison for the new Circuit Court judgeship, and urges all citizens to give him their active support.

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IV (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 3, 1914.

[illegible]

The Scandinavian Democratic League of Illinois held its regular meeting in the hall of the Svithiod Swedish Singing Society, Brightwood Avenue near Clark Street. Henry Ericsson /Wele/, the president of the League, presided. It was decided to support Carl F. Larson and Joseph Anderson for County Commissioners, E. P. Anderson for Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District, and John Laugel for Senator from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District. In addition to the candidates mentioned, the Harrison-Dunne slate will be supported.

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NORWEGIAN

I F 2 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 21, 1914.

I F 3 (Danish)

IV (Danish)

DOVRE CLUB

The Dovre Norwegian Republican Club held a meeting last Wednesday to discuss the endorsement of certain candidates for the coming municipal and state elections. The chairman, Arthur Haarstad, presided.

Judge Oscar M. Torrison, candidate for Judge of the Probate Court, and Senator Niels Juul [Dane], candidate for United States Senator were recommended.

Trygve A. Siquelund was recommended for State Senator. Other endorsements included Conrad A. Hanson for Probate Clerk, George Hillstrom [Swede], Herman A. Ott, Frank J. Olson, Peter A. Peterson, and Walter Rasmussen for County Commissioner.

The Scandinavians are at last beginning to run for office.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Scandia, Mar. 29, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[SOCIALIST BLINDNESS]

Many valuable contributions to Scandia come from the pen of Olaf Ray. He writes:

"The Social Democrat of March 21st contains a violent attack on the proposal that the city council take upon themselves the responsibility of promoting a living wage and congenial working conditions for city and public utility employes. The Socialists have preached the living wage theory for years, but when another group approaches the same end via another path, they (the Socialists) are up in arms against the proposition.

"We approach a question with the idea of gradual, though permanent, betterment; and we are willing to change the method to achieve the ultimate end, but the Socialist group wants to reach the end in one grand headlong rush that may easily wreck not only the purpose-but the Party as well. We, on the other hand, find it safer and better to build around the hill than to gather at the

hill and try to argue it out of existence. They order the hill to get out of the way or seek to blow it up; we would rather go around and prove the old saying that 'the longer way around is the safer way home.' The Socialist appeal to the worker seems inconsistent in this instance, where the idea back of the whole proposal is for the betterment of the man who works for his living, regardless of whether he swings a pick and shovel or pushes a pen."

"If one would eliminate an evil, he must first destroy the source, or make such corrections as are found necessary. Why not, then, start the correction of city affairs in the council, and include necessary action regarding public utility abuses? One who becomes violently radical on a subject finds it impossible to work with practical people, and in the majority of cases, they (violent radicals) are so in love with their faith in the correctness of their own imaginings that they become totally blind."

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IV

NOT RECORDEDConfia, Mar. 15, 1911.

(Continued)

The Progressive Party in Chicago has adopted a very good plank in their platform for the spring election. We refer to the following statement:

"Employees of the city of Chicago are entitled to a rate of pay sufficient to secure for them a decent standard of living, and they should be paid at least semi-monthly."

The Party also demands that all corporations establish an adequate wage rate for all employes, and urges city supervision of rates.

All this sounds fine; the idea and the theory are good, but the actual enactment and application of the idea and theory is the big fault. This section of the platform, proposed by Claf Roy, was accepted by the Central Committee, and Progressive aldermanic candidates are to endorse the platform; but, to repeat, will they apply the idea?

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Scandia, Apr. 8, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

DEMOCRATS WIN

(Editorial)

p.4.....The Democrats won Tuesday's election. Carter Harrison became mayor for a plurality of 17,000 votes over Prof. Merriam the Republican candidate. However, no special harm comes from the change in party rule; the difference between the two parties being infinitesimal. As far as the ordinary "John Voter" is concerned our gang eats as much as the other.

The Republican emphatically claimed they alone could and would give Chicago an efficient administration though they seem to have forgotten the fiasco that resulted from their winning with Busse and his cohorts four years ago. Even three of Chicago's big dailies published accusations that this much touted administration had misappropriated twenty-three million dollars of the taxpayers cash.

Now that Harrison is to occupy the mayor's throne the price of gas is to be reduced to seventy cents per thousand cubic feet. In the meantime we are patiently waiting to see what the quality of the gas will be and whether our gas bills will

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NORWEGIANScandia, April 8, 1911.

be reduced. If there is any truth in the saying, "Everything comes to him who waits" we will eventually be able to elect an honest and efficient administration in Chicago.

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Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

(Editorial)

P. 4 - The campaign for the coming primary election is in full swing. Candidates are more than busy (especially those desiring the mayor's billet) peddling the usual bombastic jargon of their so-called "platforms." On the Democratic side we have Harrison, Dunne, and Graham, and not one of them has yet made an intelligent statement or advanced a single good reason why he should be nominated. Neither have they advertised their own accomplishments; this modesty is due to the present mistrust of "big politicians" within the party ranks.

The only Republican candidate worthy of mention is Charles E. Merriam, alderman of the seventh ward and professor of social economics at the University of Chicago. His platform is for "capable administration of the city's affairs in every department," a laudable aim at any time.

The Socialist party presents as candidate for mayor a printer named Rodriguez. His platform is that of the Socialist party throughout the world:



Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

"The powers of government must be placed in the hands of the worker in order that he may enjoy the benefits which result from his efforts."

Certainly no voter who works for a living can find a legitimate objection to the ideals and the program of the working-man's party. Nor can any voter object to Charles Merriam's platform, since a capable administration of affairs, city, state, and national, is the foundation on which government must be built in order that the phrase "government by the people" may regain its original meaning and not continue to be used as a synonym for graft, corruption, and ignorant, inefficient officeholders.



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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 14, 1911.

EYESORES IN OUR PARKS

(Editorial)

p.8.....President Kolocek of the West Parks Commission announces that Chas. A. Mulligan, well known sculpture, has been engaged to make two new statues to be placed in our parks. One is a statue of Lincoln in bronze, the other a statue of a miner and child in Georgia marble. We recommend the latter for Humboldt Park and Lincoln for Garfield Park. The more of the substantial statues we get the sooner we will be rid of the cheaply made and cheap looking monstrosities now on display. Most of these statues suggest products of poverty or graft and are an eyesore as well as a joke. In no other country in the world would such statuary be tolerated in a public park. There are so many disfiguring blots on the fair faces of our parks and an insult to any one's sense of beauty and art; and when they are again placed on display this spring we should enter a vigorous protest against saving them. Quantity in this matter should not predominate over quality.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1909.

A NEW FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT

(Editorial)

City after city is adopting the new form of municipal government usually called the "Galveston Plan" or the "Commission Plan". One of Missouri's largest cities, St. Joseph, is among those which have decided to try the new plan. As most people know, this new form of government for cities differs considerably from the one commonly employed in this country. The form in vogue for the government of cities is based on the well-known principle of division of authority and duties into three branches, the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branch.

The judicial branch plays a comparatively subordinate role in municipal government since the tasks allotted to it are performed to a large extent by the ordinary courts. The branch exists, however, in the form of police courts, the function of which includes decisions where the special city ordinances have been broken.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1909.

The legislative branch is represented by the city council which in many cities is bicameral. The function of the legislative branch is to adopt laws concerning the various conditions in the city, and to appropriate money for the expenses of the city.

The executive branch is represented by the mayor, who puts the city ordinances or laws into effect and sees to it that they are obeyed.

Thus municipal government is built along the same lines as that of our states and our nation. It rests upon the same principles as those underlying democratic government anywhere, and which seem to operate successfully everywhere--except in the cities of the United States. In our cities, we are sorry to say, the government is usually wasteful, corrupt, or incapable, or all of these together. All the branches of the city government execute the tasks required of them in an unsatisfactory manner; but most of the complaints are lodged against the branch which should most nearly represent the voters--the City

WPA (ILL) Proj. 00275

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1909.

Council.

The very evident misgovernment of our cities has resulted in the adoption by one city after another of the Commission Plan. This plan originated in Galveston under very unusual circumstances, and thus is more or less the product of chance. It worked well in Galveston, however, and this fact has caused other cities to adopt it.

The Commission Plan represents a complete break with the principles of popular government and more nearly resembles old-time absolutism with the somewhat irrelevant difference that under the Plan the governmental powers are in the hands of five men instead of one. These five men possess both the legislative and the executive power while they are in office. The division of authority no longer exists as far as these two branches are concerned. Every one of the five members of the commission is both city council and mayor within his department.

WPA (ILL) Proj. 302/5

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 12, 1909.

It seems somewhat strange that such an arrangement as this should be adopted in a republic where the three-way division of power is sternly upheld, at least theoretically..... Yet the new style in government is not quite as unprecedented as one might suppose.

The legislative power in our country is not what it should be according to the theory of constitutional government; both the judicial and the executive branches have eaten their way into the domain of the legislative branch. We notice this in our cities, our states, and in our national government. The legislative power is being steadily weakened in this country, and as we have mentioned, in some of our cities it has collapsed completely. The Commission Plan, with initiative and referendum, completely abolishes representative government in the cities which have adopted the Plan.

Whether, in the long run, the new arrangement will work better than the old one is somewhat doubtful. At least, Skandinaven does not believe that the

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I am writing to you about the ...

I am writing to you about the ...

I am writing to you about the ...

Mr. [Name], [Address], [City].

Present [Name] [Address] [City].

For [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone]
about [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name]
in [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name]
legal [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name].

Use your [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name]!

The question is [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name], or, rather,
[Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name].

Vote as early as possible. The polls [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name] in the morning.
Be at the polls at the [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Phone] [Name]!



Skandinaven, Sep. 15, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30278

THE WORKERS AND THE ELECTION.

(Editorial)

The attorney of the election commissioners has discovered that the election next Tuesday is really no election, and on account of this, the workers have no right to demand time off so as to be able to vote. And the board of commissioners sustain him.

He could have found equally good reasons, and better ones, for the opposite conclusion. At best, his statement is one of juridical hairsplitting. Why he should have given such a narrow interpretation of the law is inconceivable unless the intention is to prevent the workers from voting. The election takes place during working hours and if the workers are not given time off for a couple of hours, most of them will be unable to vote.

It is thought, and for good reasons, that the workers are largely against the new charter. As things have developed, many of them will be deprived of their right to vote, no matter whether or not this was intended.

Skandinaven, Sep. 15, 1907.

In any case the decision is as unjust as it is unfortunate. It will, however, hardly result as intended. It is likely that this act to exclude the workers from participation in the election will arouse the anger of the public, and this will probably react against the charter.

Thoughtful and just employers will give their workers the chance to vote without loss of wages, in spite of the decision of the election commissioners.

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IVSkandinaven, Sept. 12, 1907.

NORWEGIANS AGAINST THE CHARTER

The debate in Sleipner's Hall indicated opposition to the charter law.

A lively debate on the proposed charter law took place in Spleipner's Hall last night. The meeting was the regular club meeting and the charter law had been chosen as the topic for the evening's debate. Attorney Olaf E. Ray gave some information about the complicated proposal for a charter and called attention to many of its weak points. Lars A. Bergan and several other followed suit. There was very little sentiment for the charter.

The most important objections to the charter concerned the abolition of referendum, abolition of direct primary, and the increased taxes which will be the result of the clause about streets and paving, which Mr. Ray characterized as sly and deceitful. Also the new ward districting was found unsatisfactory. The meeting was very interesting. If the attitude shown at the meeting in Sleipner Hall is a true indication of sentiment among the Norwegians in general in this matter, the proposal for a new charter law will not receive many votes from that group.

Skandinaven, July 26, 1907.

YOUR REAL ESTATE TAX.

(Editorial).

If you own real estate in Cook County, go at once to the Board of Assessors, 82 Fifth Ave., where you will be informed about your present property assessment. If you find the valuation too high, go to the Board of Review, 76 Fifth Ave., and give your reasons why the assessment of your property is too high and why it ought to be reduced.

The present assessment will be in force for four years. If your property is overvalued and you do not get it corrected now, you will have to pay tax based on the inflated valuation for four years. But to get the matter straightened out, you must apply to the boards mentioned before August 10th. After that date it will be too late.

Skandinaven, July 21, 1907.

THE NEW CHARTER

(Editorial)

In September the voters of Chicago will accept or reject the new charter for the city adopted by the recent legislature.

As everybody knows, the constitution of the city is out of date and antiquated in more ways than one. It was quite all right for a little town, but it is not at all suitable for a city of two million people, which may soon have a population of three million. For years the work of a new charter has been going on, and a proposal for one

Skandinaven, July 21, 1907.

is now before the people. It has been submitted by a commission representing the various interests in the city, and was adopted, with a few changes, by the legislature at its last session. But the voters, at a special election this fall, must sanction the proposal before it becomes valid.

The new charter introduces many improvements. The government of the city will become more simplified and systematic under the new charter than it was under the old one. It does not follow from this, however, that the proposal ought to be adopted. The new charter may have faults which may more than counterbalance its advantages, and many people believe this to be the case. On account of this, the people ought to

Skandinaven, July 21, 1907.

consider the matter carefully, and examine the various points of view before taking a final stand. From time to time, Skandinaven will present to its readers reasons for adopting the proposal as well as reason for rejecting it.

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Skandinaven, June 9, 1907.

THE TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

The Chicago Telephone Company will not get its franchise quite as easily as it seemed to think. The servants of the company had been working long and hard, and had prepared a proposal for a franchise with which the company, at least, had every reason to be satisfied. But the reception of the proposal by the press and among the people was not quite as favorable. It is quite safe to predict that this ordinance will not be adopted by the city council without very considerable changes.

In the meanwhile, the Manufacturers' Association has renewed efforts to obtain a franchise. The association offers to deposit a considerable amount, \$5,000,000, as security for complying with the obligations assumed if it obtains the franchise. This indicates that the association is ready to stand by its promises, that it intends to give to Chicago a good,

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Skandinaven, June 9, 1907.

up-to-date telephone system. Since the association consists of Chicago men, while the Chicago Telephone Company is owned mostly by Boston capitalists, there seems to be good reason for preferring the home company, especially since it offers conditions, which are far more advantageous to the telephone users, than those offered by the Chicago Telephone Company.

• Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1902.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

(Editorial in English)

Chicago is approaching the limit of delay in the street railway matter. Some of the franchises expire next year and all of them within four years. Unless wise, prompt, and decisive action is had we shall speedily drift into a condition of hopeless chaos. The utter inadequacy of the present service is becoming more apparent every day, and no improvement is to be expected until definite action shall have been taken by the city.

The City Council has wrestled with the problem for some time. Much good work has been done, and some progress towards a settlement has been made. But progress has been slow, partly for the reason that too much politics has been injected into a question which at best presents many difficulties even when reduced to its simplest proportions.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1902.

The proposition that the forthcoming street railway ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people for approval or rejection, sounds well; and it may work well, or it may work harm. The popular instinct is generally sound on the question of right or wrong. But to expect the average voter to grasp and solve, wisely and well, after a brief and noisy campaign, questions taxing the highest engineering and financial skill, seems well nigh akin to leading the people into temptation. It is to be feared that the demagogue would become the principal popular instructor in such a campaign. Or, if not confused, the voters would hesitate to express an opinion, and the result would be no valid legislation and more delay. In the light of past experiences such an outcome would appear more than probable.

Let the Council promptly adopt an ordinance on broad and fair lines, safeguarding the rights of the city and the people, and insuring the best service that is to be had, and the great majority of the people will be satis-



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1902.

fied. Hobbyriders and politicians have had their say. We cannot afford to trifle any longer with a matter of such vital interest to Chicago and her people. Let us proceed to business at once.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1901.

PRIMARY LEGISLATION

(Editorial in English)

In Minnesota the adoption of a primary election law is now assured. The opposition in the Senate, which it was feared would be strong enough to defeat or mutilate the measure, crumbled before the strong pressure of public sentiment and the bill passed the upper house by a majority that was even more decisive than the vote in the House of Representatives. The bill as it now stands follows in the main the lines of the Hennepin County law which has been tried with satisfactory results. It does not satisfy the demands of the advanced spokesman of direct nominations, but it is regarded as a good beginning. The principle which established the law will be amended and improved as time and experience may suggest.

A very different spectacle is presented at Madison. While Minnesota is to have a primary law, though it has not been expressly demanded by the people, this



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6. 1901.

all-important reform may be defeated in Wisconsin, even though a large majority of the members of the legislature are pledged to its support. In the West (including Chicago) the Republican majority complied with the wishes of the people, not deeming it necessary to wait for the formal instruction of a platform pledge. In Wisconsin a minority of the Republican majority defies a popular mandate expressed and affirmed by overwhelming majorities in two successive state elections.

The recalcitrant Republicans do not waste any time on argument. The primary election bill is "populistic legislation," and that is sufficient to condemn it in their eyes. This reform has been the chief plank of their own platform in two general elections; it is opposed by nearly every Democrat in the legislature; the combined forces of the Democrats and populists have been arrayed against it. Yet it is "populistic legislation"!

The primary election law is the Republican legislation that has emanated from the present legislature. As a matter of fact it was opposed by the Democrats and

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1901.

populists because they realized that such a measure would be a feather in the cap of the Republican party. Their plan was to defeat the bill and steal the Republican thunder for use in the next campaign. A similar motive is undoubtedly in a large measure responsible for the Democratic opposition. Primary elections are inevitable. The people demand the right to choose their own candidates for public offices, and they will have their way. If one party shall prove faithless, another will be chosen as the instrument of the people. Unless it is enacted as Republican legislation this year, a primary election law may be placed upon the statute books by the Democrats in 1903.

Let the minority Republicans heed the signs of the times. The honor and welfare of the party, the will of the people, the loyalty to the principle of representative government demand the enactment of a primary election law by the present legislature. If these Republicans are troubled by political considerations let them remember that it is as poor politics to attempt to thwart the will of the people as it is good politics to give the people what they want, and that if primary legislation is good Republican politics in Minnesota and Wisconsin, it



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is equally good Republican politics in Illinois.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1901.

HARRISON--FRANCHISES--HANECY

(Editorial in English)

Citizens who depend exclusively upon the Harrison newspapers and Mr. Harrison's speeches for information about the traction question as an issue in the pending campaign, have been led to believe that Judge Hanecy and Mr. Harrison represent radically different policies. The speeches of the Republican candidate and his terse and explicit statements of his position have been suppressed or garbled in order to keep people in ignorance.

The truth is, as well-informed voters know, that Judge Hanecy is pledged to a policy that is not only more practical but also more favorable to the cause of the people than is that of Mr. Harrison. To be sure, it is difficult to say exactly where Mr. Harrison stands. His utterances have been as vague and hazy as those of Mr. Hanecy are clear and definite. He has talked volubly around the question but has said very little that has been to the point. Assuming



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1901.

that the pledge of the Municipal Voters' League, which he has signed, is an adequate expression of his convictions, the franchise policies of the opposing candidates compare as follows:

Harrison's Platform

"I believe that the following conditions should apply to all grants or extensions of street railway franchises:

"The terms shall in no case exceed twenty years; all franchises to a given corporation shall expire at the same time; no franchise for branch lines shall run beyond the time when the franchise for the main line expires.

"The city shall receive a fair percentage of gross receipts.

"Fares for the crowded hours of the day shall be reduced.



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"The council shall retain power to make reasonable regulations of the service.

"The city shall have the right to acquire ownership of the lines at the end of the grant at a price representing the fair value of the tangible property of the companies for railroad purposes.

"All franchises shall provide for uniformity and publicity of accounts.

"The companies shall expressly waive all claims or rights under the so-called ninety-nine year act.

"I believe that the foregoing principles should apply to grants to all public service corporations."

Hanecy's Platform



"I will compel the traction companies to pay the people full and fair compensation

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for the privileges they have or may get in the streets of Chicago.

"No franchise will be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

"I will compel the traction companies to furnish better facilities and more of them for the public.

"I will compel the traction companies to give transfers to carry the passengers to their destinations for one fare.

"I will compel the traction companies to give the people lower fares.

"I will send men to examine their books and thus ascertain at what rate they can afford to carry passengers. Then I will force them to institute that rate.

"As mayor, I will veto any ordinance that does not give to the people these rights.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1901.

"In the **present** state of our civil service and of public affairs generally, I am **not** in favor of immediate municipal ownership. The object of municipal ownership is to give the people the best service at the least expense to them. Municipal ownership would make many places for political adherents of the administration in power, but this does not commend itself to the people. If the city has the right to regulate and **lower** fares, the chief object of municipal ownership is attained without any of its risks or uncertainties. That the city has the power to regulate fares was determined in Rogers Park Water Company versus Fergus, decided by me in 1898."

The plain people, especially all people of small means, will have no difficulty in making their choice between these platforms. Mr. Harrison is academic, Hanecy practical. Harrison gives expression to theories, Hanecy talks **business**. Harrison tells what he believes, Hanecy states what he will do. Under the law, franchises cannot be granted for longer terms than twenty years, and as a matter of course and necessity both candidates will comply with the law in this respect.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1901.

Harrison demands the Council shall retain power to make reasonable regulations of the service. This demand is superfluous. Under the decision rendered by Judge Hanecy in 1898 and now affirmed by the Supreme Court not even a boodle council could barter away the right.

Harrison demands a fair percentage of gross receipts for the city (?) and reduced fares during the crowded hours of the day. That is all he has to say concerning compensation and the quality and the price of the service.

Hanecy will compel the companies to pay the people full and fair compensation, to furnish better facilities and more of them, to give universal transfers and lower fares, the rate to be determined by the actual cost of the service; and he will veto any ordinance that does not give the people these rights.

There can be no doubt that Hanecy's policy is the better for the people. Mr. Harrison's plan will not give the people lower fares or better service. If



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the compensation is to be paid to the city in the form of gross receipts, there will be more money for City Hall gangs to squander, but the people will get no benefit whatever from it: they cannot obtain the cheapest and best service under such an arrangement.

On the other hand, under Judge Hanecy's plan the compensation will be paid direct to the people in the form of better facilities, lower fares, and universal transfers. Every home, every worker, every school child, every shop girl, every section of the city, and especially the outlying districts, will share equally in the benefits under this arrangement; while under Harrison's plan political retainers and hangers-on will be the sole benefactors.

The other planks in the Harrison platform are mere buncombe. The ninety-nine year act is dead and buried. Municipal ownership is merely an academic question. Not even the most sanguine optimist expects such rapid improvement in our municipal government and conditions generally that the city would be ready to assume



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the ownership and operation of our interurban railways in twenty years. In this respect also Judge Hanecy's policy is the safer and better. It will "attain the chief object of municipal ownership without any of the risks and uncertainties".

Harrison's scheme is unpractical and weak; it would benefit the "gang", but not the people.

Hanecy's policy is practical and strong. It would give the people what they need and want: effective control of the street railways, full compensation, cheap and adequate service; it would "save the streets" to the people in the best and broadest sense of the term.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 28, 1901.

THE TRACTION QUESTION

(Editorial in English)

The followers of Carter Harrison present but one argument in support of his re-election: his record on the traction question. What is this record? Has he enforced the existing laws against the traction companies? Has he secured a cent for the city from them? Has he compelled them to abate the intolerable nuisance of overcrowded cars? Has he done anything else to secure better service for the people? No, his supporters will admit he has done none of these things, but he has saved the streets by his firm opposition to pernicious franchises.

Who were the most ardent champions of these franchises? Was it not the very men who put Harrison in the City Hall and have kept him there? Yes, that has to be admitted. And who blocked the unsatisfactory legislation? Was it



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not the better element of the Council made up of a majority of Republicans and a minority of Democrats who are not of the Burke-Harrison machine? This too is undeniable.

The truth is that Mayor Harrison has unblushingly appropriated the credit for what others have done in this matter. He has done nothing himself to further a desirable settlement of the traction question, but he has managed to use it as a means of advancing his personal interests. His traction record is a fabric woven by a clique of Harrison shouters, and he struts and poses before the people in the marvelous garment, like the emperor of the fairy tale in his new suit. The courtiers vied with one another in praising the wonderful suit until a little child, too innocent to be deceived, exclaimed: "But he has nothing on him, he is naked!" The plain people of Chicago have, likewise, found out at last that the record about which they have heard so much does not exist. The true Harrison record is one of duplicity and deception, as is forcibly illustrated in the present campaign. The same machine that nominated



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Harrison has dictated a series of aldermanic nominations that could not have been worse. While Mr. Harrison is posing as the people's champion, the whole power of his machine is used to elect a Council that would sell everything, including the City Hall.

The common-sense view of the traction question as it presents itself to the honest independent voters is this:

We have nothing to expect from Harrison. He has done nothing except to play politics for four years; he has not even enforced existing laws against the traction companies. If he has deceived us in the past, why should we believe him now? Victory for Harrison would mean the election of a corrupt council; and even if his intentions were the best he would be powerless to effect a good settlement.

Judge Hanecy knows the laws and how to enforce them. His election would give



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us a strong and honest man for Mayor and a better Council. His decision in the Rogers Park water case, now affirmed by the Supreme Court of the land, shows him to be on the side of the people in their struggle with public service corporations. That decision is his record and guide in the matter of the traction problem. He could not disregard it if he would, nor would he if he could. It is a fixed precedent, a firm bulwark for the protection of the rights of the people in Chicago and all other cities. He has promised a prompt, just, and fair settlement. That is what the people want, and we have every reason to believe that he will be able to keep his word. His platform is all right, and he has the ability, force, and independence necessary to compel the traction companies to come to terms. If he entertains political aspirations, so much the better. While a policy of obstruction has been to the political advantage of Harrison, Judge Hanecy can win public favor only by demonstrating his ability for prompt and wise construction.

That is the situation and its possibilities. The path of the independent voter



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is plain. He must come to the rescue of Chicago. The ambitions of puny politicians must no longer be permitted to obstruct her progress. A speedy settlement of the traction question on just and broad lines is a matter of life and death to the city. Chicago owes her existence and rapid growth largely to her superior transportation facilities. Modern rapid transit will stop her progress unless she promptly secures the very best and cheapest service within her own boundaries. This is no longer a question of merely saving the streets; it is a question of saving Chicago.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 14, 1901.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS

(Editorial in English)

The growing dissatisfaction with the old caucus and convention system is attested by the fact that primary election bills have occupied the attention of several legislatures this winter, especially in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. But most of the party leaders look upon the innovation as a menace to their influence and are generally opposed to its adoption. In North Dakota an admirable primary election bill was slowly strangled to death by the cunning old bosses, and in Minnesota, where the plan of direct nominations has had a successful trial in Hennepin County, the extension of the system to the state at large is vigorously opposed by the old guard.

The winning party of neither of these states had made this reform a leading issue at the last election; hence the adherents of the old system were



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in a position to assert that the principle of direct nominations had not received the sanction of the people. In Wisconsin the status of the question is different. The Republicans of Wisconsin have twice in succession incorporated a primary election plank in their platform, and each time the people have put their stamp of approval upon the proposition and thus converted the "demand" of the party into a "command" to the legislators. The reform is part and parcel of the creed of the ruling party, as has been decreed by the supreme authority, the people, in most unmistakable terms. There are Republicans who regard the primary election system as expensive, cumbersome, and unwise, but if they are loyal and true Republicans they will bow to the will of their party and the people. Failure to execute a popular mandate expressed in such an emphatic manner would be an act of treason that would utterly destroy popular confidence in party pledges and seriously weaken the people's faith in the representative system of government.

Candid criticism of the pending measure is in order and can only be productive of good. The Stevens Bill is probably open to objections in some



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particulars and may be improved. It cannot be scrutinized and sifted too thoroughly. It is the duty of every Republican to do his utmost to make it as perfect as possible. But the principle of direct nominations is not open to discussion in Wisconsin. The people have settled that part of the question. All that remains for the legislature to do is to carry out the will of the people in good faith and to the best of its ability.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1900.

THE NEW CITY HALL AND THE WEST SIDE
Well-Known Citizens State Their Attitude

As Skandinaven has mentioned on several occasions, there has long been strong sentiment among the residents of the West Side for the removal of the City Hall to that part of the city. It is being taken for granted that something must be done in the near future to provide more space for the various city departments and that an up-to-date building for such purpose must be provided. Since the West Side is the most important of the three sections of the city, both as to area and population, it has been the opinion of many that the building to house the functionaries of the city government ought to be located there. It has been urged that the removal of the City Hall to the West Side, if the location were suitably chosen, would place it much nearer to the real center of the city than it is at present. The location of the present building is too far to the east, considering the rapid development of the West Side.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1900.

The question is of immediate significance to property owners and citizens in general on the Northwest Side, as will appear from the following statements from prominent men in the district, collected by reporters of Skandinaven: President Paul O. Stensland, of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, said: "The idea....that the City Hall ought to be located on the West Side appears reasonable because of the fact that the West Side is the largest section of the city and holds a greater population than the North Side and the South Side combined. Another reason is that if the City Hall were moved to the West Side it would cut down, to some extent, the enormous preferments now enjoyed by the downtown district. This preferment has been created through the crowding together, within a few blocks, of colossal business houses as well as all the public buildings....The removal of the City Hall to the West Side would constitute an important step in the direction of extending the business district....This would greatly benefit our city as a whole."

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Mr. Anton Petersen of the firm A. Petersen and Company says: "A large amount of business is concentrated about the City Hall. This has been the case where the building is located now, and it has been to the advantage of a few and to the detriment of many....The removal of the City Hall to the West Side, the largest of the three sections of the city, would be of advantage to large numbers; it would help spread throughout the city the mass of business now heaped together within a few blocks. I favor the placing of the City Hall on the West Side."

Dr. N.T. Quailes said: "As a resident of the West Side for a number of years I am naturally in favor of any improvement that can be had in that part of the city. But just as 'all roads lead to Rome,' so do all the traction lines in Chicago lead to the block bordering on Clark, Washington, LaSalle, and Randolph Streets. In agreement with the old democratic motto, 'the greatest good for the greatest number,' I advocate the retention of the present location of the City Hall."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1900.

Mr. Hans Nordahl, of the firm Nordahl and Olsen, thought it would be advantageous to have the City Hall moved to the West Side, and that Union Park would be the true central location....The same opinion was expressed by Mr. O.C. Land, 344 Milwaukee Avenue....

Mr. O.A. Thorp made the following statement: "For purely practical reasons I am of the opinion that it would not be advisable to move the City Hall to the West Side. The South Side has become the center for all traffic, and the offices of the city administration should be centrally located; that is, at the center of the city's traffic. It is also desirable that the offices of the city, the county, and the Federal governments should be located closely together....Considerable inconvenience has been caused already by the placing of certain of the courts on the north side of the river. The South Side, north of Van Buren Street, is the heart of Chicago; to that section all streetcar lines are directed; in that section the offices of the city government ought to be located."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1900.

Mr. A.P. Johnson, president of Johnson Chair Company, was in favor of moving the City Hall to the West Side....Comparison between Chicago and other large cities in America and Europe will disclose that while Chicago has but one center, and that one monopolizing most of the city's business, other large cities have several. The West Side is the section of Chicago which has been the stepchild of the city. The City Hall ought to be moved to that section; then the banks and large business houses will follow, and the general business will soon be doubled.

[Translator's note: A number of other prominent Norwegians were interviewed in regard to the question. All of them except one were in favor of moving the City Hall to the West Side, but no new arguments were advanced by them.]



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 2, 1900.

PRESIDENT IRWIN'S VETO

(Editorial in English)

In vetoing the town's appropriation order passed by the County Board, President Irwin forced a clique of taxeaters into a position where they must choose between surrender and open warfare upon the taxpayers. If they submit, about \$150,000 will be lost to the fund grabbers but saved for the people. If they decide to fight the veto they will invite the attention of every taxpayer to the following passage in Mr. Irwin's veto message:

"My reason for this action is a simple one. It is because such allowance by the County Board of any sum of money whatever for town purposes, under existing law, is wilful waste of the people's money and a vicious disregard of the rights of the taxpayers and property owners of this great county. It is an outrage that this community must support numerous crews of legal highwaymen who render no service whatever to the people and whose only claim to



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 2, 1900.

excessive salaries is the one fact that they are efficient workers in the dirty politics that must needs be amply rewarded by fat jobs."

This is strong language; yet few taxpayers will regard it too strong. There can be no doubt but that the attempted grab would be "a wilful waste of the people's money and a vicious disregard of the rights of the taxpayers and property owners".

Even if his veto should be set aside President Irwin has performed a valuable service to the community. His action must arouse even the indifferent and sluggish voters to a realization of the outrageous conditions they have permitted to exist, and will thus hasten the final wiping out of a wasteful and vicious system with its brood of public barnacles. The taxeaters of the towns who suddenly find themselves bereft of a lot of handsome Christmas presents in the form of fat rolls of public money may choose to fight; but the best they can hope for is a Pyrrhic victory.



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Skandinaven, Oct. 31, 1882.

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I F 3 (Swedish)

I B 1 (Danish)

I F 3 (Danish)

I B 1 (German)

IV (Danish)

POLITICAL CAMPS DIVIDED

The burning question of the day is the temperance question. Both the major political camps are divided on this question.

The Germans are mostly anti-Temperance, and the Scandinavians are divided about fifty-fifty on the question.

The Scandinavian Republicans seem to be pretty well split. We think that this general division in the ranks of all the national groups will assure many a Scandinavian victory.

Several prominent men will speak for the anti-Temperance group at Turner Hall tomorrow evening.

The main speakers in the Danish group will be: Theodor Winholt, Martin



Skandinaven, Oct. 31, 1882.

Rasmussen, A. G. Krogstad, Christian R. Rasmussen, P. P. Holst, and H. S. Paulsen.

In the Norwegian group the main speakers will be: A. Olledorf, Chas. S. Jewne, Martin Losby, and S. T. Gunderson.



Skandinaven, Mar. 7, 1882.

MEMORIAL FOR EX-PRESIDENT GARFIELD

We believe Chicago should erect a memorial to Garfield in one of our parks or on one of our boulevards. Garfield was loved by all, rich and poor alike. The cost of such a monument could easily be covered by taxes. For example, a park tax could be levied. We hope the City Fathers will think this matter over, and that they will get into action soon.

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Skandinaven, Mar. 4, 1879.

NORWEGIAN

[POLITICS AGAIN]

A. H. Wright, the probable Republican candidate for mayor, may personally be a temperance **man**, but does not wish to inject this question into politics. For some time a temperance organization, called "The Reform Alliance," has been trying to influence the mayoral election, and its representatives have approached Mr. Wright, inquiring how he stands in regard to their cause. He stated definitely that if elected, he would never order the beer-halls and theatres closed on Sundays, since such an act would constitute usurpation of authority and breaking of the mayoral oath.

It is not likely that the Democrats will fall for the temptation of buying the votes of the temperance organizations by yielding to their demands, and consequently, at the coming election they will stand alone, probably forming their own political party, and voting for their own candidates.

Such a policy is very dangerous, as evinced by the victory of the People's



Party, a victory for which the city's respectable citizens are now paying dearly.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

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IV

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

NOT ENOUGH RECOGNITION

(Editorial)

The Chicago's Norwegian colony now has two members on the School Board, Mr. Sethness and Mr. Sonsteby. Under the circumstances it should not be difficult to have one or two of the city's new higher schools named in honor of a great Norwegian. Every other nationality in Chicago has had schools named for their heroes or big men; the Germans have their Gothe, Schiller, Mozart and Wagner; the Italians their Dante; the Danes their H. C. Andersen; the Polish their Kosciusko and Copernicus, and the Swedes their Linne.

It should soon be the turn of the Norwegians but nothing seems to have been done to bring this about. True, we have grade schools named for Ole Thorp and H. A. Haugan but these men were honored as good citizens of Chicago, not as Norwegians. The names we desire to perpetuate among our younger present and future generations are those of real great men: Bjornson, Ibsen or Edw. Grieg, men who are world famous for accomplishments in their respective fields, and

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NORWEGIAN

whose contributions are such as live forever in the memory of man. We, in whose veins runs the blood of the ancient vikings, will back our two representatives to the utmost in any effort they may put forth to perpetuate the memory of our great compatriots.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 22, 1911.

[SETHNESS APPOINTED]

p.2.....Charles O. Sethness is one of the newly appointed members of Chicago's School Board and will be the representative of the Norwegian colony in this body. Mr. Sethness was a member of the board during the administration of Carter H. Harrison, Sr. (father of the present mayor) and is well qualified for the duties of his position.

The appointment of Mr. Sethness came mainly as a result of the demands of "Dovre," the Republican Club of the 27th Ward. The mayor has previously decided not to appoint a Norwegian member but the insistence of "Dovre" backed by several other organizations brought about a change of attitude and the Norwegian group will have the representation to which it is entitled.

In addition to finally obtaining an objective through this appointment we also enjoy a bit of comedy in that Mr. Sethness, being an out and out Democrat was sponsored by a strong Republican club. This could only have been brought about by his popularity and the "Dovre" Club's interest in Norwegianism.

Scandia exhorts Mr. Sethness to put forth more effort in promoting the interests of our people during the coming term than he did during his previous term; with new schools going up in Norwegian districts why not have one named Ibsen, Bjornson or Grieg in recognition of our Norwegian American citizens who are helping supply the funds for these institutions.

Our Danish people were recognized by the appointment of Dr. Max Henius as a member of the library board and in our opinion a better selection could not have been made.

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

MAKING ROOM FOR DEMOCRATS

(Editorial)

p. 4. The primary campaign in Chicago has developed into an old fashioned "free-for-all" and "battle royal." The "powers that be" in both Republican and Democratic camps are badly split and confusion reigns supreme. Mayor Busse has now refused to run for reelection. This is the most sensible thing he has done since stepping from the postmastership, handed to him by President Roosevelt, into his present position as mayor of Chicago. Such rottenness and graft as has thrived during his administration has never had a parallel in the hectic history of Chicago.

The question of the day is, "Will conditions be bettered by the new administration?" It all depends upon to what extent the man finally selected has torn loose from the "machine" and its "bossism." The "machine" consists of a conglomeration of office seekers and grafters led by a select gang of bosses (job herders) elevated to leading positions by the hoodlums and political hangers-on in each ward. These "bosses" run not only their own parties but the entire city as they please, and their idea of politics is to run the city for their own gain, and to hand out civic

appointments profitable to themselves but expensive to the taxpayer. Under such a system graft and corruption run rampant, and the decent citizen pays, as usual, through the nose.

It is high time a thorough housecleaning was started and carried through to a finish in Chicago's political household; drastic ills require drastic remedies.

Both the Republican and the Democratic party are rotten to the core; how any decent citizen can cast a vote for a candidate of either of these parties is a real mystery.

The Socialist party is united, backing one list of proposed officers and offering a clean, honest city administration, where a working man's dollar is his own and not subject to onslaught by petty political thieves. Their program will bring cleaner conditions and higher morality in politics.

WPA 411.1 PROI.30275

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Scandia, Mar. 11, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

REPRESENTATION WANTED

(Editorial)

P. 4. - A great many Norsemen are taking an active part in the present city election. We have politically minded countrymen in the Republican and Democratic parties and in the Socialist as well. To those of our compatriots in the ranks of the Socialist party we have nothing to say at this time. To those in the other parties we would direct the following questions: What reward or prospect is offered by the party leaders as to placing Norsemen on school, park or library boards? What, if anything, is done to recognize our influence in the city hall or county building? Have the political leaders intimated the least willingness to arrange for proper representation (according to population) in city council and county board of supervisors?

At the present time there is not one Norwegian on the School Board: considering the thousands of Norwegian school children in Chicago this is a slap in the face to our people. One of the first duties of the winner in the coming race for the mayor's chair will be the appointment of several

new members to the School Board, and in the interest of our Norwegian-American voters and their children, Scandia does not hesitate to say that at least one, if not more, of the board members should be chosen from the Norwegian group. We urge our campaigning Norwegian to make this demand in no uncertain terms. The consideration is our just due.

We should insist on representation in the park commission and the library board; even though these positions involve no salary it would open an opportunity to advance the interest of our people both old and young.

What are our politicians doing in such practical matters? It is to be hoped that our best interests are not lost sight of because of zeal in job hunting.

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Scandia, Feb. 11, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[NORWEGIANS WELL REPRESENTED]

(Editorial)

p.7.....One of our new subscribers has called our attention to outstanding Norwegian-Americans in politics. We have on several occasions mentioned individuals in this bracket though we have not attempted to paint a word picture of them as a group. Although there are hardly a million Norsemen (including their descendents) in the country they are well represented in our governmental setup. In the U.S.Senate we have Knute Nelson, Minnesota, Asle J. Grenna, North Dakota and Reed Smoot, Utah, whose mother was Norwegian. According to the last national census there are about 91,000,000 inhabitants who are represented in the upper house by ninety-two senators; a ratio of one senator to approximately one million. At this rate we Norwegians are well represented, in fact we have three times the representation our one million is entitled to, were this computation based on the size of nationality groups. In the lower house we are also well represented - Anderson, Steenerson and Volstead, Minnesota, Haugan, Iowa, Nelson, Wisconsin and Helgesen, North Dakota, i.e. six for our million.

In Illinois alone we have 100,000 Norsemen represented by Olsen, 8th district, Waage, 28th district and Johnson, 39th district; three to 100,000 as compared to the allotted one for each 200,000 voters.

In three states our countrymen have been elected to the governorship: Knute Nelson, Minnesota, Andrew Lee, South Dakota, and James Davidson, Wisconsin. The administrations of these three were nationally known for efficiency and honesty in all departments.

An extensive volume would be required were we to mention all Norsemen who have been prominent in the administration of affairs in city, county, state and nation. A recognized characteristic of the Norseman is that his interest in the political welfare of the land does not destroy his interest in his church and the Norwegian benevolent institutions. Throughout the U.S.A. the Norsemen have established and maintained old peoples homes, orphanages, hospitals and welfare societies that are second to none in scope and efficient management.

There is, however, no rose without its thorns.

We have, to our regret, like all foreign groups some individuals who see only the material side of life, seeing none of the beauty of life and high culture, who spend their all for momentary excitement or diversion and many become the victims of drunkenness and dance hall debauchery. The percentage of such is comparatively small, a fact we thankfully appreciate.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1910.

[SCANDINAVIAN NOMINEES]

Several Scandinavians have been nominated to run in the November election. Following is a brief mention of the candidates:

Congressman Lundin (Swede) is the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress.

George Edmund Foss is also a candidate for re-election to Congress. He is the man who proposed the creation of postal savings banks. He has served in Congress for sixteen years.

John Kjellander is running for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court; he is now City Sealer. He cleaned up the "short-weight" bakers.

Axel Chytraus (Swede) is running for Judge of the Superior Court.

The following are candidates for seats in the General Assembly: Charles S. Ryberg

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1910.

(Dane) and Fred G. Erickson (Swede), Twenty-first District; Niels Juul (Dane), Twenty-third District; Herman H. Breidt, Andrew O. Silveson, and Charles L. Fjeldstack, Twenty-fifth District.

The following are also candidates: Lewis Rinkor, County Judge; Carl R. Chindblom, Oscar R. Hillstrom, and Gustav Dreyer, County Commissioners.

1004 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 13, 1910.

THE ALDERMANIC ELECTION

At the coming election more Scandinavians are running for office than has been the case in a long time. Here are a few in the aldermanic case: Axel Gustafson, John T. Hammersmark, Ernest Jordby, and Lester Hanson, Socialists; John F. Johnson, W. J. Edwards, Walter Nelson, John Hagstrom, John C. Larsen, John O. Seaberg, and Axel C. Lagerborg, Progressives; Nils Lykky, Charles J. Ryberg, and Charles J. Forsberg, Republicans.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1910.

THE SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATS

The "Scandinavian Democracy" of Cook County held its annual election yesterday at 2425 West North Avenue. It is quite interesting to note that the organization has a membership of several thousand, composed of Swedes, Danes and Norwegians. The organization is twelve years old, and it has shown itself to be a political force. It can, to a degree, control the local politicians.

The meeting was successful in two ways: first, several important resolutions were passed; and second, the new executive board is better organized to function internally and politically. The new board is as follows:

N. T. Nilsson, president; Thor. J. Benson, first vice-president; Martin Zatterberg, second vice-president; Carl Olsen, third vice-president; H. H. Egkild, recording secretary; John Danielson, financial secretary; Alfred Rasmusen, treasurer.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 19, 1910.

Board of directors: Eugene Olsen, J. N. Tilton, Girard Ellingson, John Jacobson and Christ F. Grueener.

At this meeting, several Finns and several Icelanders joined the organization.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

FREDERIK LUNDIN FOR MAYOR

The Scandinavian voters in Chicago are anything but pleased with many of the actions at City Hall. Mayor Busse's latest appointments have further opened their eyes to the fact that they belong in the "not-wanted" class, and several interested Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes have come to realize that sitting still is not the way to make their influence properly felt in Chicago. The Scandinavians constitute about twenty-five percent of the voters in Chicago. They have, however, not played a role proportionate to their number. The men at City Hall have regularly found it convenient to overlook the Scandinavians.

The following figures show the strength of the Scandinavians in the various wards:

Ward 1	421
" 2	1,005
" 3	1,052

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

Ward 4	565
" 5	570
" 6	878
" 7	1,575
" 8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,807
" 9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
" 10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
" 11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242
" 12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	781
" 13	494
" 14	1,035
" 15	2,617
" 16	290
" 17	2,828
" 18	403
" 19	91
" 20	447
" 21	849

WPA 412) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

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In spite of these 51,788 votes the Scandinavians have but one man in the City Council, none on the Board of Education, none on the Library Board, and none

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

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on the Board of Local Improvements.

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The Scandinavians have come from countries where graft is unknown, where corruption in public life does not exist. They have seen with sorrow and disgust how carelessness and waste are rampant in the city government.

They believe that a better government could be achieved if they made fuller use of their right to vote.

As we know, most of the Scandinavians are Republicans, and it is within the Republican party that they must make their influence felt.

Many believe that the time has come for the Scandinavians to act in a manner that will open the eyes of the professional politicians to their strength and their right. These men believe that, in order for the Scandinavians to show what they can accomplish toward better city government, the Scandinavians ought to put a Scandinavian into the foremost place in the city government, a

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30273

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

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man who can fill this place adequately.

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The matter has been discussed back and forth for a while, privately and at meetings of lodges and other societies, until some people from Austin, lead by Dr. J. M. Axelson, took the initiative and proposed the nomination of Congressman Frederik Lundin. These men believe that a man of the experience and ability of Mr. Lundin would have a better chance of being elected than anybody else who would be available. To emphasize this, they point to the fact that at the last election Congressman Lundin received more votes in the Seventh District than any other candidate for office, not excepting President Taft. Although the Democrats used all kinds of tricks to gain votes for their candidate, Mr. Lundin received more votes than any previous congressman in that district.

The history of Congressman Lundin is well known to the readers of the Scandinaven. He is a man who has gained his position through intense work. He is of Swedish descent, and Norwegians and Danes will surely support him if he is the candidate of the Republican party for Mayor.

MPA (LLJ) PROJ. 3027

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 7, 1909.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Editorial)

Of the eight members of the Chicago Board of Education named by Mayor Busse, seven are new men. Dr. Guerin retains his place, while all the rest of the so-called Dunne men have been retired. Most of the Dunne men were of purely theoretical bent; they meant well but were lacking in practical insight. Mr. John J. Sonsteby was fully as capable as any of the other Dunne men, and in several ways Mayor Busse would have made a better choice if he had kept Mr. Sonsteby on the board and let Dr. Guerin go.

Mayor Busse does not seem to have much faith in women as members of the Board of Education. There is not one woman among the members of the Board whom he has named. We admit that there are altogether too many women teachers, but it would undoubtedly be of benefit to the children if mothers had some voice in the Board of Education.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 7, 1909.

As usual, the Germans and the Irish are well represented on the Board. The Poles and the Bohemians have not been forgotten either. The Jews have their men on the Board, Dr. Guerin is considered representative of the handful of Frenchmen in Chicago. Yet the Scandinavians, who are about as numerous as the Irish in this city, do not have even one representative on the new Board of Education. Possibly, the Scandinavians have not been working hard enough, or have not been sufficiently united, to get their men appointed. Yet there were Scandinavian candidates who were fully as able as any of the men who have been appointed. Consequently, the Mayor has no excuse for disregarding the Scandinavians.

Whether the new Board will be better than the old one, the future alone can tell.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 13, 1908.

[TENEMENT INSPECTOR OUSTED]

Mrs. Augusta Pio has been given a pink slip by the Civil Service Commission, listing several charges as follows: inefficiency, disobedience, absent without permission, etc. Mrs. Pio was city tenement inspector.

Original from
New York City
Library

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1908.

ELECTION RESULTS

For Representative in Congress: Fred Lundin (Swede), Seventh District;
George E. Foss, Tenth District; William Nodenberg, Twenty-second District.

For member of State Board of Equalization: A. C. Anderson, second district;
Hans P. Jensen (Dane), seventh district.

Only one Scandinavian was elected on the judiciary ticket; he was Judge
Oscar M. Torrison.



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I F 4 (German)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1901.

PARK BOARD APPOINTMENTS

(Editorial in English)

Governor Yates' long deferred selection of park commissioners has been made at last, but does not appear to have created any extraordinary enthusiasm in any part of the city. Political bosses of various hues, who desired places for their respective followers, seem to think that the Governor has cast their friends aside for the benefit of his own friends.

If they are right the Governor has not strengthened himself with the machine, or machines. But that is a matter of comparatively small interest to the people at large. All the people care about is that the managements of the parks and boulevards is intrusted to honest and competent hands, and that the various interests are properly represented on the boards.



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I F 4 (German) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1901.

From this point of view the West Park Board at least is open to objections as it now stands. The ability of the commissioners, taken individually, may be all that could be desired; yet the board, as now made up, is rather incongruous and, in some respects, not as representative as it ought to be.

A short time ago the Governor, it is understood, made a field study of the West Park District, but his appointments indicate that his visit was too brief to enable him to master the geography of this magnificent system of parks and boulevards. The Fifteenth Ward, containing Humboldt Park, is not represented at all on the board, and the same is true of the Twenty-eighth Ward, which contains all of Humboldt Park Boulevard. While the chief park and boulevard interests of the district are thus entirely unrepresented, the parkless Fourteenth Ward is favored with not less than two commissioners. Considering the ample time the Governor took to think about the matter, it would seem that he might have evolved a more equitable and reasonable distribution of the members of the board.



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NORWEGIAN

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I F 4 (German) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1901.

Looking at the matter from the viewpoint of taxpayers and the people directly concerned, the board is equally incongruous and one-sided in its makeup. The Germans are a great and good people who are entitled to have their say; but four German commissioners are too much of a good thing; it is more than fair-minded Germans can or will insist upon. The Norwegians are somewhat of a factor in this part of the city, so much, in fact, that Governor Yates would not have been within hailing distance of his ticket in Chicago if the Norwegians had cut him as did some of the other groups of voters. They are, moreover, a people who build houses and pay taxes and, generally speaking, form one of the strongest and best elements of the district. Their importance as taxpayers and residents entitles them to a place on the West Park Board, and their fairness of this claim was recognized even by the late Governor Tanner. But Governor Yates has thought differently. In administering such a deliberate slight to one of the most representative elements of the district, Governor Yates has exhibited a lack of tact and good judgment and a narrowness of view that has surprised and disappointed many of his best supporters. If he has been playing politics in this matter he may discover that he has struck some false notes.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1900.

POLITICS IN CHURCHES

by

Olaf E. Ray

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I am trying to call attention to a type of politics which all of us may be able to agree upon when we belong to the same society or the same church.... I maintain that there are phases in politics which may be developed to considerable advantage without the danger of bringing in elements of enmity into the churches or societies, and that this kind of politics is productive of advantages and respect for our people as a whole.

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Dr. A. Doe exclaims that I am merely looking for monetary advantages in my call for political action, for the political "bones" which might be thrown our way. Of course it is so, and why not? Is it so that we have to relinquish our claims to political positions in order to maintain a high aesthetic attitude?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1900.

Let me present, in this connection, a few of my reasons for urging our people to stronger political activity. The other week one of the highly respected members of the Norwegian United Lutheran Church on Grand Avenue, came to my office on business, and during his stay the conversation turned to the subject of taxes of about eighty dollars per year levied against the church property on Grand Avenue. I expressed my surprise at the amount of the assessment, knowing as I did that the Roman Catholic Church at Ohio and Sangamon Streets is paying no tax on its property there, although it covers a considerable area, and includes the cloister building at 186 North Peoria Street. I told my friend that we Norwegians are permitting ourselves to be bled while the Irish and others escape untouched. I also told him that our church people must not take a "hands off" stand in regard to the political life in our city, for taxes and other burdens must be borne by our people under any circumstances, and more so if we have no political influence.

Together with my friend, I then went to the official responsible for the levying of taxes, and we were not defeated in our efforts here; the Norwegian church was granted the same tax immunity as the Catholic church mentioned.



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The matter of this church on Grand Avenue is only one of the many cases of similar kind with which I have had to deal.

About one year ago it was decided to pave West Erie Street, and our Savior's Church (Norwegian Lutheran) was assessed \$1084.35 on this occasion. By chance some of the younger members of that church mentioned the matter to me, and I took steps to find out if the assessment was equitable. Finding that the amount the church in question had to pay was unreasonably high, I got in touch with the city authorities emphasizing that a church ought not to be assessed a heavier tax than Irish saloonkeepers who were owners of similar corner properties. My arguments and my political bluff in the matter moved the city tax assessor, who was a Catholic, to consider seriously the high assessment given this Norwegian church, and a reduction was made from the \$1084.35 to \$810.20, which is a reduction of \$274.15.....At the time when this matter was up some members of this church considered it inadvisable to complain.....and expressed to me their desire that nothing be done about it. In spite of this I continued my work for reduction in the assessment, with



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1900.

the favorable result as mentioned....

I repeat that I wrote in the Skandinaven on September 2: "Through the intelligent exploitation of our church associations and our secular societies we may be able to bluff our way to political preferences through alertness, without having to make political speeches from the pulpit or from the speakers platform at our socials.

There is no need for standing idly by while our people are being cheated out of their rights in public affairs.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1900.

POLITICS IN THE SOCIETIES

by
Claf E. Ray

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The intention in my former article on the present topic was to be of advantage to Dr. Doe as well as others who, in my opinion are wasting the years of their youth and their abilities without any practical thought for the possible attainments by themselves or by our nationality as a whole of preferments in our political life. Even if one considers all our political societies in the aggregate one finds that their political weight is exceedingly slight. Mr. L. E. Olsen of the Leif Ericson Lodge holds an insignificant political post, gained, probably, on account of his activity as a member of the Lodge. Our turners and singers, on the other hand, are, as far as I know, not represented



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in any political position important or unimportant, thus complying with the rules laid down by Dr. Doe.

The other day our Governor appointed Mr. Gustaf Lundquist, president of the Swedish Glee Club, to be a member of the Lincoln Park Board, and practically all the Swedes who now are holding high public positions are prominent members of some Swedish society or other not connected with the churches. Why are not Norwegians such as Messrs. Olaf F. Severson, Sivert T. Gunderson, Lauritz Thoen, Harry Anderson, C. A. Clemetsen, Edward Willman, Edward Williams, Alderman Johnson, John Olson, and many others of political inclinations members of our Norwegian societies? Is it not because the societies, as such, are lacking in political significance? Have we not carried on our work of banning politics from our societies to such extent that the membership lists of these societies now include practically only such organizations as will remain lifelong newcomers in the field of politics, in accord with the example given by Dr. Doe?



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1900.

The fact is that now, a Norwegian with political ambitions and qualifications is compelled to seek connections outside of his national group if he is to be considered, and the candidate has no time to lose in anything as fruitless as to join our secular organizations. These various societies have pulled many a vigorous youth away from our church organizations and to such extent impoverished our Norwegian church so that it is no more a political factor to be counted with. Our young people must return to their church connections so that we may be able to gain political influence in that manner, or the secular societies must undertake the political obligations which must rest upon the leaders of the nation. I am ashamed of our weakness in organization..... We must gather together the forces now scattered about.

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IV (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1900.

[SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPER CLIPPING]

Governor Tanner has made several changes in the personnel of the park boards of Lincoln and West Parks.

Mr. Gabriel J. Norden, a Norwegian, has been appointed to the West Park Board to succeed Mr. Anton Peterson, whose term has expired.

Mr. Gabriel J. Norden was born in Chicago thirty-six years ago and graduated from Northwestern University School of Law. His residence is at 357 West Congress Street, and his office is at 813 Associate Building. He never held any public office before.

Jens Jensen, superintendent of Humboldt Park, received last Thursday his discharge from Governor Tanner. Mr. Jensen, a Dane, has been superintendent of Humboldt Park for five years, and all the improvements made in the park

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1900.

IV (Danish)

during this period are largely due to his efforts. No less than sixty acres of new land have been transformed into park during his period of leadership, and he has had more than 30,000 trees planted in the park. Being an expert gardener, he himself supervised the planting of the trees.

Mr. Jensen has never mixed in politics, and when a reporter from Skandinaven questioned him about the matter, he would not even reveal to what party he belongs. He never discriminated among subordinates on account of allegiance to a political party; he simply demanded that every man should perform satisfactorily the duties which had been assigned to him.

Mr. Jens Jensen was born at Dybol, Denmark, and came to Chicago fifteen years ago. One year after his arrival, he obtained work as a laborer in Garfield Park, but it was soon discovered that he was capable, and he was promoted to a position as gardener. He retained this position until ten years ago, when

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he was made foreman in Union Park, in which position he remained for five years. In 1895 he was chosen superintendent of Humboldt Park by Governor Altgeld, and remained as such till yesterday.

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I F 4 (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

THE COUNTY TICKET

(Editorial)

The ticket presented by the Republican County Convention might have been worse; it might also have been far better. It is not the work of accident; as it appears now, it is the fruit of careful planning by the party leaders. From top to bottom, the ticket is the result of the wishes of these men.

Considered from the point of view of the honesty and ability of the candidates selected, the present ticket is similar to most of its predecessors: some of the names on the ticket are very good; but the ticket also contains names which should not have been given place on it. The Convention evidently was giving primary consideration to the importance of giving to the various nationalities proportionate representation on the ticket. Of course, the Irish were not forgotten; are they ever forgotten where there is a question of distributing jobs? The Germans, too, received everything which they could demand, and



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

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I F 4 (Swedish) then some. Also the Swedes are satisfied, and with good reason.

When, however, the question arose as to meeting the just demands of the Norwegians, the Convention, or rather the Republican leaders, said no. As mentioned before, the Norwegians had only one candidate, Mr. Peter M. Balken, who sought the nomination for a position as County Commissioner. It is a comparatively unimportant office, but it was all that was asked by the Norwegians.

Several changes were arranged for in the composition of the County Board, and for this reason it would have been comparatively easy to find a place for Mr. Balken. But the Republican leaders said no. They found place for a former bartender and agent for the Louisiana Lottery; but not for the honest and able Mr. Balken. It was found suitable to nominate a contractor of the type of Mr. Burke; but it did not seem suitable to nominate an honest man who would have had an eye solely to the welfare of the County.

The Norwegians will weigh the matter of these nominations and then decide what



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I F 4 (Swedish)

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to do. Skandinaven does not like this new disregard of the just claims of the Norwegians, and the paper believes that the majority of the Norwegians will take a similar attitude.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 12, 1900.

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THE COUNTY CONVENTION

I F 4 (German)

The Cook County Republican Convention is meeting today. If the Convention does solid, intelligent work, the Republican party will probably win an easy victory in the fall. But it may also happen that the Convention will present the people with a ticket which will be difficult to elect.

As a necessary condition for victory, the Convention must present a ticket which will promote harmony instead of strife. The majority must recognize the minority if dissension is to be avoided and happy collaboration be secured.

Second, the ticket must be composed so as to represent the elements, the aid of which the party needs in order to win. Skandinaven is primarily considering the Norwegians, the Swedes, and the Germans in this connection, since these groups constitute the majority of the Republican army in Cook County.

The Swedes are well represented on the State ticket, and for this reason will

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 12, 1900.

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I F 4 (Swedish) probably be reasonable in their demands as regards the County
I F 4 (German) ticket. The Germans have no representation on the State
ticket; sagacious and just politics will dictate, therefore,
that the German group be fully represented on the County ticket.

The Norwegians in Chicago have not been overindulged politically. It is a long time now since they have been represented in a manner corresponding to their strength at the polls. They are very patient, yet they are beginning to smart under the continued disregard. Their demand is not unreasonable. Mr. Peter M. Balken is a candidate for County Commissioner. This is a modest office, but the Norwegians do not demand any more from the present Convention.

Mr. Balken is the right man for County Commissioner. He is one of our good early settlers and has passed the greater part of his life in Chicago. He is thoroughly acquainted with the city and the county. He has studied their growth and development; he knows what is needed to maintain their growth unhindered. As County



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 12, 1900.

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I F 4 (Swedish) Commissioner he would be the right man in the right place.

I F 4 (German)

It is to be hoped that the Convention will recognize the reasonableness and justice of Balken's candidacy, and that his name will be found upon the ticket as finally presented. He is well known and well liked, not only among the Norwegians but also in wide circles of other groups of the population. His nomination would be greeted with satisfaction, especially among the Norwegians, and this is of considerable importance, since the Norwegians hold the balance of power in Cook County. A ticket which can win the approval of the main body of Norwegian voters is quite certain to win with votes to spare.

